

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

COUNTY OF CORK.

(From the Southern Reporter of Thursday.)

In consequence of the article in our last number which stated the arrest of a Roman Catholic Clergyman under the Whiteboy Act, we were warned on yesterday by one of the Magistrates whose name we connected with that transaction, who, after having first honourably cautioned us against giving any answer which may incaluate us, as it was his intention to bring an action, required the authority upon which the statement was made? We answered, that we regretted his intention of bringing an action, less, however, in fear of any consequences that may follow from it, than in sorrow that we should have circulated any thing which, in his mind, should call for such a proceeding. Capt. White, the Magistrate in question, said, that not only was the statement of the Catholic Clergyman having been arrested false, but it was calculated to increase the peril of the Gentlemen named in the paragraph complained of. Upon the first point, we expressed our regret at having been made the instrument of circulating any thing that was not correct, and our willingness, readiness, and anxiety to put forward any contradiction of it that he would direct and authorise; and, on the second, that, if the paragraph had the effect, or the tendency, of increasing the danger, or putting in an insidious point of view, either of the Gentlemen who were described as having participated in the act, it was quite remote from the intention of the writer; in proof of which, we stated, that had time and space allowed, we would have followed up the off-nurse paragraph by stating, that we had never heard any sufficient reason assigned why a Roman Catholic Clergyman should be exempt from giving any information of which he may become possessed, except in confession, where the revealing of it would tend to the ends of Justice. Our assurances and observations had the effect, not only of inducing Captain White to forgo his intention of instituting an action, of which we repeated we had little apprehension, but, what was infinitely more gratifying to us, of convincing him that we had no such intention as had been ascribed to the paragraph.

Captain White then favoured us with an account of the circumstances as they took place, to the following effect: That, in consequence of information which he (Capt. W.) had received, Mr. O'Sullivan, the Parish Priest of Knockacappul, was summoned to town, for the purpose of obtaining information from him, which he was known to possess, touching the persons who were either the actual murderers, or were by him seen last in the company of the unfortunate Bereton, who was so inhumanly murdered near Mill-street, while endeavouring to bring on the Mail bag to that place; that Mr. O'Sullivan accordingly came to Cork in the course of the last week, and, on Saturday, (having previously expressed a wish to be examined by the Magistrate, though he still declined to give the information sought from him,) went accompanied by a friend, another Clergyman, into the County Crown-Office, where Mr. Hedges, Captain White, Mr. Brown, and Major Pousonby, were in attendance, and there every persuasion and argument were used to induce him to give the desired information, Mr. Hedges declaring, that, if it were a Clergyman of the Established Church that was in the same situation, and refused to communicate what he knew, he would, without hesitation, commit him. It had been, in the meantime, considered proper, that the Clergyman who had accompanied Mr. O'Sullivan into the room, and from whom information was neither sought nor expected, should retire; and we believe we will be found correct in stating, that this gentleman, conceiving either that Mr. O'Sullivan was, or apprehensive that he would be, put under arrest, immediately waited on the Attorney-General, and communicated his belief, or his fears—adding, as there was not the least fear that Mr. O'Sullivan would fly, or leave the Country, that there was, he trusted, no necessity for resorting to such a measure. We believe we will also be found correct in stating, that Mr. Justice Moore, who was present, observed, "Just so;" and immediately Mr. Scally, Townsard, the senior King's Counsel then in town, was deputed to repair to where the Magistrate and Mr. O'Sullivan were, to desire that he should be released from or not put under arrest, as the Attorney-General had been given to understand he either was or would be. The communication came by surprise on the Magistrate, who never contemplated such a measure, and only sought to obtain information against individuals to whom guilt could be brought home, rather than that all the inhabitants of the district where the murder was committed should be subject to suspicion, and to all the legal consequences which suspicion entails—for it is the intention of the Magistrate, in their creditable zeal to detect the perpetrators of that deed, to take such measures as may, by possibility, involve the innocent as well as the guilty, but which they wished to avoid, by obtaining positive evidence from one who could give it. The Rev. Gentleman has since explained, in a letter which will be found subjoined, the reasons which induce him to withhold such information as he possesses. Upon these it is not for us to pronounce an opinion; but, of whatever importance it may be deemed, that the confidence which has long existed between the Catholic Pastor and his Flock should not be violated or torn asunder—and such as we are disposed to believe that that confidence has been productive of good results in numerous instances—we do not hesitate to declare, that in the steps taken

by the Magistrate on this occasion, they acted with prudence and moderation, and not by any means with the strictness and severity which the laws empower them to exercise. Immediately after the message from the Attorney-General, the conference between the Magistrate and Mr. O'Sullivan terminated, and the parties dispersed.

To the Editor of the Southern Reporter.

Sir—Having been summoned to Cork, with a view of obtaining from me information respecting the murder of the late lamented Mr. Bereton, I accidentally saw an article in a Dublin Print, borrowed I believe from an obscure provincial paper, highly calculated to mislead the Public, and, under an affected knowledge of some part of the above unhappy transaction, to give a serious colouring to the mis-statements contained in the article alluded to. Notwithstanding my unwillingness, as a Catholic Clergyman, to appear before the Public, particularly in reply to anonymous publications, yet I feel it duty I owe to the Public and to myself, to tear off the mask of misrepresentation from the statements set forth in that Paper, and give a correct outline of that melancholy transaction; and I will boldly assert, that not a single assertion of it can be contradicted—malevolence may cavil at it, but cannot refute it.

During the night preceding the fatal event, the Country was awfully agitated; horns sounded in every direction, accompanied with a general order for every man to turn out and with some warning, otherwise himself to be massacred, and his house burnt. When the morning arrived, I, under the greatest agitation of mind from the frightful state of the Country at that moment, decided on going to the house of Mr. Humphry O'Sullivan of Shionagh, in my parish, whose family I much respected; from this house I went to a multitude which I saw at a distance, and begged and implored that they would return home and resume their usual peaceful pursuits; they replied with one voice, that they were over-sworn in as Whiteboys, and that they were compelled to assemble there by the alarming threats which I mentioned above, which, it then appeared, were uttered by County of Limerick people; I asked them at what time did these Limerick people order them to assemble; they said between 8 and 9 o'clock; I took out my watch and said, "it is now twelve o'clock, and they cannot blame or punish you for returning home, as they did not keep their engagement with you;" upon this they began to disperse, and promised compliance with my request; being highly pleased with my success, I returned to Mr. H. O'Sullivan's.

Shortly after my return, some persons came up to the crowd, and told them, as they were dispersing, that a dragon was killed by some of their party at the chapel of Knockacappul, 2 miles to the west of where they were assembled; this news caused a great sensation amongst them, and prevented their dispersing. After a considerable lapse of time, Mr. O'Sullivan and family were informed that the man was not killed—that he turned out not to be a dragon, but the bearer of the mail-bag—and that they had him at that moment outside Mr. O'Sullivan's gate. On his hearing this, Mr. O'Sullivan requested me to go down and endeavour to save the man's life. I instantly mounted my horse and repaired to the spot. I found Mr. Bereton much abused and injured; I intreated and implored them, in the most energetic manner, to spare the man's life and give him up to me. After a long altercation they acquiesced. I instantly directed on taking him to Inchibolla, distant about half a mile, where a small party of the 39th Regiment was stationed during the winter, for the sole purpose of protecting the mail-coach establishment there. I had not proceeded far towards this place with Bereton, when I perceived a violent commotion amongst the multitude, and in a very short time an immense body of them rushed across the hill and came before me on the road; they told me they came to a resolution of taking Bereton from me.

I may now remark, that they acted here consistently with their usual plan, of placing the strangers from the neighbouring parishes in front of me, that they themselves might not be recognised by me. It is unnecessary to say, that I remonstrated with and supplicated the multitude, in the most solemn manner, and with all the earnestness in my power, to spare the man's life; the reply of the multitude was, that they did not mean to take his life, but that they should keep him amongst them as a hostage, and that wherever they marched they would place him in front. I still persevered in my intreaties, and the multitude in promising that the man would not be put to death, when an account came that the military were advancing within half a mile of them at Rathmore, on their march from Killarney, which was nearly correct. On receiving this news, it may be easily imagined how great was the agitation of the multitude. At this moment, they, with one voice, pre-emptorily ordered me to go off, saying that my interference should be respected, and, in an angry tone, desired me to depart. Reflecting on the imminent danger in which I was placed, fancying that the military with the Killarney Gentlemen would fire on a lawless and multitude as soon as they should come up with them, and finding that my exertions could be of no further avail, I thought it prudent to retire as quickly as possible, satisfied, however, that the repeated promises of the crowd, relative to sparing poor Bereton's life, would have been kept inviolate. It was not for a full hour and a half after I quitted them that Bereton was murdered, as is well known by every one in the coun-

try, from the circumstance of hearing the report of the pistols by which he was killed. I may here give the reason why the military did not come up immediately with the crowd—and the reason was, that when they came to Rathmore they began to pursue some stragglers across the country, on which occasion they took some prisoners.

I trust it will be believed by every candid man, that no human being could have exerted himself more earnestly, nor with more lively feelings of deep concern, to save the life of the unfortunate Bereton than I did, though my exertions were not crowned with success; and I do not hesitate to assert, that if the local Magistrate and men in authority had been equally zealous with myself and the rest of the Catholic Clergy of this County, we should not be disgraced by an extraordinary Commission for punishing the wretches who were guilty of the late atrocities. It remains now to be accounted for, why I hesitated to give information upon oath against any whom I have known in the crowd. For my own part, I declare most solemnly, that if, under any other circumstances, I happened to know any person connected with a murder, I would be the first to volunteer an information which would lead to the perpetrators to condign punishment, notwithstanding the very great reluctance a Clergyman ought to have in concurring with any proceedings that would terminate in the death of a fellow-creature; and hence it is that, by the Canon Law of the Church of England, which is founded upon the Canon Law of our Church, the Spiritual Lords never vote upon a question before the House of Lords, in which the life of a fellow-being is concerned.

But here is a case quite distinct from ordinary occurrences. An infatuated multitude admit their Clergyman amongst them, on the established principle of confidence which from time immemorial has existed between them; with the same feeling he goes naturally amongst them, to advise, entreat, and remonstrate with them on the madness of their proceedings; in a word, to breathe Heaven and Earth to prevail with them to refrain from violating the laws, and consequently bringing destruction on their heads. Under these peculiar circumstances, would it not be hard to push the Priest to the extremity of violating this confidence? Would it not be unbending to take advantage of the simple, unguarded, and unreserved confidence of that infatuated multitude in their Priest, particularly when he is perfectly ignorant of the actual perpetrators of this horrid deed—and when, if he had been induced to give information at all, it may, most probably, fall on the unsuspecting innocent persons who were forced to the spot under the influence of terror and intimidation—Who is the Layman, who is the Gentleman, if admitted under this confidence to approach such a multitude, who would not feel the utmost reluctance to violate the trust reposed in him, by giving information against any person whom he may have known to have been present, under any circumstances? I know the sentiments of many Roman Catholic Clergymen on this subject; I, or any of that body, claim no exemption, more than others, from being interrogated, or from being obliged, like every other subject in the realm, to give information when legally called upon to do so; but, in a particular case of this nature, we claim the deepest consideration of Government and of those in authority, to protect us from being driven to an extremity which would be attended with the worst of consequences to ourselves and to the community. If the Priest, in this singular case, be forced to give the information, never, never again, would an infatuated crowd suffer a Priest to approach them, give his advice, and use his exertions and influence—an influence well known to have been exerted, at all times, to preserve the peace and tranquillity of the County, and subordination to the Law of the Land—an influence which it would be most impoitic to attempt to destroy.—Further, it is not clear that a proceeding of this nature is perfectly unnecessary for arriving at the ends of justice? I submit to the consideration of every candid man, whether, on an occasion when not less than two thousand persons had been assembled on that unfortunate day, and when it is known that there are nearly twenty highly respectable and active Magistrates in the town and immediate vicinity of Killarney, almost on the bounds of my parish at one side, and a considerable number of equally respectable and efficient Magistrates in the vicinity of Millstreet, equally contiguous on the other side of the Parish—I submit to the candour of the Public, whether, under these circumstances, it is not impossible but the perpetrators will be made out, particularly when many of these Magistrates know intimately every man in my Parish and in the adjacent districts. And, Sir, allow me to express my feelings of pain and disappointment at the very little deference or consideration that is shown at this moment, by some individuals of rank, to myself, and to others of my brethren, notwithstanding their intimate knowledge and conviction of our unremitting labours since the commencement of these unfortunate disturbances, and of the distressing anxieties and many perils we have daily and nightly felt and encountered.

STEVENS O'SULLIVAN, P. P. Knockacappul. Cork, Monday evening, Feb. 25, 1882.

INTELED CAPTURE OF BARON M'CLELLAND AND JUDGE MOORE.

The Southern Reporter, after quoting the article on this subject published by Sunday's News Letter, (and which was inserted in the Chronicle of Saturday last), contradicts it in the following pointed terms:

"The Paper from which we copy the above article is so grossly and so respectfully to every man as to create a suspicion to exist, that it is the author of the falsehood which it has made the instrument of circulating. Falsehood, we call it; and it could use a harsher word, that would equally convey the reputation in which the base insinuation should be held, we would select it in preference. We have no doubt that such letters as are described by the News Letter may have been written and received in Dublin; but we can appeal with perfect confidence to the High Sheriff of the County, to the members of the County who went to meet the Judges, and to the resident Gentry in the neighbourhood of Water-gate Hill, that they are totally destitute of one particle of truth."

(From the Intelligencer of Saturday.)

The following are the only instances of outrage in this County communicated to us since our last—but we learn that the neighbourhood of Fermoy and the adjacent country continues in a disturbed state: On Wednesday night, the house of Mr. Thomas Moran, near Waterfall, within four miles of this city, was attacked by a party, consisting of 16 men, four of whom rapped at the door, and demanded arms from Mr. Moran, who appeared at the window. He said he had none; they answered that he had, and to give them not a one, upon which he gave them the only gun in the house. They then asked for shot and powder, but on declaring he had none, they were about to depart, when the remainder of the party called out to ask for more; but, on assuring them he had none, they withdrew without doing further injury.

The same party went to the house of a farmer in the neighbourhood named Warner, from whom they took a gun and sword. We understand the house of Mr. Roberts, Ardara, &c. within two miles of town, on the same night, was also plundered of arms the same night. At eleven o'clock on the night of Friday, the 22d February, a small party of men (not more it is supposed than three or four) visited the house of the Rev. Mr. Turkey, Rector of Dromolough, and demanded his arms. Upon his declining to give them up, they fired a shot to intimidate him, adding, "I will give you a second shot if you continue to refuse to give up your arms;" but he continuing resolute in his refusal, they went off without attempting any injury.

The circumstance which we first mentioned, respecting the outrage committed on the persons of some females of the Rifle Brigade, on the road between Killarney and Charleville, has been contradicted by the Limerick Advertiser, in a paragraph published in our last. We believe, however, that the Editor, on further inquiry, will find the authority under which he did so incorrect. In proof of which, we shall only say, that the statement we made was authenticated by a Gentleman, whose words require no corroboration.

We are gratified in being enabled to state, on the authority of letters since received by some respectable relatives in this City, that the report of Captain Godfrey, of Killeen, eldest son of Sir John Godfrey, having been wounded severely in the thigh, in an engagement with a large party of Whiteboys, in the County of Kerry, is unfounded, as he fortunately escaped without sustaining any personal injury.

EXECUTIONS AT CARRIGANIMMI AND DESHURE.

On Wednesday evening, between 4 and 5 o'clock, the heart-rending procession of the nine unfortunate and misguided victims of the Law, which had left this City in the morning, arrived at Macroom, and were lodged in the Bridewell, where they remained during the night. At an early hour the following morning, Daniel Murphy, Patrick Lehane, Thomas Groggin, and Cornelius Lucy, the four convicted for the affair at Carriganimmi, were taken to that place, accompanied for their execution, about five miles to the west of Macroom, and, after undergoing the awful sentence, their bodies were placed in coffins and brought back to the Bridewell. The assemblage collected, it is stated, was by no means numerous; but the feelings manifested, not only by the immediate relatives, but the entire population of the district, are described as such as no language could convey. On yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, the other five men—Daniel Connon, Denis Murphy, Timothy Holahan, Richard Dunny, and Edward Brennan, attended by the Rev. Messrs. Kiely, England, Horgan, McSweeney, and Coghlan, were also removed, under a strong military escort of regulars and yeomanry, and accompanied by all the gentry of the County, to be executed at Deshure. Never (if it is stated by a person who was present) was a scene more solemn or affecting, or better calculated to produce an impressive effect upon the multitude who surrounded them—which the humane feeling of nearly sorrow and compassion, evinced by all ranks for these wretched victims of turbulent outrage, mingled with the firm determination to resist aggression and uphold the laws, will, we trust, contribute to render permanent on their surviving associates, and induce them the more speedily to abandon courses, which must inevitably terminate in the same fatal and ignominious manner.

WATERFORD.

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WOOLLEN AND LINEN WAREHOUSE, QUAY, NEAR THE BRIDGE.

RICHARD JACOB HAS JUST RECEIVED A FRESH SUPPLY OF ENGLISH AND IRISH WOOLLEN CLOTHS & CASSIMERES—Serge, Flannels & Yacht-Wide LINENS—with a variety of other Articles in this Line, which, with his former Stock, he offers for sale on very reasonable terms. He is also constantly supplied with a General Assortment of the ELASTIC WATERPROOF HATS. Waterford, 3d Mo. 14th, 1882.

TO BE LET, FROM 25th MARCH INST. THE FOLLOWING LANDS, THE ESTATES OF SIR LEONARD WORSLEY HOLMES, BART.

Situated within Two Miles of Youghal, in the Parish of Temple Michael, and County of Waterford. Containing A. R. P. B. 274 2 0 BALLYSOCK, Sarsfield's Estate, 166 0 0 KILLYN, Mr. Thomas LORR, 250 2 25 KILLYN, Mr. Thomas LORR, 1 3 20 CASTLE MILLS, Sarsfield's & Partners, 361 1 14 BALLYCONIAN, BAYNES & Partners, 215 0 11 LYONARD, Mr. Murray & Partners, 561 0 0 1743 2 11

SHIP AMAZON, A CONSTANT TRADER, WILL SAIL FROM HENCE, FOR BALTIMORE, IN AMERICA, ON THE 10th OF MARCH NEXT.

For Freight or Passage apply to THOMAS NEVINS, WHO HAS FOR SALE, 100 Thousand White Oak Hhd. and Barrel STAVES, 100 Hhd. New FLAX-SEED, Which he will sell on encouraging terms. Waterford, 1st February, 1882.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament passed in the Third Year of His Majesty George IV. entitled "An Act to suppress Intoxications and prevent Disturbances of the Public Peace in Ireland, until the First day of August one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two" it is enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Justices of the Peace of any County, or County of a Town or City, assembled at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, summoned in manner by the said Act directed, and pursuant to the Provisions therein contained, not being fewer than Seven in a County at large, or than Three in a County of a Town or City, or the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, upon the Consideration of the State of the County, to signify, by Memorial to them signed, to the Lord Lieutenant or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, that they consider their County, or any Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the Grounds and Reasons of becoming so, and praying that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim such County, or Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, by Proclamation to declare such County, or any Part or Part thereof, to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part or Part and they shall think proper, of any adjoining County; And whereas Seventy-four Justices of the Peace of the County of Cork, having been duly summoned and assembled, pursuant to the provisions of the said Act, for the purpose of the said Act contained, at an extraordinary Session of the Peace, holden at the King's Old Castle, Cork, in and for the said County of Cork, on Thursday, the Twenty-first day of February instant, and duly summoned pursuant to the said Act, have, by Memorial to them signed, signified to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that the said County of Cork is in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, and the Grounds and Reasons of such their Opinion, and have thereby unanimously prayed that the Lord Lieutenant and Council may proclaim the said County of Cork to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so; and the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the Advice of His Majesty's Privy Council in Ireland, in pursuance of the said Act, do hereby give notice, that the said Act of Parliament, do by this Proclamation declare the said County of Cork to be in a State of Disturbance, or in immediate Danger of becoming so, as also such Part or Part and they shall think proper, of any adjoining County; 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the whole or any part of the County out of the pale of the Constitution, on the mere first writ of any individual, or any number of individuals, unauthenticated by this solemn legal species of testimony: and his Lordship stated, as a Privy Councillor, that no recommendation for proclaiming any district will be attended to in Council, unless the opinion of the Magistrates on the necessity of the measure be accompanied by the Informations on Oath upon which their opinions are founded.

Mr. S. Jacob was frightened, said his Lordship, into the opinion; but the Council will not sympathize with our terrors, nor enforce the law, except on proof, not only of particular outrages, but of outrages of that character which the operation of the Insurrection Act is likely to correct.

He doubted not that the Gentlemen who had signed the first Requisition intended to act with perfect correctness, and were governed by the best intentions; but, from the manner in which that Requisition had been a-t-t-a-c-k-e-n, upon any Meeting under it would have been superfluous. His Lordship proceeded to the narration which he got from E. Purcell, the Writing Clerk in Mr. Sallier's office, and to state his own conduct on that occasion, in order to prevent the shocking effects of that precipitancy which it was sought to visit the County with the effects of this frightful Penal Statute.

Mr. S. Jacob here interposed to object to the introduction of extraneous matter, relying on it that the Meeting was confined to considering the state of the County under the Insurrection Act; but the Noble Lord declared he would not be interrupted—that, if he were disorderly, he ought to be called to order—but that he felt himself called upon to discharge a great duty, and, please God, he would do so like a man.

His Lordship went on to relate the circumstances respecting the first Notice, Edward Purcell's explanation, and his Lordship's own conduct in consequence, which will be fully understood from the documents, as follow:—

The Counties of Ireland, to wit
The Information of Edward Purcell, writing Clerk in the office of Thomas Sallier, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

Informant saith, on being interrogated by the subject by the Earl of Donoughmore, a Magistrate and one of the Governors of this County, as to the authority on which he drew up, and posted on the door of the County Court-house at Clonmel, a Notice, purporting to be signed by Mr. Thomas Sallier, Clerk of the Peace, for calling a Meeting of Magistrates of the said County, at Cashel, on Friday, the 22d instant, and the original of which Notice said Earl called upon him to produce—Informant felt bound, in truth and in justice, to declare that he has no such authority from Mr. Sallier, from whom he has received no sort of Instructions upon the subject; that he has no sort of authority for the signing of Mr. Sallier's name, nor any deposition from him; but that he is a mere Writing Clerk in his Office; and Informant feels himself further bound to say, that he had no other authority for the writing or posting of this Notice, but the strong and pressing instances of Mr. Samuel Jacob, a Magistrate of this County, who brought to this Informant a paper, signed by his own name and that of several other Magistrates, which is hereto annexed. Informant had objected most strongly and long with Mr. Jacob, against his posting up the Notice—but Mr. Jacob said, that it might be productive of bad consequences, if the Notice was not posted on that day, and there was no time to be lost, as it was necessary the Meeting should take place on Friday. Informant, thereupon, reluctantly consented; and Mr. Jacob then proceeded to direct to the Informant the paper which he so posted on the Court-house door, which was entirely the dictation of the said Mr. Samuel Jacob.

Under the opinion of the said Earl of Donoughmore, as the best way to correct the error which this Informant has committed, he has taken down the original Notice, which is annexed to this paper, as well as the said paper signed by the Magistrates, and for which, under the same address, he has substituted another Notice or Explanation, a copy of which is likewise hereto annexed.

Taken and acknowledged before me, this 26th day of February, 1822.
EDWARD PURCELL. DONOUGHMORE.

ORIGINAL REQUISITION.
To Thomas Sallier, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

Sir—We, Justices of the Peace for said County, request you will summon an Extraordinary Session of the Peace, to be held at Cashel, on Friday, the 22d instant, to consider the state of our County, under the 3d, cap. 1. of his present Majesty, entitled, "An Act to suppress Insurrection."—Given under our Hands and Seals, this 18th of February, 1822.

SIMUEL JACOB. (Seal) JOHN PALMER,
MATHEW JACOB, MATHEW JACOB,
J. G. JACOB. (Seal) RICHARD MILLETT,
RICHARD MILLETT, ROBERT COOKE,
WILLIAM BARTON, RICHARD CHADWICK,
NATHANIEL TAYLOR, B. B. BRADSHAW.

This last recited document was accompanied by a letter, of which the following is a copy:—

Dear Sir—I beg leave to mention, that the present Insurrection Act is a verbatim repetition of our last of July, 1814, which can be your guide, as perhaps you have not the present Act.

It is not requisite, when you post up your Notices on the Court-house door, to state the names of the Magistrates who have directed you to call the Sessions. Believe me yours,
Feb. 18, 1822. SAMUEL JACOB.

Of the first Notice, posted by Edward Purcell, the following is a copy:—
County of Tipperary.
I, Thomas Sallier, Clerk of the Peace for said County, do hereby give Notice, that a Meeting of the Justices of the Peace for said County will be held at Cashel, on Friday, the 22d instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, to take into consideration the State of the County, pursuant to an order received by me this 19th day of February, 1822, under the Hands and Seals of several Magistrates for said County, under the provisions of 3d Geo. IV. cap. 1, entitled, "An Act to suppress Insurrections in Ireland."
THOMAS SALLIER,
Clerk of the Peace, Co. Tipperary.

The following is the copy of the counter Notice or Explanation of Edward Purcell:

Having been induced unwarily, and, as I am now convinced, most improperly, by the strong instances of a Magistrate of this County, to write, under his direction, and afterwards post on the Court-house door, yesterday afternoon, a paper, purporting to be signed by Mr. Sallier, Clerk of the Peace, calling a Meeting of Magistrates, at Cashel, on Friday, the 22d instant; and now being brought to a full sense of the error which had been committed; and not having any authority from Mr. Sallier to call any such Meeting, nor any paper whatever from him upon that subject; and not having any E-p-o-s-i-t-i-o-n or authority, which would enable me to sign the name of the Clerk of the Peace—

The only statement which I can make for the breach of duty which I have inadvertently committed, is to take the said Notice off the door of the Court-house, which ought in truth to be considered as no Notice at all—upon the authority of a Magistrate, one of the Governors of this County, who has allowed me, if necessary, to make use of his name—and it has been thought proper to substitute this explanation in its stead.
E. PURCELL.

CLONMEL, 26th Feb. 1822.

The following is the copy of Lord Donoughmore's ostensible Letter, dated 21st February, 1822, in answer to Mr. Thomas Sallier's Letter of 20th February:

Lord Donoughmore most express the great surprise with which he has just now received an intimation from Mr. Sallier, as Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary, of his intention to hold an Extraordinary Session of the Peace at Cashel, on Friday, the 22d instant, to take into consideration the State of the County; inasmuch as Lord Donoughmore happens to be himself aware, that one important previous requisite—at least, enjoined by the Insurrection Act, has not been complied with—as, so far from the Notice for such Sessions having been posted on the door of the County Court-house by the Clerk of the Peace forthwith, that is, 48 hours before the assembling of such Sessions, Lord Donoughmore has received proof upon oath, from the resident Clerk of the Peace at Clonmel, that, so late as yesterday evening, the Clerk of the Peace had given no authority for the Posting of such Notice.

How far the Clerk of the Peace may have complied with another matter, equally required by the law, viz.—"The causing, so far as in him lies, every Justice of the Peace of such County, to be as shall be resident therein, to be summoned to such Sessions," the Clerk of the Peace is himself the only judge.

In order to put the Clerk of the Peace into full possession of the evidence on which Lord Donoughmore declares that no sufficient Notice has been given, he transmits herewith, for Mr. Sallier's information, the Copy of the Affidavit of Mr. Sallier's official Clerk at Clonmel, taken before Lord Donoughmore, and copies of the other documents with which it is accompanied, the originals of which it is Lord D.'s intention, if necessary, to cause to be laid before the Privy Council. Under all these circumstances, Lord Donoughmore feels it to be his duty thus to enter his solemn protest against depriving the subject of one of the principal guards against the improper use of a heavy penal Statute, by doing away the Notice required by the Law itself, and, perhaps, opening the door for the surreptitious infliction of the penalties with which it is fraught.

If this endeavour of Lord Donoughmore's, to prevent manifest injustice, should not be successful, he will feel it his duty to follow up his objection to the Council Board, of which he has the honour to be a Member.

Respectfully, Feb. 21, 1822.
To Thomas Sallier, Esq. Clerk of the Peace for the County of Tipperary.

His Lordship disclaimed having any idea of the notions or intentions of others. At present, his own idea would be against proposing the proclamation of any Barony, because there did not appear judicially before them any evidence, on oath, of outrages anywhere of such a description as to warrant the measure. But, respecting the two Baronies of Iffa and Offa East and West, he could positively state, in his own name and the names of the most extensive land-owners in them, that in these two Baronies the Insurrection Act was not necessary. Respecting the other Baronies, he left it to the Gentlemen conversant with the state of these Baronies to speak of such necessity. He thought it not grave a subject for any man to speak of any Barony but his own.

He called the attention of the Meeting to the very short period for which the Law was enacted, only until the month of August—and that was, therefore, so limited from the jealousy and cau-

tion of Parliament, which will watch vigilantly over the manner in which its powers are exercised in the intermediate time; and you may depend upon it," said his Lordship, "that if I wanted and unnecessary services shall be practised in its execution, we shall lose the benefit of its operation against the winter, when it will be more wanting; and the Council will feel that the Act ought to be put sparsely into execution."

Captain Sallier (Clerk of the Peace) arose to exculpate himself from any implication in an error, which no man who knows his uniform correctness would impute to him. He stated, that when the first Requisition was sent to him he was 40 miles from Clonmel—that the Requisition being suddenly put into his hands, naked and unaccompanied by any statement of facts, he thought that there must have been some recent enormity—and from the number and respectability of the signatures to it, sent off the Notice instantly to be posted in Clonmel.

Mr. S. Jacob rose and said, he could not but feel confident that nothing which was brought forward by the Noble Lord was meant to throw a stigma on him or his conduct. (Hear, hear! from Lord Donoughmore.) He said that the outrages in his own Barony were so atrocious, that he wished to have the Insurrection Act put in force without loss of time. He got up the Requisition accordingly, and sent a copy to Mr. Sallier's public office on Tuesday, giving the time limited by the Statute—and on seeing Mr. Sallier's Clerk, sent a copy to Mr. Sallier's house, because he thought that, as the Notice was sent to the office, and Mr. Sallier not there, he might possibly incur blame if the matter was neglected; and he thought it quite fair for Purcell, Mr. Sallier's Clerk, to put up the Notice with the name of his principal—for at this very time a Notice had been published for a Meeting in the County of Limerick, a Meeting had been held in consequence—that Meeting had memorialized for the Insurrection Act—and a Proclamation had issued in consequence.

On coming home and looking into the statute, he saw that no such officer as Deputy Clerk of the Peace was recognized in it; and, being determined to abide strictly by the forms prescribed by the law, he saw Mr. Sallier as soon as possible—told him that what he had done was merely to save him from censure—and gave him the Requisition for this day's Meeting. He said Mr. Sallier requested him to go up stairs to Lord Lismore, (to whom Mr. Jacob referred,) and

Lord Lismore said, he did recollect that Mr. Jacob came to the room, and stated that the Requisition was illegal. He said something of some mistake having occurred by means of a Peeler, or some other way, and left the present Requisition on the table.

Mr. Jacob concluded by asserting, that, from the first moment he got the Commission of the Peace to the present hour, the first object of his life was to preserve the peace of his Country, and to support the Laws and the Constitution.

Lord Donoughmore said, that he always looked on Mr. Jacob as an old friend, and followed in the Lawyers' Corps—and it was merely from a thorough sense of the public mischief likely to arise from the erroneous proceeding, and the shortness of the time, which left him no other way of proceeding, that urged him at once to take the only way left him for counteracting the evil.

Mr. Sallier then proposed, as the most regular way, to proceed Barony by Barony, when it was agreed to commence with Iffa and Offa East—on which Mr. Sallier stated, that he applied the Magistrates who attended the former Meeting, (and who were twenty-six in number,) that at this Meeting, Informations of outrages would be required upon oath to justify proceedings.

Mr. C. Wall, Mr. S. Jacob, and Mr. Crosbie Moore, contended that the demand for Informations on Oath might be warded—and it was suggested that the measure might be carried now, and the Informations already taken might be sent up in a few days. It was also proposed, that the sense of the Meeting should be taken, upon the question whether Informations on Oath were necessary—and it was urged, that the opinions, with the grounds and reasons, were only necessary.

The Earl of Donoughmore refused to put such a question. Sitting there as a Court of Justice, he relied on that they were bound to be governed by the principle which prevailed all legal proceedings—and that, however highly respectable any individual may be, he could give no evidence, (and evidence alone was the ground and reason,) but upon oath. He concluded by stating, that if the whole Magistracy of the County came to such a resolution, without Information on Oath, it would be his bounden duty, as a Privy Councillor, to point out this fatality.

The case of Iffa and Offa East continued, however, in a desultory debate, to be the object of attention. Lord Lismore stated, that from the knowledge which he had of that Barony, he knew not of any such system of outrage existing within it as justified the operation of the Insurrection Act—and deprecated its infliction, except on grounds substantiated by Informations on Oath. The Rev. Mr. S. Grady, in reply, stated several instances of outrages, of which he knew Informations on Oath had been given, and which Informations on Oath of course he produced.

Mr. Perry stated, that not thinking such information necessary, he brought none forward; but he had himself heard shots fired repeatedly near him; and his servants had reported reports of persons going armed in his Barony.

Lord Donoughmore stated, that Mr. Perry had declared to him, that his opinion was against the Insurrection Act, and for the relief of the County; and he had expressed his opinion in favour of the Act.

Mr. Perry replied, that what he had said on the occasion alluded to was rather from a conviction of politeness to the Noble Lord's judgment; but that the respectable people who are all in favour of the Act.

Lord Donoughmore, referring to the Barony of Iffa and Offa East, in addition to his own opinion, said that he had the full concurrence of Colonel Bagwell, who, altho' he well knows how it is, begged it from the County of Waterford, strongly reprobates the idea of putting that Barony under the law, and who is of more use than any man that ever was born in that County.

Captain Power stated several instances of outrage in the Barony—and mentioned the influence of his own efforts to get in the arms, with the assistance of the Priest at the Chapel.

Doctor Fitzgerald, on the other hand, stated, that he had, since his appointment as a Magistrate, been very diligent in acquiring knowledge of the state of the Barony—viz., seeing in a Clonmel Paper a statement of a robbery of arms within a mile eastward of Clonmel, he enquired into the fact, and found it groundless.

From these differences of opinion, it was proposed by Mr. Palliser, and seconded by Mr. R. Sallier, that the Meeting should adjourn to that day's evening; when there would be time to bring forward evidence on oath.

Lord Lismore said, it was of the greatest consequence that Lord Donoughmore was, as a Privy Councillor, able to instruct the Meeting how that body would look on our proceedings, without legal evidence; that, if we resisted his Lordship's caution, we should be acting with our eyes open against the law; and that we ought to give time for deliberation, and not run in a head-gallop, but with reluctance, to put in force this degrading Statute.

Lord Donoughmore put the question of adjournment, which was carried unanimously.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

The Earl of Liverpool last night developed his view of the state of the Country. His statement was nearly a version of the Marquis of Londonderry's speech on the same subject, but without those extraordinary flourishes of rhetoric which characterize his Lordship's style. Lord Liverpool stated, that in all the principal branches of our manufactures, that of iron excepted, there was a considerable degree of activity; that the wealth of the Country had increased, notwithstanding the increase of taxation; and, true to his favourite principle, that the present distress arose from superabundance of produce. This doctrine must appear paradoxical to unsophisticated minds. It would follow from it, that we should pray for a few bad seasons, and repeal all the Acts of Enclosure of the last twenty years. Not only this, however, but practice is opposed to his Lordship's views. His Lordship, in his statement, dwelt much on the increase of population, as proved by the late census. That population has increased, there can be little doubt. The introduction of vaccine would account for that to a certain extent, but there is another material circumstance which appears to have escaped observation: in the cases of the preceding census, there was a strong prejudice against them, particularly against the first; the People feared that they were preliminary to a new tax or some other inconvenience—hence arose concealment, and the return was consequently defective. Were the population to have remained stationary, the last census, being more accurate, might be expected to make a larger return.

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There have been great fluctuations during the present Account; Consols opened at 77, declined to 75, and are, today, 78; 5 per Cent. Navy Stock is 102 1/2. Large bets are made in the City that not two persons will put their names down in the Bank book, dissenting from the plan of Government, in changing the 5 per Cent. There is also much speculation on the question of the Bank of England discounting at 4 per Cent."

DEATH OF MR. COULTS.
On Sunday, the 24th instant, died, at his house in Stratton-street, Thomas Coult, Esq. Mr. Coult had attained the advanced age of 87. His life was one of great and useful exertion. He possessed a singularly clear judgment, with a warm and affectionate heart. Few men ever enjoyed, in the degree which Mr. Coult did, the confidence and esteem of his friends, or obtained, unaided by rank or political power, so much consideration and influence in society. The large fortune which he acquired was a consequence and not the object of his active life, which at every period was devoted to the aid and advancement of those he loved. He died surrounded with friends, in the presence of Mrs. Coult and his daughters, the Countess of Guilford and Lady Burdett, with their families, and Lord Dudley Stuart, the son of his second daughter, the Marchioness of Suter, who is now in Italy on account of her health.

DEATH OF THE EARL OF EGMONT.—On Monday last, this venerable Nobleman died at Odell Castle, in the County of Bedford, in the 83th year of his age. He is succeeded in his titles, and in his English and Irish estates, by his only son John, Viscount Percival, now Earl of Egmont.

TRIDAY, MARCH 1.
Mr. Callaghan last night, in the House of Commons, brought forward his motion for leave to bring in a Bill for the gradual reduction of the duties on salt, after a discussion more remarkable for the number of the speakers than the length of the speeches, was lost by a majority of four—the numbers being—Ayes, 165; Noes, 169. The smallness of the majority encourages a hope that another effort to shake off this oppressive impost may prove more successful. The decided opposition, however, given to it by Ministers, proves the strength of their determination to refuse all further alleviation of the burdens of the People.—The remission of one shilling a bushel on the malt duties appears the extreme limit of indulgence, which it would be dangerous to exceed. The proportion of the malt tax for Ireland amounts to about £150,000, and this is the financial boon that is to relieve that impoverished Country.

Mr. Curwen gave notice last night of his intention to propose, soon after the holidays, that the duties upon tallow imported from Russia should be equalized with the rates charged upon butter and cheese, that the duty upon soap and candles may be thereby reduced. The distress of the agriculturist was fully admitted by Sir T. Lubbock and Mr. C. Smith, both of whom expressed their detestation to oppose Ministers, unless they consented to adopt measures for the relief of the Country more efficacious than they have hitherto suggested.

Alderman Wood moved for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the particulars stated in a Petition from the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, complaining of an assault by the soldiers of Knightsbridge barracks on their Sheriff, in the execution of his duty of preserving the peace on the 26th of August last, and to report their opinion thereon to the House. The motion was rejected by 181 against 57.

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