

PARIS PAPERS.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Monday, the discussion on the Budget was resumed.

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M. Martignac declared that he wished such a speech as this, which tore the mask from the left side, could reach the utmost extremities of France, that the People might see what arts were resorted to, to shake public opinion.

M. Delatol, in alluding to the return of Bonaparte, stated the debt which that treason had imposed.

Many voices.—That debt was created by those who brought foreigners among us. M. Delatol.—Who brought them? Voices on the left.—The emigrants.

M. Delatol.—No! They followed the steps of the Usurper, whose power is increasingly sounded in this Chamber. M. Delatol continued speaking for some time amidst much interruption.

This was immediately verified when General Foy rose to speak. The General, however, and M. Dudon, contrived to deliver their sentiments, and the sitting terminated.

LONDON. SATURDAY, APRIL 20. Stocks this day are. Bank Stock 3 per Cent. Ret. 7 1/4 India Stock 2 1/2 3/4

The following is an extract of a private letter:—Paris, April 16.—We are still in expectation of decisive news, which cannot fail to arrive shortly.

Paris, April 17.—The Journals of St. Sebastian, of the 7th instant, announce the arrival of General Berton on the frontiers of Spain; but he had not made his appearance in the town.

Letters from Hamburg continue to speak of the negotiations between England and Denmark, having for object the cession to the former Power of Copenhagen and the Danish Isles.

General Foy.—The King is comprised in the Charter. What the Charter says, the King says. General Bonaparte (Striking his hand on the bench before him).—The King and the Charter!

Mr. Arbuthnot gave notice, that on Monday, in the Committee of Supply, he should move certain estimates for extraordinary and miscellaneous services.

The Ancient Commercial Statutes' Repeal Bill; the Navigation Bill; the Importation of Goods' Repeal Bill; the Slave Trade Acts' Consolidation Bill; and the West India and American Trade Bill, were severally ordered to be read a second time on the 29th.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH.—(THIS DAY.) Waitman v. Shackell, Aroozsmith, and Weaver. This was an action brought by Mr. Alderman Waitman against the Defendants, who are the proprietors of the John Bull Sunday newspaper, to recover a compensation for injury sustained by the publication of a malicious libel in their paper.

Witnesses were called to prove the proprietorship of the Defendants, and the publication of the libel. The libel was then read by the Clerk, and also an affidavit of the defendant Weaver, by which it appeared that in July, 1821, the weekly sale of the paper was from 8000 to 10,000; this being the case for the Plaintiff.

DOVER, APRIL 5.—A very large fleet of vessels of different descriptions passed by this port early this morning for the River, amongst which was the Phoenix, A. Weyton, master, from Bombay, which place she left on the 17th of November, and the Cape of Good Hope on the 5th of February, where she learnt the loss of the Blenden Hall, extra Company's ship, Captain Greig, on the 17th of July last, on the Island of Inaccessible; the Captain, passengers, and crew (except eight), were saved, but remained four months on the island, where they suffered the greatest hardships and privations, but at length reached the Cape.

Extract of a letter from Messrs. Goodwin, Currier, and Co., Agents to Lloyd's, at Deal and Ramsgate, dated Deal, April 19:—The Blenden Hall, Captain Greig, from London to Bombay, was totally lost on Inaccessible Island, one of the group of Tristan D'Acunha, in the South Atlantic Ocean on the 23rd July last. The Commander, Officers, and passengers got safe on shore, but eight of the crew perished.

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officiated as ploughman. Being frequently seen walking together in quiet and sequestered places, they were regarded as lovers; ultimately, however, this "ploughman" turned out to be also a female; and it is believed by Helen's relatives and acquaintances, that it was the arguments of this personage, which induced her to abandon the female dress and duties. Upon Sunday, the 4th January, 1818, while in her parent's house at Saltcoats, she requested her mother to give her "we cutty pipe," and she would give her two new ones in exchange.

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THE KILKENNY CAR starts at Two o'clock, passing through Mullingar, Athlone, and Rosethorpe, and arrives at the Busk Ferry, Kilkenny, at Seven—Eight, 30/11.

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FOR QUEBEC. TO SAIL the 10th, 15th, & 20th of MAY, FROM WATERFORD. (WIND AND WEATHER PERMITTING.) THE BRIGS JANE, CAPT. MCGATE—PHEASANT, CAPT. BARRIS—AND HIBERNIA, CAPT. DYER. For Freight, or Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE & SONS, Waterford, April 25th, 1822.

CHEAP, COMFORTABLE, AND EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING. FOR PASSENGERS AND PARCELS. To Clonmel, Kilkenny, Cork, Limerick, Thurles, Wexford, and Ennisconry, IN ONE DAY. FROM BIANCONI'S HEAD CAR OFFICE, Newly opposite the Market-house, Quay, Waterford.

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GALWAY KELP. A CARGO OF PRIME QUALITY, NOW LANDING, Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply to ROBERT WATSON, who has also for sale, POTASHES, CANDLE WICKERYARN, PALE OIL, ROSIN, ROUGH SALT-PETRE, COD OIL, ROUGH SICILY BRISTONE, HERKORDS HIRE CHDER, and A few good empty PIPES. Waterford, 30th May, 11th, 1822.

TO BE LET, FOR A LONG TERM OF YEARS, A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, Now occupied by Lieut. Fitch. THE HOUSE, OFFICES, &c. &c. complete and well calculated for a genteel Family, together with Six and a Half English Acres of LAND, in a high state of Cultivation—completely stocked, in situation about twenty minutes walk from the Mall; no more to be had. For particulars, application to be made to Mr. Fitch, on the PREMISES, APRIL 27, 1822.

GREENFALE BLEACH, FORMERLY SMITHVALE. WILLIAM SHEARMAN RESPECTFULLY informs, Friends and the Public, that he has removed his Establishment to the above Place, which has been rebuilt by him within the last year, on an improved Plan, that will enable him to have his LINDEN finished in such a manner, as he trusts will ensure him a Continuance of that Support he has hitherto received.

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at the outside door, but he was not the person who held the candle; but a perfect opportunity of seeing him, it was by candlelight; witness spoke to him, and said that if her brother was not injured she would bring him to them, and went for that purpose. Prisoner gave his hand to her and said, her brother should not be injured. Did not see him after that. Witness is quite positive that the Prisoner is the person whom she saw at the kitchen-door; he had a leather cap trimmed with fur, and a large coat; the night was very light.

Cross-examined.—Saw the Prisoner on the 18th of March at Ballinacree barracks; gave her information at the same time with her sister, before the late Assizes; went to the barracks with her sister, but not for the purpose of seeing the Prisoner; heard that morning that he had been taken the night before, but did not know he was at the barracks; has not seen him since till this day; the Prisoner was at the back-door directly leading into the yard; saw Leonard and Connolly, the servants; to the kitchen; the man with the capstool at the door-way leading into the kitchen; does not wear a glass, and is not short-sighted; was much frightened indeed; told her father the next morning that some of the people were so near that if she saw them again she would know them positively, but did not give any information on oath till near the Assizes.

Court.—Was your sister near you all the time? Sometimes she was, and at other times she did not see her at all. Recollects the time they released her brother; did not see her sister then, nor for ten minutes before; her sister was in the kitchen when witness saw the Prisoner; it was before they liberated her brother. Witness's sister was near her when the man said that nothing should happen to her brother. Cannot say which was the nearest to him; the candles were then lighting; heard her sister call for the Captain; did not then see the Prisoner; it was before that period that she saw him.

To a Juror.—It was the Prisoner at the bar that took witness by the hand, and not the person who held the candle.

FOR THE DEFENCE.—John Connolly, and Mary Fitzgibbon, sister-in-law to the Prisoner, were produced to prove an alibi. They positively swore that at the time of the attack at Mr. Shelton's, Cussen was in bed at Mrs. Fitzgibbon's house, at Doonilly, four or five miles from Mr. Shelton's.

Timothy Leonard, sworn.—Is servant to Mr. Shelton; was in the kitchen at the hour of the attack; saw the ladies there; saw the man with the capstool at the door; on his oath, the Prisoner at the bar was not that man; he was not so tall a man as the Prisoner; he was a fair complexioned man, with fair hair, and was about five feet six inches high, and no more; witness is still in Mr. Shelton's employment; and was in company with a Policeman since he came to town.

Cross-examined.—Never said any thing about what he could say on the trial, except to Connolly, his fellow-servant; the Prisoner at the bar is a black complexioned man; the man at the door had a bare skin cap tied down about his chin; he had fair hair, and could see it under his cap; there might have been a man there that witness did not see; Miss Alicia went out to the yard; saw her speak to a man with his back to the wall; heard her call out for the Captain, and came in immediately and said, "I am the man," and said he could not help the man, "as the duty must be done;" the Captain did not interfere at all, but went out; he wore a loose frize coat, with a standing cape; witness got a Crown summons before he left home, but did not tell any one what he could say; he told his master that the Captain was a low-spirited man and pale-faced, and when called for by Miss Shelton, is sure she must have heard him, as he was quite near to witness, who heard him say, "Here I am;" that man was not at all like the Prisoner.

Thomas Connell sworn, and examined to the same effect. The case closed here, and Baron Pennefather immediately proceeded to charge the Jury. The Jury retired for about five minutes, and then returned with a verdict of Guilty.

The Prisoner bowed most respectfully to the Court, and during the trial conducted himself with the greatest decorum and propriety of manner.—He was dressed in a suit of black, with a white cravat, and a gold brooch in the folds of it. He had quite the appearance of a gentleman; he is over six feet high, black hair, which nearly met on his chin, rather shallow complexion, and exhibited the greatest composure of countenance, which was not in any of the subsequent stages, altered in the slightest degree. He was ordered to be removed, and had gone some part of the way with the soldiers, when Baron Pennefather directed him to be brought back. Cussen was then placed at the bar, and when he was asked, in the usual way, by the Clerk of the Crown, if he had any thing to say why sentence and execution of the law should not be had and pronounced upon him, he bowed and said—"I am quite ready to hear it."

His Lordship then put on the black cap, and addressed the Prisoner nearly as follows:—"It is with feelings of deep pain that I find myself called upon to pronounce sentence of death upon a person, whose habits of life and apparent education ought to have directed him to quite different pursuits. The poor peasant may possibly find some palliation—that he was misled by those who ought to have known better; but what palliation can there be for a man whose appearance bespeaks him to have moved in that rank of life which was above the wants and necessities of

the lower orders; and who could think that such a man was of the class of midnight inlifers, who dare to assail that quiet which all should enjoy? You appear to be led away by the wicked, foolish idea of obtaining arms. For what purpose? Are they mad enough to suppose that they can put down the Government of the Country? If they had the power, they should not do so.—They should, on the contrary, support that Government which protects all, and knows no distinction? Can they be wicked enough to think of destroying that Government under which we so happily exist? Can they suppose that they are to riot without control in their excesses? It is melancholy to think how many have been the dupes of designing men. You, from your rank, have not been duped by others; the persons brought in by Mr. Shelton's house, were brought by your instigation; you attacked that house before, and you wish to take the young man to obtain further plunder. I cannot shut my eyes upon your being the leader of that party—a circumstance had occurred which showed that your heart was touched, and that you might have relented? Whether that circumstance was weigh with a merciful Government, I cannot take upon myself to say, but it will warrant me in mentioning it. I know the Government is not anxious for shedding blood; that if they can restore peace and quiet in the Country without resorting to it, it would be their happiest wish. And it is against such a Government you have lifted up your hand? What a distinction between that and a tyrannical nob, whose mandates are performed by blood and death, whose sentences are marked by blood and destruction of property. If the Government under which we live, under which we prosper, and which we prosper—if that Government should think itself warranted to extend mercy to you, I trust it will not be forgotten, and that to the latest moment of your life it shall make such an impression as not to be lightly thought of. I cannot, however, make you any promise; I say to you, that you should be prepared to meet the worst, and to meet your fate with resignation; to atone for your crimes—to induce those misguided persons whom you may have seduced, to return to the paths of peace and industry, and to retract those steps quickly, over which they took with you such rapid strides. By such acts in this life, by such repentance, you may be united with Him whom you so wantonly offend.—I must now pronounce the awful sentence of the law."

The prisoner, with quite a placid countenance, said, "It is welcome, my Lord." The usual sentence was then pronounced, which was listened to by the prisoner with the greatest composure of mind; and no day was fixed. After which the prisoner asked if he might be permitted to say a few words? Certainly, said his Lordship.

"I could not speak during my trial, nor after my conviction was pronounced, but it might be considered that I wanted a mitigation of sentence; but now, my Lord, a sentence of death has been passed upon me, and that I consider myself as a dying man, I do most solemnly declare, and may my soul and body be herded to the d. p. of hell, if ever I was nearer to Mr. Shelton's house than the three places which I shall mention, and there are many persons in Court who know the places I shall name.—Inch Bog, Mr. Conner's house, and the road leading to Killybeggy, north of the house. I say again, may I be troubled into the lowest pit of hell, if ever I saw Mr. Shelton's house, except the roof of it at the distance I have mentioned.—I am not afraid to die. The Mis-Sessions might have mistaken me. I forgive them, and all who had a hand in my blood—may Almighty God forgive them. My Lord, I have one request to make, that my body, when I am dead, should be given to my friends, that I may be buried with my father."

[The Court said it would make no order to the contrary.] I have further to declare, that a gun, sword, or pistol, I never took from a Gentleman's house; was never at the attack of a Gentleman's house; or never knew of an attack upon any Gentleman's house."

This protestation was listened to by a crowded court, with expressions of surprise and astonishment. After the prisoner's remark, Mr. Gossett, of the Kille Bradley, on the part of Miss Shelton, applied to the Court to recommend him to mercy. Mr. Gossett stated that it was principally by his persuasion that the prisoner had been brought to trial and conviction; that Miss Shelton felt so much for the sentence, that she never could be happy if it was executed, and prayed that it might be commuted. Baron Pennefather said that he would feel most happy to receive a memorial from her, and would forward it to Government. This has since been done.

Whist sentence was pronouncing, the mother-in-law of Cussen appeared in the gallery, and called out "My Lord, my Lord, recommend him to mercy."

CORK SPECIAL SESSIONS.—APRIL 17.

INFAMOUS CASE. Wm. O'Neil was placed at the bar, charged with being found out of his dwelling-house, on the night of the 4th of April.

Donoghue, the prosecutor, being observed, whilst swearing, to kiss his thumb instead of the book, Mr. Howard, Attorney for the prosecution, declined examining him on this trial.

Mr. Howard, of Glenties, a Magistrate, expressed a wish that the trial might be suffered to proceed, in order to show to the Court and the Country the mode in which the laws are administered by some Magistrates of this County; the crime the Prisoner was charged with was petty

larceny, the prosecutor stating that he had seen him by night stealing turf from the yard of David Finn, a respectable publican in Watergrass-hill. On this charge the Prisoner might have been tried, and would certainly have been acquitted at the last Assizes, but such summary justice would not satisfy the Prosecutor, who, accordingly, when his information was refused by the neighbouring Justices, went before a certain Magistrate residing in this city, who forthwith took two informations and issued two warrants against the Prisoner, one under the Insurrection Act, and the other for felony; the effect of the first being to detain O'Connell in custody until the termination of the late Assizes, and the object of the latter to render him in gaol until the next Assizes, then to send him to trial for the felony. Thus was an unfortunate individual subjected to six months' imprisonment on a charge which could not be substantiated, although in the ordinary course of law he might have been liberated in as many hours. If the laws of the land were thus administered by the Justices, who could wonder that Captain Rock, or any other imaginary redresser of grievances, had such influence on the minds of uneducated people?

This statement excited a strong and general sensation through the Court, but the general desire among the Magistrates was that the fellow should not be examined. David Keefe was then called, and sworn and examined by Mr. Howard.

Do you know the Prisoner at the bar? I do. (Witness identified him.) Do you remember the night of the 31st March? I do. This County was then proclaimed? It was. Where do you live? At Watergrass-hill. Where does the Prisoner live? He lives there also. Did you see him on that night? No. Had you occasion at any time on that night to look for him at his habitation? No. Then what brought you here if you know nothing about the man? My only object in coming up here was, to state that I had no concern whatever in making the last witness swear against the Prisoner, which I have been charged with, and that I have no objection to him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hobbs. Who was it desired Donoghue swear against O'Neil? I don't know; it was not I. Where was the information sworn? Before the Mayor. Who went with him? I did. Who was it paid for carrying on this prosecution? I do not know.

Mr. Howard here interposed and said the witness was not bound to answer any question which may criminate himself. Mr. Hobbs rolled to this observation by stating, that if the Insurrection Act was to be made an instrument of, to effect such villainy as had been exposed, it was right that the bad purposes to which it could be converted should be publicly known. This was an infamous contrivance of the witness then on the table to transport the Prisoner out of the County for the purpose of getting up the possession of some grounds which he held under him, and with this view the fellow who had been first brought up, was produced to charge him under the Insurrection Act, and in case that should not be successful, the charge of felony was also fabricated. He trusted, therefore, that the examination would be suffered to be proceeded on, that the grounds may be laid for punishing the real guilty.

The Juror decided that the witness need not answer any questions which may criminate himself. He was therefore sent out of the table, and the Prisoner discharged.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

(From the Clonmel Advertiser of April 21.)

On Monday last the first Special Session of the Peace under the Insurrection Act, was held at Cashel, pursuant to Proclamation. Notwithstanding the rigour of the day, which rained and blew incessantly, a considerable number of Magistrates attended, showing their determination to second the exertions of the Executive Power, in order to put down the spirit of combination and outrage which has but too openly manifested itself for a considerable time past. The names of these present, independent of those of the King's Counsel who presided, and the Assistant Barrister of the County, were, William Buttolph, Rev. Thomas Grady, Ambrose Going, Richard Long, William Pennefather, Charles Lavelly, William Sadler, Richard Sadler, Francis Lavelly, Rev. Stanislaus Grady, Richard Chadwick, Thomas Millett, Thomas Coppinger, George Greaves, Thomas Pennefather, Nathaniel Taylor, Edward Wilson (Chief Magistrate of Kille), Waldon Jordan, John Mayers, Hamilton Lockwood, Michael Liffault, Matthew Jacob, and Edward Pennefather, (Master of Fees).

Maxwell Blacker, Esq. the presiding King's Counsel, having handed the two Proclamations regarding this County to the Clerk of the Peace, as well as his Commission as Chairman, they were read aloud in open Court. The presiding King's Counsel (Mr. Blacker) then addressed the Magistrates present: As they were there assembled for the purpose of carrying into execution the Insurrection Act, he conceived it his duty to call their attention to the provisions of that Act, which armed them with powers of an extraordinary nature, and which were called forth by that extraordinary degree of insubordination which they were calculated to correct.—The first he called their attention to was that section which gave to Magistrates or Peace-officers power to apprehend and commit to prison

any person who shall, within any proclaimed County or District, be found in the fields, streets, highways, or elsewhere, out of his or her dwelling or place of abode, at any time from one hour after sunset until sunrise; and such person being duly charged therewith on oath, may be committed to prison, or otherwise, as the Justice of the Peace, or person authorized by his warrant, shall in a proclaimed district find any arms or ammunition, pike, spear, dirk, or any other offensive weapon, in the house, power, or possession of any person whatsoever, concealed or otherwise, after the person or persons inhabiting said house, or the person or persons who shall have the same in his or her possession, shall have been called on to deliver the same—any such person shall be deemed idle and disorderly, unless he or she shall prove, to the satisfaction of the Court of Special Sessions, that such arms, ammunition, or offensive weapons, were in his, her, or their house or possession, without his, her, or their knowledge or consent. The fact of conviction, as idle and disorderly, in all cases carries with it the penalty of seven years' transportation under the Insurrection Act.

Here the Learned Chairman said that the arms must be taken from the delinquent presentry before the County can be deemed in a secure state, for so long as they continued to hold them, it was idle to hope for any permanent tranquillity. He next explained that part of the Act by which all persons found assembled in any proclaimed district, in any house, licensed or unlicensed, in which malt or spirituous liquors are sold, not being inmates thereof, or travellers, after the hour of nine o'clock at night, and before six in the morning, shall be deemed idle and disorderly; and if, in any district so proclaimed as aforesaid, any persons shall unlawfully or tumultuously assemble in the day-time, such persons, and every of them, shall be deemed idle and disorderly. This clause seemed scarcely necessary, but it naturally grew in a district so proclaimed, from which he may suspect the inhabitants, or any of them, to be then absent, and search therein, as to discover whether the inhabitants or inmates, or any of them, be absent; and if they, or any of them, be absent between said hours, any Peace-Officer or Magistrate may cause to be apprehended and committed the person or persons so absent—who shall be brought before the Court of Special Sessions, and be deemed idle and disorderly, unless he, she, or they can prove to the satisfaction of the said Court, that he, she, or they was or were absent on his, her, or their lawful occasions.

The Worshipful Chairman now took occasion to remark, that by the ordinary laws every man's house was his castle; and here again were felt the consequences of that state of disorder, which rendered it necessary in the Legislature to strengthen the hands of the Magistrates, to enable them to anticipate the evil of combination. By the 9th Section it is enacted, that every person who shall administer, or tender, in any manner, any oath or engagement importing to bind the person or persons taking the same, to be of any association, brotherhood, committee, society, or confederacy whatsoever, formed or to be formed for seditious purposes, or to disturb the public peace, or to injure the person or property of any person or persons whatsoever—or to compel any person or persons whatsoever to do, or omit, or refuse to do any act or acts whatsoever, under whatever name, description, or pretence, such association, brotherhood, committee, society, or confederacy shall assume, or pretend to be constituted—shall be deemed idle and disorderly. No matter what title they may assume, or however innocently they believe them to be formed for any unlawful purpose, or with any intent to that end, they are bound to have such persons apprehended and brought to trial for the same. The second clause in said section renders liable to the penalties of the act every person tendering or taking any oath or engagement importing to bind the person taking it to obey the orders, rules, or commands of any Committee or other body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any Captain or Leader (not appointed under the authority of his Majesty or his heirs), or to assemble at the desire or command of any such Leader or Captain, or any Committee, or of any person or persons not having lawful authority. The next clause rendered liable to these penalties all persons who may administer or take any oath or engagement not to inform or give evidence against any brother, associate or confederate, or not to reveal or discover his or her having taken any illegal oath, or any illegal act to be done, whether such oath shall be administered or not, or whether he or she shall take such oath, or enter into such engagement or not, not being compelled thereto by any unlawful necessity. Here the Worshipful Chairman observed that the prime object of all these provisions was to prevent discovery. He next observed, that in every proclaimed district, any person that shall print, write, publish, circulate, send or deliver, or cause or procure such letter or message, exciting or tending to excite any riot, tumultuous or unlawful meeting or assembly, or unlawful combination or confederacy, or threatening any violence, injury, or damage, upon any condition, or in any event or otherwise to the person or property of any person whatsoever, or demanding any money, arms, weapons or weapons, ammunition, or any other matter or thing whatsoever, was liable to the penalties of this Act; and the Legislature had shown its wisdom in introducing this clause, well knowing that

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Here the Learned Chairman said that the arms must be taken from the delinquent presentry before the County can be deemed in a secure state, for so long as they continued to hold them, it was idle to hope for any permanent tranquillity. He next explained that part of the Act by which all persons found assembled in any proclaimed district, in any house, licensed or unlicensed, in which malt or spirituous liquors are sold, not being inmates thereof, or travellers, after the hour of nine o'clock at night, and before six in the morning, shall be deemed idle and disorderly; and if, in any district so proclaimed as aforesaid, any persons shall unlawfully or tumultuously assemble in the day-time, such persons, and every of them, shall be deemed idle and disorderly. This clause seemed scarcely necessary, but it naturally grew in a district so proclaimed, from which he may suspect the inhabitants, or any of them, to be then absent, and search therein, as to discover whether the inhabitants or inmates, or any of them, be absent; and if they, or any of them, be absent between said hours, any Peace-Officer or Magistrate may cause to be apprehended and committed the person or persons so absent—who shall be brought before the Court of Special Sessions, and be deemed idle and disorderly, unless he, she, or they can prove to the satisfaction of the said Court, that he, she, or they was or were absent on his, her, or their lawful occasions.

The Worshipful Chairman now took occasion to remark, that by the ordinary laws every man's house was his castle; and here again were felt the consequences of that state of disorder, which rendered it necessary in the Legislature to strengthen the hands of the Magistrates, to enable them to anticipate the evil of combination. By the 9th Section it is enacted, that every person who shall administer, or tender, in any manner, any oath or engagement importing to bind the person or persons taking the same, to be of any association, brotherhood, committee, society, or confederacy whatsoever, formed or to be formed for seditious purposes, or to disturb the public peace, or to injure the person or property of any person or persons whatsoever—or to compel any person or persons whatsoever to do, or omit, or refuse to do any act or acts whatsoever, under whatever name, description, or pretence, such association, brotherhood, committee, society, or confederacy shall assume, or pretend to be constituted—shall be deemed idle and disorderly. No matter what title they may assume, or however innocently they believe them to be formed for any unlawful purpose, or with any intent to that end, they are bound to have such persons apprehended and brought to trial for the same. The second clause in said section renders liable to the penalties of the act every person tendering or taking any oath or engagement importing to bind the person taking it to obey the orders, rules, or commands of any Committee or other body of men not lawfully constituted, or of any Captain or Leader (not appointed under the authority of his Majesty or his heirs), or to assemble at the desire or command of any such Leader or Captain, or any Committee, or of any person or persons not having lawful authority. The next clause rendered liable to these penalties all persons who may administer or take any oath or engagement not to inform or give evidence against any brother, associate or confederate, or not to reveal or discover his or her having taken any illegal oath, or any illegal act to be done, whether such oath shall be administered or not, or whether he or she shall take such oath, or enter into such engagement or not, not being compelled thereto by any unlawful necessity. Here the Worshipful Chairman observed that the prime object of all these provisions was to prevent discovery. He next observed, that in every proclaimed district, any person that shall print, write, publish, circulate, send or deliver, or cause or procure such letter or message, exciting or tending to excite any riot, tumultuous or unlawful meeting or assembly, or unlawful combination or confederacy, or threatening any violence, injury, or damage, upon any condition, or in any event or otherwise to the person or property of any person whatsoever, or demanding any money, arms, weapons or weapons, ammunition, or any other matter or thing whatsoever, was liable to the penalties of this Act; and the Legislature had shown its wisdom in introducing this clause, well knowing that

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