

Ministers to step forward and admit that they, and not their Royal Master, are to blame. That they alone are responsible is undoubtedly true; and now they add, that the Prince never even heard of the thing till he read the Monday's debate. Mr. Taylor adds, that no part of his Royal functions gave the Regent so much anxiety and uneasiness as the dividing upon the Recorder's Report, a circumstance which aggravates the charge of culpable neglect against his Ministers, because it is clear from hence, that his Royal Highness must have frequently reminded his servants of their neglect when he found the usual period for the report of convicts return time after time and no report was presented. The Prince's anxiety must, of course, have kept him awake to this extraordinary occurrence, and notwithstanding his natural and most just solicitude to receive the Report, his Ministers kept him in ignorance of it, until by accident the intelligence reached him through the Newspapers, that the usual term had elapsed three times over without any visit from the Recorder.

After some judicious observations from Mr. Abercromby upon these strange matters, Mr. Brougham expressed his satisfaction at finding that the unquestionable principle of the Constitution, which throws the whole responsibility on Ministers, was here consistent with the fact, and, in allusion to what had fallen from him in the debate of Wednesday, he said he was glad to find that we were now to see the strict constitutional language, and hold the Ministers alone answerable for the proceedings of the Executive Government, adding, that any deviation from this sound practice on the side of Opposition was entirely owing to the example set in the novel practice introduced by the Ministers, of pushing forward the name of the Regent in order to flatter him personally, and even announcing a motion for a vote of thanks to him, as if he were a person bearing office under the Crown.

To this remark Lord Castlereagh thought fit to retort, that all praise might constitutionally be given to the Prince individually, but that all blame must belong to his servants; and he spoke of Mr. Brougham as having made a partial recantation of the sentiments expressed by him on Wednesday. Mr. B. explicitly denied this, and added, that so far from recanting any part, he had expressly justified all he had said, upon the authority of the practice adopted by the other side. Mr. Tierney was proceeding to press sorely upon Lord C. for his new constitutional doctrine, and his slowness in coming forward in his Master's defence, when a dispute upon the point of order arose. Mr. Attorney-General interrupting Mr. Tierney, was in his turn stopped by Mr. Meiborn, upon whose suggestion the Speaker put a stop to the conversation.

We venture to assert, that a more disgraceful scene never yet was displayed in a Christian country. Fifty-eight unhappy wretches have been kept for months in the most awful state of suspense which human nature can know—the dreadful uncertainty of life and death—it now appears, through the negligence of Ministers, while the Court was held in all its regalia and gaieties at Brighton, and now their fate must be decided, as it were, in the gross, or at any rate those who are selected to suffer expiate their crimes at such a distance from their convictions as must destroy the effect of the punishment, while it becomes utterly impossible to inflict the punishment upon the whole number that would in the ordinary course of justice have been doomed to suffer; because executing so many all at once is too horrible to the feelings, and too injurious to the character of the People. Such are the consequences of the loose, feebly administered system under which we are at present governed! We have been led to suspend for the moment the remarks suggested by the standing topics of the times, economy and retrenchment, in order to notice this incidental, but most enormous grievance, the development of which the Country owes to the active benevolence and manly perseverance of Mr. Bennet.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MARCH 22.

Mr. BLACKBURN presented a Petition from Stamford, against the Insolvent Debtors' Act. A writ was ordered for Lyne Regis, in the name of Lord Brougham, who has accepted the Children's Honors.

A Petition from Waterhampton, and other Persons from places the names of which we could not bear, were presented against the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and referred to the Committee on that subject.

An account was ordered of the Number of Persons discharged under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, and of those now in Prison for Debt.

Mr. ROBINSON gave notice, that on Monday next he would move for a more effective regulation of the duties on the importation of Foreign Butter.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD said he should, to relieve any anxiety which might be felt on the subject, state his intention of extending the same relief to the Agriculturists of Ireland, which was given to those of this Country by the repeal of the War Malt Duty. Though it would not be necessary to bring forward any measure on the subject, as the law would of course expire, he had thought it better to make known his intention on the subject, in order to prevent any unnecessary expression of public opinion in Ireland.

Mr. JOHN NEWPORT asked, whether any assistance would be made to the Maltsters for their loss on hand.

Mr. V. FITZGERALD said, that he had proposed himself to the Maltsters of Waterford, that any reduction of the Tax was proposed, the duty on their stock on hand should be returned.

Mr. R. WARD postponed the notice respecting

the Ordnance Estimates, which stood for this day, to Friday next, that in the mean time some reduction might be made in them.

Lord PALMERSTON said he should postpone the remaining Army Estimates to Friday next, in order to lay before the House, in form, an account of the nature and extent of the reduction which he had before stated in the course of his speech on a former night, but which it would be better that the House should have in a printed shape.

Mr. PONSORBY repeated the sincere satisfaction he felt at the withdrawing of both these Estimates. He was glad that Ministers had resolved to amend them, as he would much rather see them carried through in their hands than on his side of the House, because their official knowledge of what reduction could be made rendered them more competent to effect them.

Mr. BENNET wished to know, whether any regulation had been made to put a stop to the collating of boys?

Lord PALMERSTON said, that a regulation had been made, by which no one was enlisted under five feet four inches.

Mr. BENNET said, he had heard that this regulation did not extend to the soldiers enlisted for India.

Lord PALMERSTON said, the reason of this was, that some time elapsed between enlisting the soldiers and sending them out to India, and they were some months on their passage—so that in all it was fourteen months before they reached that country. Allowance was made for this time in determining the age of the persons enlisted.

Mr. METHUEN wished to know, whether the Navy Estimates would be brought forward on Monday.

Mr. G. WARRENDER said, it was at present his intention to bring them forward on that day, unless any previous debate should extend to great length.

Mr. BENNET wished to know whether any and what steps had been taken, or were taking, for assembling a Council to receive the Report of the Recorder of London, respecting the convicted criminals.

Lord CASTLEREAGH replied, that he had the satisfaction to state, that it was expected the Prince Regent would be able to come to town within a few days, and that the case alluded to by the Hon. Gentleman would be immediately taken into consideration.

At the same time, he thought it necessary to mention, that no application whatever had been made to the Regent by, or on behalf of, any individual whose suspension was complained of, and that his Royal Highness had no personal knowledge of the case, [hear, hear.] until apprised of what took place in that House. It was also proper to observe, that, as it was the province of the Recorder to report all the cases of conviction which took place in London and Middlesex, whether tried by himself or by any other Judge, a considerable time usually elapsed before such Report could be made, because it became necessary for that Magistrate to collect and examine the evidence on each case, as well as to inquire into the character of the prisoners. The Noble Lord repeated, that the first intimation which the Regent received of the case referred to, was from the mention of it in that House, and that the delay complained of arose out of the doubts entertained by his Royal Highness's servants, as to what course ought to be pursued under such circumstances. These doubts would, however, soon be removed, as his Royal Highness's return to town was expected within a few days, and upon that event the case alluded to would be immediately taken into consideration.

Mr. ABERCROMBIE said, he felt that upon this, as upon all other cases connected with the administration of the Government, the Ministers of the Crown were alone to be deemed responsible. But this was not the first time the difficulty alluded to was known to exist, and therefore some measures ought to be taken to decide the question. There was undoubtedly, according to immemorial custom, a difference in the case between Middlesex and the other counties. But it was held that no execution could legally take place in any county in which the Sheriff resided, without being brought under the consideration of his Majesty.

Mr. M. A. TAYLOR deplored the unfortunate delay to which the conversation referred—to the suspense complained of, with respect to those prisoners, must be a source of uselessness to every man of consideration. He could assure the House, that the Regent felt a peculiar repugnance to that part of his duty which referred to the sanction of any execution. [Hear, hear.] That in truth his Royal Highness never sanctioned such a sentence without the most poignant regret. [Hear, hear, hear.] But as to the difficulty which related to the case under consideration, he agreed with his Learned Friend who had just sat down, that it ought to be investigated, with a view to prevent its recurrence. For no one could answer for the state of his health, and therefore the health of no individual should be allowed to interfere with the necessary administration of public justice.

Mr. BROUGHAM declared, that he felt peculiarly satisfied by the explanation of the Noble Lord; for although he was always ready to admit the responsibility of Ministers for every act or omission of the Government, he would yet express his satisfaction, that in this instance, blame was attributable to them alone. That Ministers alone were responsible for the conduct of the Government, was his constitutional opinion; this he said upon reflection and advisedly. [Hear, hear!]—But yet, in making the statement, he felt it necessary to observe, that this wholesome constitutional principle was first departed from by the other side of the House. For instance, the Noble Lord opposed (Castlereagh) took occasion, to more in-

stances than one, to introduce into the debates of that House the personal merits of the Prince, exercising the powers of sovereignty, for the purpose of aggrandizing his Royal Highness, to whom alone, according to the Noble Lord's allegation, any merit due to the conduct of Government was exclusively attributable. Again; a Learned Serjeant (Best) on the other side thought proper, last Sessions, to give notice of a distinct motion for an Address of Thanks to his Royal Highness for the execution of his official duties. Thus, Members on the other side of the House departed from the most constitutional practice, by fixing the attention of Parliament, not upon the conduct of Ministers, but upon the personal administration of the Prince. Yet those Gentlemen affected to feel offended at any allusion to that personal administration, which was not quite in accordance with that strain of praise which they thought it expedient to employ, when using language inconsistent with the spirit of the Constitution and the practice of Parliament.

Lord CASTLEREAGH declared, that he took blame to himself for not calling that Learned Gentleman to order, when on a former night he thought proper to employ the most abominable and unjustifiable language. [Hear, hear!]

Mr. BROUGHAM said, that so far from making any recantation, he was ready to repeat the words alluded to, if their repetition would afford the Noble Lord any satisfaction. So far, indeed, was he from being disposed to recant, that he was prepared to maintain, as he had already stated, that the language used by the Noble Lord and others afforded the fullest justification for his conduct.

Mr. BATHURST expressed his decided disapprobation of the conduct of the Learned Gent. and was proceeding to ascend upon the language of that Learned Gent. on a former evening, when he was called to order by

Mr. TIERNEY, who contended, that it was irregular to refer to words spoken in a former debate, and that his Learned Friend had made no recantation. But he deprecated the reference the more, as the Right Hon. Gent. was summing up upon expressional used in the heat of discussion, in a strain rather more likely to exaggerate than to allay animosity.

Here the ATTORNEY-GENERAL rose to order, conceiving it irregular in any Member to indulge in comments when he called another Member to order.

Mr. METHUEN called the Hon. and Learned Gent. to order, and appealed to the Speaker for his opinion.

The SPEAKER observed, that, appealed to as he now was, he felt it to be his duty decidedly to declare, that the present conversation ought to go no further.

Mr. JAMPTON, addressing to the office of President of the Board of Control, which he observed, had been so long vacant, asked whether it was the intention of Ministers to appoint any person to that office, or to abolish the office as a sinecure?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied, that the Hon. Member could not, he presumed, be serious in supposing that it was intended to abolish, as a sinecure, an office which it was certainly proposed to fill up.

The other orders of the day were read, and the House adjourned.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23.

Stocks this day at 25.

5 per cent. Cons. 89 1/2	5 per cent. 89 1/2
Do. for Act. 89 1/2	Do. (monies) 89 1/2
3 per cent. Red. 84 1/2	Do. (monies) 84 1/2
4 per cent. 84 1/2	Do. (monies) 84 1/2

Our private letters from Paris are extremely interesting. For some days it has been known, that a letter had been addressed by the Duke of Wellington to the King of France. One of our Correspondents has sent us some extracts from it. Another of our Correspondents doubts the reports in Paris which attribute such expressions to his Grace. It is remarked, however, that the language of the Ministers, towards the Chamber of Deputies, has assumed a firmer tone—and they have declared, that the King will consider any further resistance to the law passed in September, 1814, disposing of the royal forests, as a direct attack on his royal authority. If the Chamber do not retract, it is supposed it will be dissolved. The dissolution either of the Chamber or of the Ministry is said to be inevitable.

We received this morning the Paris Papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last. Colonel Boyer's sentence has been commuted into imprisonment for 20 years in a state fortress. The trial of Sir Robert Wilson, and Messrs. Hutchinson and Bruce, will take place early next month before the Court of Assize.

The King of Prussia does not think fit, under present circumstances, to assemble the States of the Country. Prussia will therefore continue to be governed by its ancient laws until calmer times arrive. The Archduke Anthony is appointed Viceroy of the new Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24.

Yesterday, two Dutch mails arrived, with letters from the Hague of the 18th, and Brussels of the

19th inst. The latter state, that 300 families, lately received passports in England for the Continent, with intent to settle in Brussels. The duty of a perpetual Income Tax may possibly have been, a strong motive with many of those persons to emigrate. Yesterday we received Hannah Davies of the beginning of February, by which we find that the horrible system of the Slave Trade continued to be carried on between the Island of Cuba and the coast of Africa. Two vessels had arrived, one laden with 390 slaves, and the other with 144. It appears that this inhuman traffic was about to be vigorously pursued, as all fast-sailing vessels had been taken up for that purpose.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

The proceedings in Parliament are of interesting a nature, that we felt it our duty to devote the greater part of our space to their details, to the temporary exclusion of other articles. The operation of the Property Tax has been followed by other measures of vast advantage to the Nation. Mr. V. FITZGERALD has intimated, that the War Malt Duty is to be suffered to expire in Ireland, as well as in England, stating, besides, that he had pledged himself to the Ministers of this City, that the duty on the stock on hand shall be returned. The Ordnance and the Army Estimates have been postponed, for the purpose of being introduced upon a smaller scale. The division relative to Admiralty estimates, in which Ministers had a majority of only 29, has been regarded as a defeat, as these salaries have been since reduced to the Prussian Establishment.

A general impression prevailed, that the accounts of the Duke of Wellington, &c. will be proved to be wholly groundless, as these Gentlemen were accompanied LAURELLE in his escape, without being in any way implicated in the affair. The charge of high treason having been altogether abandoned, a short imprisonment, if found guilty, can now be their only punishment.

The letter from the Duke of WELLINGTON to the King of France, alluded to under the London head, is, perhaps, to be regarded in no other light than as a fabrication. As yet, only a few extracts are given, and they chiefly allude to the *Ultra Royalties*, and speak of the tranquillity of France as depending entirely on the presence of the Duke. It is not, as some have been led to believe, that the Duke is, in any way, to be regarded as a fabrication. As yet, only a few extracts are given, and they chiefly allude to the *Ultra Royalties*, and speak of the tranquillity of France as depending entirely on the presence of the Duke. It is not, as some have been led to believe, that the Duke is, in any way, to be regarded as a fabrication.

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John Richardson examined.—Knows the Prisoner, John Ring, whom he points out. Met him at the public-house of William Kelly, in Killwatermoor, on a Sunday in the month of May, 1814, after prayers. There were present, besides the Prisoner and Witness, James Moranney, John Mahony, Patrick Donovan, Michael Bryan, and Edmund Keane. A conversation occurred, in which Mr. Woodley was mentioned. John Ring took his oath against Mr. Woodley. He said that if he (Mr. W.) was dead, or put out of the way, there was no other gentleman about the place that would run about as he did. Mr. Woodley had been very active as a Magistrate, and in endeavouring to find out the murderers of Daniel Hennessy; there was no other person in that neighbourhood of whom they were so much in dread. They spoke no more at that time on that subject. Did not hear Ring speak at any other time about Mr. Woodley. Prisoner said, that if he should not meet Mr. Woodley going after the murderers, they should go to his house. They all took an oath, on a book to murder Mr. Woodley. Ring was the first person that swore, he headed the book to Moranney, who did not appear to be so eager to swear as the others; after him, Mahony, Keane, and Donovan took the oath. On Witness being asked to swear, he excused himself by saying he was too old to go on a business of that kind; but he swore that he would keep secret what had passed. Michael Bryan also excused himself from taking the oath, by saying he was in the employment of a gentleman; but swore to keep the secret. It was the prisoner, Ring, that asked them both to swear. Logged information about nine weeks ago; the reason he did not do so before, was, that he thought it would not be too late at any time to tell the story. He could not be telling every thing, and he put it off, thinking that there would be peace and quietness in the country.

Cross-examined.—Can speak very little English. His memory is as well as he can help. Cannot tell why he kissed his thumb at first, instead of the book; did not take notice of it; thinks it was the book he kissed. Has been in goal the last three nights. Since last Assizes has been in Cork, Tallagh, and up and down. Could not earn his bread by working in an honest way, being afraid of the people. He supported himself by his own pocket. The money which he had got by his own health. He got money from his brother-in-law, Cornelius Harley. Got no other money. Except any debts that he had a right to get. Harley died nine or ten years ago. Was a labouring man, but had some property of his own that assisted him. Was tried for the murder of Daniel Hennessy, at last Lent Assizes, but acquitted. Was sent back to goal, and remained there till last Assizes. Was put into goal about last Lent twelve months. Gave no information on this subject until after he was liberated; but did send information in writing to the Sheriff and Mr. R. Gumbleton. Was in the dock at last Assizes, but was not tried; did not say a word then on this charge. [The Judge here intimated to Prisoner's Counsel, that the information was dated the 8th of January last.] His reason for not remaining at home since he was let out was, that he was told his enemies were coming to attack him. He did not consider Ring as an enemy; but every bad man in the country was his enemy. He had as good reason then to give information as when he did—but he thought truth came too late. Has heard that there was money given to informers; it is an old talk about the country, but never saw any of it. Does not expect to get any money from any gentleman. The money left him by Harley lasted him ever since; will not tell how much it is left. Got about 80 guineas from Harley. Went to Cork out of the way of bad people, not to prosecute Patrick Donovan. Never prosecuted Donovan till now; it was his good interest among the gentlemen to save him. Did see Mr. Woodley several times before he gave him any information of the affair at Kelly's house; saw him here last Assizes. Bryan is to prosecute the Prisoner. Neither of them took the oath to murder Capt. Woodley; all the rest did. Never had any conversation with Ring about murdering Mr. Woodley before that time. Would wish to see Mr. Woodley. Would do neither good nor harm for him; and can't say that he would care much whether he was murdered or not. It would be a pity to murder such a gentleman on account of such a business; said so at that meeting. Can't tell whether they mistreated him after saying so. Did see Mr. Woodley after he came in the way that day. Thinks he would have tried to save him. Can't say but it was all a joke; they were over a pot of porter at the time. Never sent word to Mr. Woodley of the plot; told his wife one day that he wished her to go to tell him, but she did not go. His wife is not here. There was no day fixed on, but they were to kill him on the first opportunity, none of them had any arms that day. Never mentioned anything of that business. Knew them all well before, but had not seen them before on other terms. As to the charge they supposed him to be a fit person to be concerned in a murder. Thinks it is probable to swear freely as to committing a murder, and would do so as readily as the others. Is bringing up to take 3 lines here. Does not know where the real are; but says they are on an earth somewhere. Would not have been very glad yesterday to hear that they had murdered Mr. Woodley. Never walked past with any of them, but when they walked past Hennessy. Did not declare that, because he heard there was a reward of £300 offered, and he was afraid it might be said, if he declared, that it was for sake of the reward.

Examined again by Counsel for the Crown.—Was examined last Assizes against Doby Mue-

han, for the murder of Hennessy. Minahan was executed. Others swore against him as well as Witness. Was acquitted himself when tried for said murder.

Michael Bryan gave the same account as last Witness, on his direct examination, of the conspiracy at the house of Kelly. His information was sworn in January last. Was in goal until last Assizes; but told Mr. Woodley after he was acquitted. Was tried for attacking a house; Mr. Woodley was examined for Witness on the trial, and considered that it was he who saved his life. This was his motive for disclosing the conspiracy.

On his cross-examination, he said, his being in the employment of a Gentleman was his real motive, as well as his excuse, for refusing to take the oath to murder Mr. Woodley. Was afraid to refuse taking the oath of secrecy. Did intend to keep his oath; and it was the way that things happened since, that made him tell. His master was a Magistrate, and was able to protect him; but did not tell him. Was afraid of being murdered, which he surely would have been, had he divulged any thing. It was about half a year after the conspiracy when Witness was apprehended. Has been present at other conspiracies to murder. None of the persons present on that occasion ever intimated to Witness before any intention of killing Mr. Woodley. Supposes they did think Witness a fit person to join them. Some of them had been concerned in murders before. Did see Captain Woodley in the goal after his trial at last Assizes, but did not then tell him of the conspiracy. Witness and Richardson went to Cork to protect their lives.—They went together to lodge their information.—Never spoke with Richardson about giving information till that day. Edmund Keane was one of the persons who prosecuted Witness for burglary at last Assizes. Went to Cork to prosecute Donovan, for attacking a house. Witness was one of the party that attacked the house. Did swear positively against Donovan, but the Jury acquitted him. Believes the conspirators did mean to kill Mr. Woodley. Never told his employer, Capt. Gumbleton, of the conspiracy, for fear of being murdered. Mr. Gumbleton's place is only about a quarter of a mile from Mr. Woodley's. Did not wish for Mr. Woodley's death; but if he had been murdered, Witness would never have given any information of the conspiracy. When Witness was in Cork, Mr. Woodley was also there, but did not then tell him any thing of this affair, though it was after he had saved his life; the reason was, he wished to see Richardson, to know whether he would back him in giving information. Saw Richardson in about three weeks afterwards, and spoke to him then about it. [Here Mr. M'Doughall, the Prisoner's Counsel, called the attention of the Judge and Jury to this expression of the Witness, as being contradictory to that which we have printed above in it. His Counsel for the Crown contended that the Witness had not used the former words—Mr. M'Doughall strenuously insisted that he had—and his Lordship, on referring to his notes, observed that he had not taken them down.] Has got no reward, nor does he expect any. Can't swear whether he has been talking with Richardson within the last three or four nights about the business. Recollects now that they did talk about it last night and this morning. Was never asked by any person what he meant to swear on the table; they had no occasion to ask him, as they knew what he could say. Richardson need not ask him, as they both knew what each other would swear.—Had sworn information against the two Parkers, for another conspiracy, before he swore against Ring. Richardson never told Witness that he was to swear against the Parkers, and never heard that he was. Can assign no reason why he was not as much afraid when he swore against the Parkers as he was to swear against Ring. The Parkers are not included in the same information sworn against Ring. Has sworn nothing against them only what he understood they told him.

In answer to Counsel for the Crown.—On the night when the body of Daniel Hennessy was last buried, Ring pulled out a book and swore all present not to disturb the body any more—and also to murder young John Hennessy. Was not present at more than one conspiracy to murder Daniel Hennessy.

Patrick Flynn deposed to another conspiracy, distinct from that sworn to by the other Witnesses, which he said was formed at a meeting that took place near the house of James Moranney, shortly after the murder of Daniel Hennessy, and at which the Prisoner was present. He swore that it was agreed on, at this meeting, to murder Mr. Woodley, Mr. Kelly, and John Hennessy, son to the deceased Daniel Hennessy. We deem it unnecessary to give any further particulars of this man's evidence, as it had no immediate connection with that of Richardson and Bryan, and as his cross-examination exhibited as much improbability and inconsistency, that the Jury openly declared they did not believe a word of what he had sworn.

The Case closed now on the part of the Crown; the Prisoner produced no Witnesses on his Defence. The learned Judge then proceeded to charge the Jury, to the following effect:—He observed, that the credit of the two first Witnesses was the only question the Jury had to consider, as their testimony went to prove fully the conspiracy with which the Prisoner was charged. He expressed his readiness, if any Gentleman of the Jury wished it, or if they thought it would be of any assistance to them, to read over to them his notes of the evidence.—[The Jury declared giving his Lordship this trouble, upon the expression above mentioned respecting the evidence of the two Witnesses, it was to be remarked, agreed with each other in their account of the transaction, not only in all the material points, but even in most of the unimportant particulars;

a circumstance which might tend to induce a belief of their story, or to raise a suspicion of their veracity, according to the light in which it was viewed. The Jury would therefore take particular pains in weighing the credit of the Witnesses, on which the question of the guilt or innocence of the Prisoner entirely depended. It was material to recollect, that persons entering into conspiracies of this kind were always careful to carry them on privately and in the dark; and that such horrible secrets were never confided by them to men of religious or moral habits, whose veracity could be depended on—nor to any but those whom they considered to be of infamous or blasted character, persons well known to them as conversant in scenes of bloodshed and wickedness. It was therefore manifest, that the very circumstance of being thought worthy of such a horrid mark of confidence was sufficient, of itself, to shake the credit of any person acknowledging himself to have been an accomplice in a plot of this nature.

On the other hand, it was also to be considered, that, from the very nature of the case, the existence of such criminal confederacies could only be proved by some of the participants in them—and that, if such evidence were to be entirely rejected, in Courts of Justice, it would be attended with this melancholy consequence, that the crime of conspiring to murder must enjoy perfect impunity—a crime, than which it would be difficult to conceive any of blacker enormity—especially in the present case, where, if the evidence be true, it was sought to take the life of a Gentleman whose only offence was, that he had distinguished himself by his activity in supporting the Laws of his Country, and in endeavouring to bring to condign punishment the perpetrators of a most atrocious murder.

These observations, his Lordship stated, were made with a view to show the Jury the dilemma in which they were placed; to point out to them, on the one hand, the danger of giving implicit credit to witnesses of such dubious character—and, on the other, the caution which they should observe in entirely rejecting their testimony. It was their duty to weigh the evidence seriously, and to dismiss from their minds every bias which they might feel in consequence of any previous knowledge of the Prisoner's character. They had seen the manner in which the Witnesses gave their testimony, and they would maturely consider whether the coincidence which appeared as a proof of any preconcerted arrangement or previous combination between them—or merely a coincidence naturally arising from the truth of what they related. If they felt fully satisfied of the Prisoner's guilt, they would of course convict him accordingly—but if any doubt should arise in their minds, such as rational men upon their oath ought to entertain, they would be cautious not to allow themselves to be carried away by their horror of the crime, and would incline to the side of mercy.—They ran a risk of falling into error whichever way they might decide; but in all doubtful cases it was always much the safer way to err on the merciful side. They would therefore maturely consider their verdict, and he was satisfied that it would be such as their consciences would approve.

The Jury, after a short deliberation, pronounced the Prisoner Guilty.

[The publication of the Trial of Hayes and Custia is unavoidably postponed till Saturday.]

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

[FROM THE LEINSTER JOURNAL.]

KILKENNY, MARCH 27.—Yesterday the Hon. Baron George and the Hon. Judge Dwyer arrived in this City from Waterford, and opened their respective Commissions, the latter in the County Court, the former in the City—after which the following Grand Juries were sworn:—

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

John O'Keefe, Esq.,	Earl of Dever.	Foreman.
William Boyle, Esq.,	Norwich.	M. P.
Hon. Charles Butler, Esq.,	Ballycroy.	
Sir J. W. Gille, Esq.,	Lyrath, Bart.	
Thomas Kavanagh, Esq.,	Ballyragget.	
John Flood, Esq.,	Flood Hall.	
Chambers B. Pannony, Esq.,	Baywell.	
Michael Cox, Esq.,	Castlestown.	
William Bayly, Esq.,	Norwich.	
John Power, Esq.,	Kilbane.	
Samuel Boyse, Esq.,	St. John's Hall.	
William Morris, Esq.,	Kilmangany.	
Ralph Gore, Esq.,	Barrowmoore.	
George Roche, Esq.,	Salisbury.	
James Kearney, Esq.,	Blanchville.	
Joseph Greene, Esq.,	Greenville.	
Edward Murphy, Esq.,	Castle Annan.	
William Izod, Esq.,	Chapel Lodge.	
Nicholas Loftus, Esq.,	Mount Loftus.	
Michael D. Keating, Esq.,	Fennybank.	
Gurlett Neville, Esq.,	Marionstown.	
Robert M. George, Esq.,	Balein.	
William Waring, Esq.,	Stuption, Esq.	

His Lordship then charged the Jury.—He was concerned to observe, on looking over the Calendar, that it exhibited a dreadful mass of crimes—house-breaking, robbery, murder, rape, with several other charges connected with public disturbances. It was unnecessary for him, he said, to say any thing to the Grand Jury as to their duty, as he was well aware that they knew it well; but observed, that these crimes connected with public disturbances, by whatever name they might be called in the indictments, partook of the nature of high treason, as not one of them but, in some measure, had for its object to destroy Government, and overthrow the Constitution. He has been of mind, and which he believes, that in all these disturbances, and outrages, there has been no settled intention, but that they have proceeded from the impetuosity of the county being situated in a neighbourhood of infection; he, therefore, observed, that whatever he should say would not apply to them or to the Magistrates of the county. He would strongly recommend to them three things—namely,

vigilance and caution; and would also recommend them to follow the example, which in any other case he would never recommend, and that was, the system followed by these disturbers of the peace of the country, who, with a bad cause, are become formidable by their union. He was well aware that in every county political differences must arise, and God forbid they should not arise, as they are a proof and criterion of the freedom of our Constitution; but whenever any thing that affects the vitals of the Constitution, or the peace of the County, occurs, Gentlemen always forget these differences and adopt union to preserve the peace.