

of his defence, and more earnestly called the attention of the Jury to it, as a bad precedent was always initiated with the readiest alacrity, and speedily passed into a law. The Prosecutor and his client were strongly contrasted on the present occasion. The Prosecutor was a Barrister and a King's Counsel of high and respectable station in his profession. He had raised himself to rank, in fortune, and to fame, with a little support from purchasing as any man in any profession, and without any aid but what he drew from the resources of a vigorous mind and industrious habits. The witness of his own fortune, he was a proud living emblem of the result produced by a combination of superior talent and honourable exertion. This testimony he readily bore to the character of the Prosecutor, and he was satisfied he could do so without infringing in the slightest degree on the interests of his client. The Defendant, on the contrary, was unknown to them. He was the son of a gentleman, who gave what he only could give his son, a good education, and whose only legacy to him was an unprovided mother and an oppositioned sister, a legacy which he did not renounce, but which he accepted and cherished with the most devoted attachment. The verdict of the Jury was to determine whether he was to be known from those relations, to be sent into a dungeon, for having expressed his opinions, in the exercise of his duty, as an editor of a newspaper, upon a subject of public interest, at a time that the whole Press of the Country was leagued with Mr. Wallace in hunting down an individual whose conduct was about to become the subject of legal investigation. He defied the Jury to discover one assignable motive of malice in the conduct of the Defendant, either in endeavouring to prevent the due administration of justice to provoke breaches of the law, to vilify the character of Mr. Wallace, to infringe on the privileges of the Bar, which constituted the several charges in the counts of the indictment. As to motives of malice in the Defendant, there was nothing, he believed, imputable to his client. On the contrary, his friendly disposition to Mr. Wallace had been made manifest before. When that gentleman was a candidate for Drogheda, Mr. Stanton, on that and other occasions, inserted paragraphs complimentary of Mr. Wallace in the Freeman's Journal, of which he was at that time Editor. And here, said Mr. O'Connell, give me leave respectfully to say, that from being unaccounted to trials of this nature in this Country, you are to a certain extent, I might almost say, on foot to this case. If I were addressing a Jury of Englishmen, where cases of this nature are better understood, they would call on me to prove the truth of the statements contained in the publication, and if proved to be true, they would acquit my client. As to the charges of these publications impeding public justice, they could only present it in either of two ways;—either in prejudicing the minds of the Jury, and thereby preventing conviction; or by prejudicing the Bench, in order to prevent punishment. The case on which this prejudice was supposed to take place was the assault on Mr. Wallace; and he asked the Jury, did after the strong evidence which had been given of that assault, could they hesitate to convict Mr. R. M'Namara, although they had read a hundred such publications. He was confident they could not. It is as to talk of prejudicing the minds of the Jury, it was doubly so to suppose it would sway the Bench, whom the habitual exercise and dispassionate judgment had raised far above such influence. The privileges of the Bar formed another topic of consideration. Unquestionably they were proud and valuable privileges; but their value should make persons discreet and circumspect in the use of them. It could not be denied that they had on many occasions been exercised to an unwarrantable extent. They were intended for the protection, not only of the members of the Bar, but also for the due attainment of justice; they had been, however, frequently perverted to the purpose of trampling down justice with the individual. The abuse of them now was less frequent, and the reason was, because the Bench was every day improving. The Bar did not require protection from the subject, but the subject required protection from the Bar. Their verdict would in a measure decide what limit was to be placed to a Barrister in his statements and animadversions, by the manner in which they would deal with a person who had only remarked upon the introduction of a third person into a statement of a leading Counsel; that person a respectable female, unconnected altogether with the case, and yet visited with the severest epithets. It had been proved, that at the trial of Calla v. M'Namara, a great deal of intemperance had been shown, and shown at the time of taking a bill of exceptions, when there might be supposed to be least occasion for it. As to the vilification of the character of Mr. Wallace, there was nothing in the publication which could even warrant such an inference. On the contrary, one of the publications stated him to be "a man of talent and of spirit." The statements in these publications were the assertion of facts which were not disproved, and some editorial observations mitigatory of the conduct of Mr. M'Namara. Here Mr. O'Connell read several paragraphs from the Freeman's Journal, Patriot, Dublin Journal, &c. which unadvisedly in severe terms on the conduct of Mr. R. M'Namara, and asked if, whilst the whole press of Dublin was teeming with vituperation on the conduct of that unfortunate gentleman, it was not admissible to offer something in mitigation. He (Mr. O'Connell) would be satisfied to rest the case of his client on the constitutional principle, that every man should be accounted innoc-

ent until proved to be guilty. And whilst every other paper was wrongfully prejudicing the Public on the side of guilt, even before accusation, his client alone appeared on the side of mercy, and maintained the propriety of not condemning Mr. M'Namara before trial. Mr. O'Connell dwelt on this point with much force and eloquence. He could wish to have seen this matter amicably adjusted before it came to Court. At one time he hoped that an adjustment would take place, but as it was on the eve of settlement there came a question of costs. He regretted that Mr. Wallace was advised to stoop to the consideration of them, which if unadvised he was sure he would not do. His client could not pay costs. The payment of them would be his ruin. After addressing to a variety of other exculpatory topics, Mr. O'Connell conjured the Jury to pause before they plunged a young gentleman in goal for the blameless exercise of his duty as a proprietor of the public press; to hesitate before they tore this last remnant from the freedom of discussion—the right of remarking truly on the conduct of public men and on public transactions. If the press was to be despoiled of this privilege, it ceased to be a moral benefit, and would become a mischief-machine, at the beck and influence of every person who was rich and powerful enough to control it. A burst of applause from a crowded Court followed the delivery of this speech. The Counsel for the Defendant then offered the Freeman's Journal, of the 15th, The Patriot, and Dublin Journal, in evidence, after which they proceeded to the examination of witnesses. Mr. O'Flaherty examined.—Witness a reporter to the Morning Post. Holds in his hand the notes taken on the trial of Calla v. M'Namara; some of the notes have been since lost. Remembers Mr. Wallace to have made use of the terms pure, proud, and coarse-minded; believes those terms to apply to Mr. M'Namara, but believes they were used hypothetically. Cross-examined.—The notes which he now holds are the original notes taken at the trial.—Cannot recollect the context, or the particular sentences in which they were introduced. Patrick Costello, Esq. examined.—Witness was present at the trial; remembers the expressions pure, proud, coarse-minded; and that his witness was deeply earnest. Cross-examined.—Does not remember in what part of the speech those terms were used, but is sure they were used neither at the beginning nor close of the speech. The impression on his mind was, they applied to Mrs. M'Namara; he communicated that impression to a gentleman who sat next him at the trial. Attended the trial part of the second day, but was not present when Mr. Wallace apologized for any disrespectful expressions he might have used. A gentleman connected with the Editorship of the Patriot newspaper, was examined. He remembered the publication in his paper relative to the assault on Mr. M'Namara; had several interviews with Mr. Wallace on the subject of these publications; believes Mr. Stanton to have acted the part of a most disinterested friend throughout the transaction. Cross-examined by Mr. Johnson.—Mr. Stanton came to him to say, that his paper would be prosecuted if he did not insert the letter of Amicus which appeared in the Weekly Register. He consulted with Mr. Wallace on the propriety of inserting it, and at the same time told Mr. Wallace that the columns of the Patriot would be open to him to reply to it. Mr. Wallace said the letter was a gross libel, for it justified assassination. In a subsequent conversation, another publication, signed "A friend to Captain M'Namara," was mentioned, and Mr. Wallace consented to its appearance in the Patriot, observing, however, that it was an objectionable document, though not so much so as Amicus. Witness observed to Mr. W. that it might be proper he should publish an answer to the statement of this friend to Captain M'Namara. Mr. W. said perhaps he would trouble witness with something in reply. Two days afterwards the letter signed "A friend to Mr. W." appeared in the Patriot. Mr. Wallace called on him (witness) to thank him for inserting the letter, and requested to know the author, in order that he might personally thank him. Does not remember the tenor of any conversation with Mr. Wallace, to have been that Mr. W. would decline writing any thing on the subject. Believes Mr. Stanton's admission to have been given to him merely as a concession, and not as an authorised communication from the party intending to prosecute. Some attendants at the Patriot office were examined, but deposed to nothing of importance. After the evidence for the Defence closed, Mr. Blackburne rose to speak to evidence on behalf of the prosecution. The present case appeared to be one of those, which, destitute of all means of fair defence, was obliged to resort to the desperate expedients of a desperate cause. The ardent and ingenious advocate who had stated the case on behalf of the Defendant had introduced every topic except the one which the Jury had to try. At one time he spoke of the state of the public mind at the time of publication—at another, he introduced the manner in which English Juries discharged their duties—again, he spoke of the privileges of the Bar, as if all or any of those questions were the subject on which they were to decide. None of these questions could be removed in a manner enter into their consideration, and this diversion of the minds of the Jury from the real question which they had to try, he called the desperate expedient of a desperate cause. As so much had been said of the privileges of the

Bar, he could not forbear offering an observation upon them. He would say it was a proud feature of those privileges, that if any person, in the exercise of his professional duty, outstripped the strict limits of his instructions, he was always ready to make immediate and instant reparation, almost before the suffering was left. As to a Barrister in the discharge of his professional duties, he was always under the control of the Bench, whose duty it was to restrain any irregular expressions his zeal for his client might betray him into. Whatever Mr. Wallace might have said on the occasion alluded to, it was with the sanction of the Bench, and that sanction was ample vindication of his statement. Although this consideration was foreign from the present question, yet as it had been so long dwelt upon, he thought proper thus briefly to advert to it. The simple question for the Jury to try was, whether the publication in question had a tendency to vilify the professional character of Mr. Wallace, to impede public justice, and to vitiate to a breach of the public peace. He was satisfied that a liberal and more malicious, in its tendency for effecting those purposes, never issued from the public press. He did not call upon the Jury to be of opinion, because it was his, but because it must be the natural construction put upon the publications by every person who impartially perused them. The point of defence on which the eloquent advocate on the other side most strongly dwelt was, that his client had acted in conformity to a grand constitutional principle in asserting the innocence of Mr. M'Namara before he was tried. But in what manner did Mr. Stanton assert his innocence, by justifying a substance outrage on the person of Mr. Wallace, by maintaining that this outrage was the only mode of redress left him under the circumstances, and thereby asserting a tribunal of his own above the laws of his Country? It had been stated, that the question were more cerebral than Mr. Stanton; but it should be remembered, that if any of them had evinced heat, the mention of the transaction, they only indicated the laws of the Country, and expressed their indignation at the violation of them. For his own part, he would not hesitate to say, that it was the duty of every man on that occasion to have gone forward manfully, and by every means in his power manifest his abhorrence of the atrocious deed. But let it be considered a little further on what did innocence consist, of which Mr. Stanton was the voluntary mediator. In not only publishing a libel, but in publishing it, knowing it to be a libel; for the letter signed Amicus was presented for insertion to the Freeman's Journal, and the Freeman acted on that occasion as if it ought to have done. The editor of that paper carefully perused the letter, and rejected it as libellous. Although it had been rejected after an attentive perusal by the editor, who inspected it as every editor ought to inspect what enters into the columns of his paper; and although Mr. Stanton avowed that he was sore of its rejection, yet with this condemnation upon it, Mr. Stanton readily gave it insertion in his paper, and introduced it with a sneer on the paper which declined the publication. If those persons who were the proprietors of the press did not carefully review the articles which they permitted for insertion, through their heedlessness the most objectionable paragraphs would obtain admission; and the press, from being a great moral machine, conveying instruction and benefit to the world, would be perverted to purposes the most pernicious to society. Mr. Stanton was one of those great trustees, and whether he had contributed anything by his other publications towards the improvement of society, he could not say, as he had not read them; but a more flagitious libel than that which formed the ground of the present action never yet appeared in print. If the reasoning of Mr. Stanton was good for any thing, it went to the extent of justifying murder, for if they admitted that, the conduct of Mr. M'Namara was the only resource left him. Then if Mr. Wallace, in feeling from the blow inflicted on him by Mr. M'Namara, had fallen on the flag and fractured his skull, it would not have been murder, for, according to this reasoning, the intent was only to chastise, and the murder was accidental. If the position he chose could, that a subject may take the law into his own hands, the same right that justifies him in passing sentence, justifies him in appointing the extent of the punishment; so that there was no measure of punishment, from the slightest degree to the execution of a pistol shot, that may not be defended by this mode of reasoning. After reviewing, with much energy of reasoning, the evidence of Mr. Costello, Mr. Blackburne remarked, in conclusion, that the attempt to connect Mr. Wallace with the publications in the Patriot and other papers was idle in the extreme. The evidence might be objected to, but as Mr. Wallace was in Court at the time it was proposed, he felt so indignant at the suggestion that he insisted on its admission. They saw how futile the attempt proved. After briefly advertising to other topics, the learned Counsel concluded a speech of much zeal and ability by confidently intrusting the decision of the case to the impartial sense of the Jury. The Hon. Justice Burton charged the Jury, and pronounced a most luminous commentary on the evidence in the course of his charge. The learned Judge took an extensive view of the privileges of the Bar, the privileges of the Press, and the law of libel, as applicable to the case. We regret our limits prevent the insertion of his excellent charge. The Jury retired for forty minutes, and returned a verdict of GUILTY, with an unanimous recommendation to clemency.

Mr. Hamilton, on the part of Mr. Wallace, applied that the Defendant be forthwith committed to Newgate, or enter into recognisance; and cited the cases of Magee and another in support of the application. Several persons stepped forward and offered to become sureties. Mr. Justice Burton stated he knew no such law, and preempitively refused the application. Counsel for Mr. Wallace—Messrs. R. Johnson, Blackburne, Hamilton, Roberts, and Crampton.—For Defendant—Messrs. O'Connell, Jackson, McLaughlin, and Woolfe. The trial lasted from nine in the morning to eight in the evening, during which much time was occupied in the discussion of law points, relative to the admissibility of certain evidence. The Court was crowded throughout the trial. COUNTY OF KILKENNY AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR MAY. (From the Moderator of the 27th.) This Month has begun, continued, and now nearly ended, with a most extraordinary degree of fineness. The Farmer has benefited much, his LATE WHEAT crops having recovered, and now promising a tolerable produce. It appeared in the preceding Month a delicate and feeble plant. The EARLY WHEATS still improve; they are in appearance, and most likely will afford, an early harvest. BARLEY in this District is considered of narrow breadth; indeed we have observed of that grain so moderate a share, that it is scarcely worthy of observation. Yet any that has been committed to a proper soil may be expected, under the influence of this extraordinary fine season, to produce most abundantly. Oats are considered to be grown in a greater proportion than barley, and they look extremely promising and likely to be most productive. POTATOES are still under cultivation, and it would appear that, even now, there is an abundance planted in most excellent order and time. Our Peasantry, so plentiful and so poor, for want of employment, have made, and are still making, great efforts to grow a sufficiency for their own consumption, to avoid a similar attack of famine to that experienced by our Southern neighbours. Notwithstanding this famine in the land, such is the want of pecuniary means, that the holders of Corn and Potatoes have scarcely experienced an advance of price. Any little extraordinary rise was but momentary, and these provisions are again moderate in value. MEAT of every description is low.—Our Victuallers complain loudly of scanty sales and uncertain payments. Beef, good, sells at 4d. per lb. by the quarter; Mutton, 4d.; Lamb, 2s. per quarter; Veal, 5d. per lb. for prime; and Pig Meat, 1 1/2d. per lb. MIDDINGS are beautiful, good, and early. They are particularly promising in warm grounds. PASTURES are covered with a fine supply of grass, and Stock of every kind have an abundance of feed. Yet our FARMS are unusually low. SUGAR of every kind sell badly; prime Strippers and forward Heifers are in better demand, but no advance in price. Our Fair at Dorow exhibited an excellent supply of stock; but even there, though there was a numerous attendance of buyers, Sheep sold at very reduced prices. Good Wethers, 25s. to 30s.; Hoggets, 16s. to 22s.; 5 wt. young Cows, £5 to £6; and two year old Heifers, 20s. to £3.—Milkers are in very low demand, and bring bad prices; this is owing to the fall on Butter, which is likely to be still lower. Wool has not been offered for sale in any quantity. Some clipped from early short fat stock, may be rated at 10s. 6d. a stone. It is a gratifying task to have to record the peaceable disposition of this district. The Outrages, if so we may term them, are now extremely rare, and by no means of a heinous character. These parts, by the means of a benign character, have not only escaped the ravages of the Insurrection Act already mentioned to a proper view of the Laws, and we have had but one instance of Transportation under that rigorous measure. Among the articles of intelligence communicated by the last arrivals from the United States, is that of a frigate between the British frigate Topaz, Capt. Birkwood, and the Chinese at the village of Lintin, 20 miles above Macao. The particulars are given in advices from Canton of January last. It appears that the frigate's boats were on shore watering, when a dispute arose between the crew and the natives, who attacked the British sloop with bam-bus and other offensive weapons.—Under these circumstances it is stated that Capt. Birkwood was induced to open a fire, in order to cover the retreat of his men, and the result was, that 13 Chinese were either killed or wounded. The frigate and a large country ship were left lying at Lintin, with their boarding nets up, under the apprehension that an attack would be made by the natives. A Philadelphia Paper of the 25th ult. states, that there are not less than fifteen Candidates for the office of President of the United States at the ensuing election, of whom the following is given as a correct list:—Massachusetts—John Q. Adams; New York—D. Clinton, Rufus King, Smith Thompson, D. D. Tompkins; Pennsylvania—H. Baldwin; Ohio—W. H. Harrison; Virginia—J. Monroe; S. Roane; Kentucky—H. Clay; North Carolina—Nathaniel Macon; South Carolina—J. C. Calhoun, Wm. Lowndes; Tennessee—Andrew Jackson; and Georgia—W. H. Crawford. WATERFORD: Printed and Published by BENJAMIN PERRIN, Chronicle-Office, Quay.

PATRICK AND KATHLEEN. A DOMESTIC TALE, IN VERSE. With Notes and cursory Remarks on Mendicity. BY WILLIAM KERRILLAN.—SINGING, DUBLIN, 1822, P. 32. From the Family Gazette, and Literary & Pamphlet Journal. This little effusion of Benevolence has several claims to our indulgent attention.—First, from its motive; it was composed in order to advocate the cause of well-directed charity.—Secondly, from the nature of its subject; the outline is a simple tale of the fall of a poor family from comfort to indigence, and their subsequent restoration in some degree to their former state.—Thirdly, from the moral, which is not merely to be extracted from, but permeates it,—warning the lower classes, for whom the poem is written, (and, by the way, the very circumstance of the writer directing his thoughts and talents to the instruction of the lower classes is no less meritorious than the good taste shown by him in selecting an appropriate vehicle) against the prevailing vice of drunkenness, and encouraging those possessed down with the weight of sufferings not to despair. The style also is suited to the subject; it is unadorned, simple, and, in many passages, affecting and pathetic. In a word, trifling as the poem may be deemed by many, when considered as a literary production, we feel no hesitation in saying, that it reflects no discredit on the writer as a poet, and does him honour as a man. The manner in which he draws the Mendicity Association into the kindly notice of that class of society for whose benefit it is maintained, merits the thanks of every sincere friend of that inestimable institution. The word "Copper-plate" (the name of the place where the Association carries on its operations) is but two verses used as a bye-word of contempt by the higher orders, and consequently of insult by the lower. Our ears have been frequently assailed by the tone in which the direction "Go to Copper-plate" has been given by some favoured child of fortune to the squab applicant for alms; our heart has often been stricken with the expressions used by many of the lower classes, when speaking of its expressions, especially the results of a conviction, who unfeignedly we would scarcely say, yet not therefore less deeply moved, that this system is a place of oppression and cruelty. The tale of Patrick and Kathleen will do something to efface these prejudices on the one side, and to temper the unamiable feeling of superiority on the other. We must illustrate our assertions with respect to this poem by one or two extracts. The first side of a hard-working action is thus painted.— The author, we fancy, has seen what he describes; he certainly has felt it; and while we transcribe the passage we participate in his feelings.— With heart-felt grief, when work was over, Patrick sought his own fire-side; Kathleen found him with a sigh, And his children were his pride. And they that loved—were independent— Kathleen, soon and true, her song, Home and little else, depend on, Never left the day near long. In a 12-Miss hour past Patrick was seduced to Donnybrook fair, that glory and disgrace of Dublin—that great leprose-house of contamination, which does more of the work of demoralization in a single week (two Sundays always included) than all the combinations of religion or benevolence can counteract in years! He catches the typhus of intoxication, and is carried by it, in due course, to his grave. The workings of disease, the bitter reaction of conscience round to feeling, though not to action is well described. Patrick does not become brute at once. He sees the effects produced on his beloved wife by his change of conduct, and— In sober fits he strove to atone, All that Kathleen could make good. For well he knew her smother'd sorrow, 'Till he saw her faded cheeks; Blasted the smile she strove to borrow, When, poor thing, she could not speak. On one hand, whiskey's potent poison Bore his hand best resister away; On other, Kathleen's low condition, Goad'd his heart, from day to day. From whiskey many griefs we find, Fair gains into shame it turns. It would be fortunes, fill'd the mind Of Carolan and Bony Barron. Carolan, in miserable ditty, Whiskey sing, with wilt consent, Sweet hissing—she more the pity— Sorrow licks in his "Barrel". Kathleen is at length reduced to the last resource of forlorn mendicity.— Beg she might, with infant brood— Much where'er she met, when guide her hand— Offer employment, covering food, And suffer comfort over the land. By Providence she there is brought, Against she treads her whirling; Her children there—find—winded—smother— Say, Mothers, what must Kathleen feel! The Society for Suppressing Mendicity.

These made in health—a gleam of joy, After Kathleen's sorrow's heavy yoke, And soon her grief and sorrow's loss, In sweet service to her bread. Farewell ye poor! though many a grief Oppress ye now, and many a care, Know Providence may bring relief; For sorrow never doth depart. GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND. THURSDAY, MAY 23. CAIROGIC PATRONS. The Assembly had transmitted to them from their Committee of Bills, the Petition of Mr. Donald Fraser, and other members of the Presbytery of Inverness, against a sentence of the Synod of Moray, of date the 23d April last, referring the presentation of the parish of Kiltality to this Assembly. Mr. J. J. was first heard on the part of the appellants. He said, a presentation had been tendered to the Presbytery of Inverness, appointing the Rev. Colin Fraser, as Minister of the Parish of Kiltality. The presentation came openly and avowedly from a Roman Catholic Patron.—The question to which this circumstance gave rise, naturally placed the Presbytery in a situation of some difficulty. The Presbytery, after consideration, came to a resolution, in consequence of its importance to the Protestant Church, to do nothing in the matter without due consideration.—The Presbytery, unable to extricate themselves from the difficulty, at length appealed to the Synod of Moray for information how to proceed. In the mean time, some zealous inhabitants of the parish of Kiltality, taking alarm at the report which had gone abroad, of a Minister being appointed to them by a Roman Catholic Patron, referred the case over to the Civil Court. The Court of Session found that the parishioners had no interest (title) in the presentation. In consequence, however, of this action in the Court of Session, the proceedings of the Presbytery had been stopped by interdict, and after sentence a long argumentative epistle was forwarded to the Presbytery by one of the agents for the parishes. The result of this litigation was, that the Presbytery discover a title in themselves to the presentation, *jure de rebus*, in consequence of the six months delay which had taken place, during which time no presentation either from the Patron, or in his default the King had *de facto* been made. The Presbytery therefore determined on prosecuting their case in the Court of Session, the previous judgment of which was only in respect of the parishioners, and in no wise to the prejudice of the *jus de rebus* of the Presbytery. The Presbytery did in fact raise a declaration of action in the Civil Court. The Synod, however, proceeded with the appeal which had been made to this body, and decided to refer the case to the General Assembly for its advice. Both parties protested against this decision at the time, on the ground that this was a civil question, involving the title to the presentation; and the Presbytery had in fact not only raised the declaration of action, but determined on applying to this house for funds to enable them to try the question. The grounds therefore on which he rested the case of the Presbytery were, that this was a matter of civil and not of ecclesiastical cognizance; that inasmuch as this was a question in which they could not interfere without prejudicing his case in the Civil Court, he appealed from the reference of the Synod; but inasmuch as the case in question was one which intimately concerned the rights of the Protestant Church, he was instructed to apply to that Assembly for funds to enable the Presbytery to carry on its action in the Civil Court. Mr. Cockburn then addressed the House on the part of the Positioners. The plain object of fact was, that the Patron was certainly a Catholic minister, who, in the exercise of his undoubted civil right, had, by and with the advice of his Guardians, nominated a Protestant Minister to the parish of Kiltality; which presentation had been received and sustained. The sentence had been thus entered on the original minutes, in which state extracts from them had been furnished to the appellants; but some months afterwards, when it would have been very convenient for the reserved Presbytery, had this decision been never recorded, he would have thought proper, for what reason they did not know, to change the words "and sustain" to "and forthwith." This he should be able to prove; but even allowing that the word "reverse" had stood independently of the erasure, he imagined that was quite enough for their purpose, so long as they "received the presentation." The erasure was attributed to the blundering of the clerk, but he apprehended a better reason could be assigned for it. He was fully inclined to allow the reverend Presbytery the merit of all the deliberation and caution which had been attributed to them by his learned brother. Finding themselves about to be called on an account by the

Superior Ecclesiastical Court, for the irregularity of their conduct, they had raised the action in the Civil Court, for the purpose of staying proceedings in this. That action, however, might never take place; it could not be forced into Court by any other party than that which had raised the declaration. Mr. Gordon, on the part of the other respondents, went over most of the same arguments. Mr. Jeffrey shortly replied. The parties having withdrawn, the Assembly sustained the reference from the Synod of Moray, and proceeded to argue upon its merits. Sir John Cunnell explained the part he had taken in this business. He had been consulted by the Presbytery of Kiltality, as Counsel, and had given them his opinion, which was favourable to sustaining the presentation. He had since been employed in the capacity of Advocate by the other party (the Patron); and being a party should decline the office of a Judge upon the present occasion. He contented himself with bare explanation, and should neither express an opinion, nor vote upon the present case. Principal Taylor addressed the house, and cited a number of precedents to authorize what he seemingly wished to be the course taken by the house in this instance, viz. to delay proceedings, and await the determination of the case before the Civil Court. Mr. Cameron, late of Glasgow, now of Rosneath, then addressed the Assembly, at considerable length, against the danger of Popish patrons appointing Protestant Ministers in the Parish of Kiltality. He spoke of the Glasgow Review—the peril he had undergone, because the Reviewers were not partial to popular Ministers. He had had a pointed point at his bosom. The Reviewers, however, he said, had no objection to Catholics, if this presentation were sanctioned, the Country would be "overrun" with Popish Ministers. Principal Nicol then moved, That the Assembly reverse the sentence of the Presbytery of Inverness, passed on the 10th April last, so inconsistent with their former proceedings, which rested important rights in the person of Mr. Colin Fraser, the Patron; and that what ever might be fit and expedient to be done in other circumstances, there exist *in hoc statu* an ecclesiastical bar to give effect to the presentation in favour of Mr. Colin Fraser, and instruct the Presbytery to proceed in the settlement with all convenient speed. Mr. James Moncrieff, spoke in favour of the Catholic Cause, and opposed this motion, as did Mr. W. Logie, Mr. John Hope replied. A motion was then made by Mr. David Dickson, That the General Assembly dismiss the appeal against the sentence of the Presbytery of Inverness; and recommend to the said Presbytery to delay proceeding in the settlement of Mr. Colin Fraser, in the parish of Kiltality, till the presentation issued in his favour by John Morrison, of Auchtertool, as Commissioner of Mr. Fraser, of Luss, is decided in the Civil Court; and also recommended to the Presbytery to use all diligence in bringing that question to a decision. This motion having been seconded, the votes were called, when they appeared— For the first motion, 40 For the second ditto, 38 Majority in favour of sustaining the presentation, 40 The General Assembly did accordingly forthwith find and instruct in terms of the said first motion.

MURDER OF MRS. DONATY. At length a clue has been obtained relative to this mysterious affair, which is expected to lead to the detection of the sanguinary ruffian who committed the heinous deed. By the activity of the gentlemen who have taken so conspicuous and praiseworthy a part in the transaction, it has been discovered that there are two men in custody in Barking goal, one of whom answers the description of the person seen near Mrs. Donaty's house on the night of the murder; his name is William Faulkner; and in addition to the other suspicious circumstances against him, it has been discovered that since the commission of the murder, he has shaved off his whiskers, which were dark and bushy, and much resembling those worn by the supposed assassin. The offence with which he stands charged (in conjunction with one Williams, who is not yet accused of any participation in the murder) is breaking into Parrenhouse house, the seat of Wm. Kerrell Amhurst, Esq. near Hallow, Essex, and stealing therefrom a very large quantity of plate, &c. He was committed by the Bench at Epping, Charles Boyd Abdy, Esq. Chairman, and a communication was forwarded to official persons in town, the nature of which it would be imprudent to disclose, but it distinctly mentioned that Faulkner had been in the vicinity of Mrs. Donaty's house on the night of the murder, and that he had pistols, which was confirmed by their discovery a day or two ago. All the witnesses are accordingly ordered to attend, at Barking, as soon as the present Old Bailey Sessions are over, that they may view Faulkner, and give their opinion as to his identity. In addition to the above circumstances, investigations have taken place at Mr. Taylor's office. The most important deposition taken is, that of the woman examined yesterday at Bow-street. Whilst under cross-examination by Mr. Taylor, she accidentally mentioned that her husband was related to Mary Ann Young, the late servant of Mrs. Donaty, who, it may be recollected, was related to the murderer, and was in custody on suspicion of the assassination; but all knowledge of his destination was denied by his wife, who in accounting for her ignorance on that head, betrayed great emotion, and ejaculated so much as to cause her detention. He has been apprehended at Birmingham, and is expected to arrive in town to-night.—London Papers of Thursday.

LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29.

New York Papers, of the 5th instant, have reached us this morning. We have extracted from them the Official Correspondence laid before Congress, between the Spanish Minister, Don Joaquin de Ansoaga, and the Secretary of State, upon the subject of the President's Message recommending the recognition of the South American Republics. Mr. Adams, in his reply to the remonstrances and protest of M. Ansoaga, uses no very conciliatory language; and while he justifies the policy of his own Government in the conduct it has pursued, he is at no trouble to conceal the fact, that a nation torn and divided by civil strife must endure foreign slights with humility. With respect to the measure itself, our readers may remember that some doubts were lately expressed by the American Papers, whether the Senate would concur with the House of Representatives in sanctioning the recognition of the Independence asserted by the Spanish colonies. These doubts were not well founded. On the 29th ult. the question was discussed, when an amendment, reported by the Committee of Foreign Relations for increasing the sum to be employed in carrying the measure into effect, from 100,000,000 dollars to 110,000,000 was negatived. Another amendment, providing that no money should be drawn from the Treasury, until the President was fully satisfied the proceeding would not intercept the friendly relations of the United States, was also negatived. Other amendments of the same force, but on objection were urged to the principle of the Bill, which was finally ordered to be read a third time.

The following are additional extracts from these papers:— (From the Boston Daily Advertiser, May 1.) "From FRANK ISLIP. We are indebted to the supercargo of the brig Donube, which arrived at this port yesterday from Galcutta, for a file of the Bengal Herald to Jan. 11. The paper of Dec. 29, contains a long and circumstantial narrative of the transactions in Canton in relation to Francis Terranova, the unfortunate seaman of the American ship Emily, who was taken and put to death by the Chinese on the charge of having caused the death of a Chinese woman, by throwing at her while in a boat near the Emily, an earthen jar. The writer of the narrative severely censures the Americans for permitting the accused to be taken from the ship, and for not insisting upon being present at the trial. It is asserted, that at first the whole affair might have been hushed up, for a few hundred dollars! We have not room for the whole narrative, and it would be difficult to abridge it. It is impossible for us to determine how far it may be entitled to credit in the particulars in which it varies from the accounts of the transaction already published. PHILADELPHIA, MAY 4.—From Laguna.—The news of the President's Message, and the vote of the House of Representatives in favour of the acknowledgment of the Independence of Spanish America, had reached Laguna, and was received with much joy. Porto Gavillo was declared by the Patriots to be in a state of blockade. Two brig and four schooners were nearly ready to sail from Laguna, under the command of Commodore Borea, to blockade Porto Cavillo. NEW YORK, MAY 4.—From Port au Prince.—Captain Hutchinson arrived at Baltimore from Port-au-prince, informs that the British ship of war Carnation had arrived there from Jamaica, with despatches for President Boyer, which were immediately forwarded to him at the Cap."

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

which the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and which shall be duly exported as merchandise to foreign parts—two thirds of the duties:

For every pound weight of all hock, deer, or elk skins, dressed in oil in Great Britain, for which the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, whether manufactured and actually made into goods or wares, or not, and duly exported as merchandise to foreign parts—1s. 6d. For every pound weight of all sheep and lamb skins dressed in oil in Great Britain, for which the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and which shall be manufactured and actually made into goods or wares, and duly exported as merchandise to foreign parts—3d.

For every pound weight of all other skins, and of all hides dressed in oil in Great Britain, for which the duties paid in respect thereof shall have been duly paid, and which shall be manufactured and actually made into goods and wares, and duly exported as merchandise to foreign parts—6d.

For every pound weight of all other skins (except lamb skins) and of all hides dressed in oil in Great Britain, and duly marked, for which the duties imposed in respect thereof shall have been paid, and which shall be exported as merchandise to foreign parts—two thirds of the duty.

SALT TAX, IRELAND.

1. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee that the duty of two shillings Irish currency, for and upon every bushel of white salt weighing fifty-six pounds; and also the duty of £3 Irish currency, for and upon every ton of rock salt containing forty bushels, each bushel weighing 65 lbs., the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, imported into Ireland, made payable by an Act passed in the 45th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third, and which duties by an Act made in the 1st year of his present Majesty's reign were declared to be and continue payable until further provision should be made by Parliament—shall cease and determine and be repealed.

2. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the duty of 2s. Irish currency on every bushel of salt, not being the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, imported into Ireland, payable under an Act made in the 54th year of his late Majesty's reign—shall cease and determine and be repealed.

3. Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that a duty of two shillings British currency, shall be granted and made payable on every bushel of salt, not being the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain, which shall be imported into Ireland, the bushel of rock salt, weighing 65 pounds avoirdupois, and the bushel of every other kind or species of salt (not being rock salt) weighing 50 pounds avoirdupois.

HEARTH TAX AND WINDOW TAX.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that the rates, duties, and taxes, payable in Ireland, for and out of any dwelling-house, in respect of the fire-hearth, or other places for firing, or stoves therein, and also in respect of the windows or lights therein, under an Act made in the 59th year of the reign of his late Majesty King George the Third—shall, from and after the 5th day of July, 1822, cease and determine and be repealed.

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Committee, that from and after the 5th day of July, 1822, the several tonnage duties of Customs, payable on ships or vessels entering inwards or outwards, except in ballast, in any port of Great Britain, from or to foreign parts, granted by an Act of the 59th Geo. 3, c. 52, intituled, "An Act to repeal the several duties of Customs chargeable in Great Britain, and to grant other Duties in lieu thereof;" do cease and determine.

BUSINESS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER OF BOOK OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, May 30. NOTICE OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Chancellor of the Exchequer. Bill to authorise the Lords of the Treasury to regulate certain Public Offices in the Exchequer of Ireland.

Mr. Jones. Bill to alter and amend the practice of Courts of Great Sessions in Wales.

Mr. Attorney-General. Bill to explain Act (53 Geo. III, c. 141) relating to the Registration of Life Annuities, and to substitute other provisions in lieu thereof.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Royal Burghs Accounts Bill; further consideration of Report. Navigation Bill; third reading. Ancient Commercial Statutes Repeal Bill; third reading. Importation of Goods Repeal Bill; second reading. Naval and Military Pensions (Payment thereof); Report thereon. Scottish Entails Bill; second reading. Sheriffs Depute (Scotland) Bill; Committee. Passage Vessels Regulation Bill; Report. Insolvent Debtors Act Amendment Bill; Committee. East India Trade Acts; Committee thereon.

FRIDAY, MAY 31.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Foot Removal Bill; second reading. Warehousing Bill; further consideration of Report.—Canada Trade Acts; Committee thereon.—Recognizances Bill; further consideration of Report. West India and American Trade Bill;

further consideration of Report. Colonial Trade Bill; further consideration of Report. Prison Laws Consolidation Bill; further consideration of Report. Supply; Committee. Ways and Means; Committee. Receivers General Bill; further consideration of Report.

Mr. Mathew Ridley. Return of Orders in Council relating to Hatter's Naval Officers. Mr. Wilton. To amend Act (31 Geo. III, c. 31) for the Government of Canada.

MONDAY, JUNE 3.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Superannuation Act Amendment Bill; further consideration of Report. Scottish Commissary Courts Bill; second reading. Stamp Duties Bill; further consideration of Report. Juries (Scotland) Bill; second reading. Conv Impostation Bill; Committee. Ill-treatment of Cattle Bill; Committee. Constables (Ireland) Bill; second reading. Insolvent Debtors Act Amendment (Ireland) Bill; second reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Arbuthnot. Army Extraordinaries and Miscellaneous Services (in Committee of Supply).

TUESDAY, JUNE 4.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Sir James Mackintosh. Motion regarding the Criminal Laws.

Sir John Newport. To bring under the consideration of the House the office of Vice Treasurer of Ireland.

Sir Ronald Ferguson. Address, concerning the office of Postmaster-General in Scotland.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Secretary Peel. To continue Alien Act.

Sir Thomas Lubbridge. Resolutions respecting the Taxation of the Country, as it affects the Landed Interest.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Supply (Barracks, Public Works, and Law Charges)—further consideration of Report.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor. Proposition regarding the Court of Chancery, and Appellant Jurisdiction of the House of Lords.

Mr. Beaumont. Repeal of the Leather Tax.

Mr. Goulburn. Motion on the subject of Tithes (Ireland).

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Hatter Trade (Ireland) Act (56 Geo. III, c. 25); Committee thereon. Yorkshire Election Polls Bill; second reading. Slave Trade Acts Consolidation Bill; further consideration of Report. Weights and Measures Bill; further consideration of Report.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

Marriage Service Bill; second reading.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Wrester. Motion concerning the Resumption of Cash Payments.

Mr. Grey. To repeal Act (57 Geo. III, c. 65) for remuneration of persons who have held high official situations.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Sir John Newport. First Fruits Fund (Ireland).

THURSDAY, JUNE 13.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS.

Mr. Corrie. Bill to amend and alter the Act (51 Geo. III, c. 123), in regard to marking Heavy Bags and Pockets.

Mr. Alderman Wood. Motion relating to Hchester goal.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Lord Archibald Hamilton. To take into consideration the state of the County Representation in Scotland. (To move Resolutions).

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Hobbhouse. Repeal of House and Window Tax.

THURSDAY, JUNE 20.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Abercromby. Inquiry into the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland in relation to the Public Press in Scotland.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

Mr. Leonard. To repeal Act (60 Geo. III, c. 6) for more effectually preventing Seditious Meetings and Assemblies; also, to repeal Act (60 Geo. III, c. 8) for the more effectual prevention and punishment of Blasphemous and Seditious Libels; also, to repeal Act (60 Geo. III, c. 9), Security given by Publishers.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Dutch and Flanders Mails arrived this morning with Papers to the 26th instant.

Hague, May 23.—Yesterday morning, at half-past eight o'clock, the discharge of the artillery and the hoisting of colours on the steeple of the great church, announced to the inhabitants of this town the happy intelligence of the delivery of her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange, of a Prince.

This afternoon the King and Prince Frederick arrived here from the Loos.

Sr. PETERSBURG, May 6.—The report of the return of the guards still prevails, but well-informed persons say that probably only two regiments of the guards will be recalled to be stationed along the coast.

A Committee is appointed to which are referred all complaints, papers, and documents relative to goods prohibited by the new tariff, but which were shipped for Russia before it was published abroad.

VIENNA, May 13.—Public Funds this day—Metallurgs, 75; Bank Shares, 67 1/2.

The tranquillity of Spain continues to be disturbed by banditti and disorganised parties, some of which affect a political character. The evil is felt most in the north of Spain, where it is aggravated by the jealousy entertained of the French army, called the *sanitary cordon*, assembled on the frontier.

The Lords of the Admiralty have issued directions to all naval officers, &c. to state to them without delay their respective ages, with the amount of any public pension they may be in possession of, or any place, with the amount of salary attached thereto, independently of their half pay. The same is also required of all prisoners, &c. throughout the naval departments, including the widows of officers.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.—On Monday last, a Court Martial assembled on board the Queen Charlotte, at Portsmouth, of which Admiral Sir James Hawkins Whitehead, K. C. B. was President, and proceeded to try Lieutenant Thomas Hills, Commander of his Majesty's ship Pigmy, for having caused the death of William Lewis, a man belonging to a sloop of Portland, when it appeared from the evidence adduced that the man met his death from the following circumstances: On the 21st April, at a quarter before six, p.m. the Pigmy being then about 3 leagues to the westward of Portland, the fell in with a sloop steering in for the land; musketry were fired to bring her to, which was not noticed by the sloop, which endeavored to escape, and appeared to be throwing her supposed contraband cargo overboard; a firing was in consequence kept up for about twenty minutes, when she shortened sail, and on a boat boarding her from the Pigmy, the said Mr. Lewis was discovered to have received a wound, which caused his death four days afterwards. Nothing was found to subject her to detention.

The Court decided that Lieutenant Hills was perfectly justified in his conduct upon that occasion, and pronounced him to be fully acquitted.

These has, it seems, been an important feud in the higher circles respecting a magnificent ball, which has excited the most anxious expectation of the fashionable world. According to report, the selection of visitors was left to two ladies of distinguished rank, who, in their invitation list, had omitted the name of a certain Marchioness, who has been the subject of much comment. This omission, it is said, gave such offence to the great character who was to be the Patron to the ball, that he therefore made a new list, in which the aforesaid Marchioness was enrolled, and the other two ladies excluded.

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

CITY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The Funds are lower this morning. Consols for Account at 12 o'clock were 79 1/2 to 80. There are a great number of Jobbers and Brokers on the Royal Exchange, and there is considerable business doing.

We have been favoured with authentic particulars of the unpleasant transaction which occurred off Lintin, or Lintin, and which threatens to interrupt our commercial dealings with China. It appears that the Chinese Government has published an Edict, in consequence of this affair, prohibiting all trade with England. The despatches, however, which have been brought for the East India Company by the Purser of their ship Farquharson, which arrived off Weymouth yesterday, may give perhaps a more favourable complexion to the business.

The frigate took place on the 25th December.—All the hulls, and the families of the English settlers, were put on board the Waterloo. Before the Farquharson sailed the Portuguese Governor at Macao had received notice from the Emperor that he was not to allow any British ships to remain in the port, and in consequence of the peremptory orders from the Chinese Government, several junks stationed at the bar made a show of preventing the Farquharson from sailing; but after two or three guns had been fired over these vessels by the Topaze frigate, they desisted. The Farquharson had her guns loaded, but did not fire. We are sorry to state, the flag at the English factory had been struck by the unanimous consent of the British residents. Mr. Livingston, the Surgeon, was the only Englishman remaining at Macao, and at the last date had sent a party of men on shore to procure water; they quarrelled with the inhabitants, who had assembled to the number of nearly 300. Captain Richardson being absent from the ship, and the First Lieutenant perceiving the danger the party were in, gave orders to fire from the ship to cover their retreat, by which one native was killed and five wounded, one of them since dead. Fourteen of the crew of the Topaze were wounded, and in consequence of Capt. Richardson refusing to give up his men (who killed the Chinese) to their Government, an Edict, dated December 31, 1821, has been issued, prohibiting all trade with England. Commercial people are concerned with the English, and all resident Agents are ordered to quit the country immediately, only allowing the ships six months' provisions. One ship only, which had completed her cargo, and the passport signed, was allowed to proceed, all others to depart without their cargoes.

The following information was this morning posted at Lloyd's:—The Farquharson arrived from China; sailed the 1st Feb. and brings advice that trade with China was stopped on the 23d of December, in consequence of an airway between part of the crew of the Topaze frigate, and some Chinese at Lintin, by which two of the latter were killed.

All the Gentlemen of the Factory hastened on board the different ships, and were afterwards taken on board the Waterloo, with their families and property, as well as the Company's property. The ships remained at Champoing when the Farquharson sailed. The Farquharson, Windsor, Kent, and Repulse, had taken in their cargoes, but it was supposed that the rest of the Company's ships would be obliged to come away in ballast.

The subject details have also reached us:—Extract of a Letter from Macao, dated 27th Jan. "The affair of the Topaze frigate remains unsettled; the Viceroy of Canton not having replied in his demand, we resolved on moving the ships out of the river, and weighed for the second bar yesterday morning, and anchored here (Champoing) in the evening, with all the ships.—The frigate is with us. It is reported that the Viceroy is willing to open the trade, so far as consists in buying and selling, but insists on having two men before the ships sail. It is probable that after the Topaze sails, matters will be settled, and that we may expect a final adjustment. This is, however, only my opinion."

We have received Frankfort Papers to the 21st instant. Advice from Gotha of the 18th mentions, that his Serene Highness the reigning Duke of Saxe Gotha Altenburg, died on the preceding day, of an inflammation of the lungs. He was in his fiftieth year. Having left no male issue, he is succeeded by his brother Prince Frederic, the last branch of the Ducal House of Gotha.

According to intelligence from Constantinople and Vienna, contained in these papers, peace was likely to be maintained between Russia and Turkey, upon the basis of adjustment, with respect to Wallachia and Moldavia. A private letter from Vienna states that the Turks were to evacuate those Principalities on the 9th inst.

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday. They furnish conflicting accounts with respect to the pacific aspect of the negotiations between Russia and Turkey, and war is still anticipated by some.

PARIS, MAY 25.—It appears by the returns of the Colleges of Arrondissement, that 23 Constitutional Deputies have been elected by 7853 votes, and 25 Ministerial Deputies by 5177 votes; by the Departmental Colleges, 21 Ministerial Deputies have been elected by 4000 votes, and 11 Constitutional Deputies by 5700 votes.—Continued.

The Dutch Vice-Admiral Van Braam died at Delft the 17th instant, aged 64.

VIENNA, May 14.—A letter from Constantinople of the 9th of April states, that the Reis Effendi had at length transmitted a written answer to the Austrian and English Ministers, but that the answer was in substance nothing but a copy of the Note of the 28th of February, with some modifications. It is added, that the Porte had refused to evacuate Wallachia and Moldavia before the Greek insurrection should be put down. Salonica was still menaced by the Greeks. A courier who left Aleppo the 14th of April, had brought intelligence that the Schah of Persia and his son were marching upon Bagdad with a numerous army.

ATHENS, May 2.—According to letters from Petersburg of the 26th April, M. de Kato, the Precursor of M. de Tatischeff, had brought intelligence from Vienna that the Allied Powers had given the Porte, with the consent of Russia, and to the end of this month, to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, declaring at the same time, that if the Principalities were not evacuated before that period, the Russian armies would enter in great force.

TRINIDAD, May 16.—A letter from Athens, dated in the middle of April, states, that it is the determination of all the Greek Chiefs to gain time, and to make a mountain warfare, in imitation of that of Spain, which will be most favoured by the nature of the localities.

The fool who fancied that he might sell sedition and blasphemy, with impunity, if he concealed his name, has at length been taught the stupidity of his profligate experiment. He was tried yesterday, at the Old Bailey, as the "man unknown," found guilty, and sentenced, by Mr. Common Serjeant Denman, to eighteen months imprisonment in the House of Correction. The fellow when called upon for his defence, entered into one of so gross and abominable a description, that upon the suggestion of Mr. Adolphus, all the females and youths who were in Court were ordered to quit it! Yet, it was for a wretch of this description that public sympathy was attempted to be excited by the *Morning Chronicle*, and other papers, of despicable principles, by lavishing daily abuse on his prosecutors, and profaning the very name of the liberty of the press, by identifying with that liberty, the right to blaspheme

our MARK, revile our King, and corrupt our public morals! But such are the gentry who incite what they call *liberal opinions*, in all matters of policy, religion and ethics.—*Continued.*

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS DUNSTON.—On Sunday last, at her residence in Herford-street, May Fair, the Dowager Countess Grey, the Ladyship was only daughter of George Grey, of Southwick, in the County of Durham, Esq., and Earl Grey, K. B. Few persons, at the advanced age of 78, have left the world so deeply and so generally respected. In the various charities of daughter, wife, mother, and friend, an exemplary attention to every duty, a total renunciation of self, and an ardent anxiety for the happiness and prosperity of others, marked her course, and rendered her an object of universal love and admiration. She was subject without parade, haughty and without ostentation, and most kind and gentle and conciliating in her whole deportment. Her friends have lost an amiable and cheerful companion—her dependants a tender and indulgent mistress—her children a mother indeed. After a long and painful illness, which was borne with patience not often equalled, she resigned her quiet spirit, in the most peaceful manner, into the hands of Him, whom she had loved in truth, and secreted with sincerity.

In the Court of Common Pleas, New York, a cause of assault and battery was tried, in which Charles Bonaparte was the Defendant. He is stated to be of the same family, and no very distant relation of the Bonaparte who was so famous for his assaults and batteries. He was found guilty, and adjudged to pay six cents damages.

From the above detail, and from other circumstances, it is not surprising that some who should have attached to Cabill, who it is found, had come to Cork, on the 5th of April and Saturday, accordingly, Mr. N. was not present in his own right against him, accompanied with a letter to the Right Worshipful the Mayor, and sent all the fees, the constable, to this City to have it executed. His Worship immediately took measures to discover Cabill, and having ascertained where his brother resided in Gloucester-street, near Williamstown, one of the police-officers, with Lord Frey to the house, where they found Cabill; and on examining him found his name in several places, particularly on such stores. He was taken to a long examination and his Worship, who committed him to the Jail.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.—At a late hour on Tuesday night, the Coroner's Inquest, which had been sitting at Carrigrohilly from day to day since Saturday last, on the bodies of Patrick Linehan and his wife Eleanor, terminated, when, after a patient investigation, and the examination of about 20 witnesses, as to the said Patrick Linehan, a verdict was found—first,

"That Patrick Linehan came by her death on a certain quarrel, on the morning of Friday, the 21st May, on the lands of Carrigrohilly, in consequence of various deep wounds which he received on the various parts of his head, by which the skull was considerably fractured, inflicted by Michael Cabill, of Carrigrohilly, labourer, with some blunt instrument, such as a crow-bar, or sledge, and further, that the said Michael Cabill was aided, abetted and assisted in so doing, by his brother, John Cabill, of Carrigrohilly, aforesaid, labourer."

The Verdict on the second Inquest was in the following terms:—

"That Eleanor Linehan came by her death on the night of Friday, the 21st day of May, in her dwelling-house at Carrigrohilly, in consequence of a severe fracture of the skull, which was broken in pieces, and part of the brain protruding, actually, maliciously, and feloniously inflicted by Michael Cabill, labourer, with some such weapon as a sledge, and that she received various wounds on her left arm, inflicted by said Michael Cabill, at the same time and place, with some sharp-pointed instrument, such as a bayonet."

LONDON CORN-EXCHANGE.—Monday, May 27.—The arrivals of all grain since last Monday have been very great, and particularly of Wheat and Oats: the former article is 2s. per quarter cheaper, and only the finest samples were in demand this morning, having no buyers for any other description. Fine Barley is 1s. per quarter lower, but the ordinary sorts for grinding sold on the same terms as last week. Oats, Beans and Peas are 1s. per quarter lower, and dull sale at that abatement. In other articles there is no alteration.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—Butter continued steady at 71s. 6d. for first qualities on Thursday; yesterday it opened at this price, but soon declined to 70s. currently, and some was purchased afterwards at 69s. and 68s.—Wheat at the Crane on Tuesday, 55—Wednesday, 10s.—Thursday, 21s.—Yesterday, 21s. 6d.

Very little Grain coming in. Wheat is still uncommonly dull; the best samples cannot be fetched over 21s. generally, the 22s. was paid yesterday for a limited quantity of very prime; middling and inferior qualities, 19s. to 17s. Oats may be stated at 10s. to 10s. 6d. by merchants, and 11s. in case instances; meal-dollars, &c. about 61. or. Barley 9s. to 11s. 6d.; hardly any coming in.

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MURDERS.—(From the Cork Intelligence.) On Saturday, a person of the name of Michael Cabill was arrested in his brother's house in Gloucester-street, in this City, charged with the murder of Patrick Linehan and wife, on the preceding day and night, at Carrigrohilly, within about six miles of town. The particulars which have since transpired are as follow:—Linehan, who was once a respected farmer, but from the change of the times was obliged to resort to labouring work, and was permitted, from his honest and reputable character, to reside on the farm which he rented before, but, in conjunction with Cabill, entered into a contract with Henry Hewitt, Esq. of this City, for leasing stone out of a quarry, which this gentleman possessed near Carrigrohilly. Linehan, in preference to be and Cabill were drawing money on this agreement than the return of their labour warranted, or the idle habits of Cabill justly due to Mr. Hewitt; and when Cabill came for money to Mr. Hewitt on Saturday week, that gentleman paid 2s. 6d. This is supposed to have excited a diabolical revenge in the mind of Cabill against Linehan, which is believed to have produced the fatal catastrophe we are about recording. Linehan went to work as usual at the quarry, on Friday morning last, but not coming home at the usual time, his wife went to know the cause, when she was told that he went to look for a sheep of his

which was stolen, and which he was informed was conveyed to Cork. He did not come home that day, but it did not raise any great uneasiness in the mind of his unfortunate wife, as she presumed he went to Cork, to seek for the sheep, and she supposed he might have been delayed there. On Friday night, however, the house of Linehan was broken into, and the unfortunate wife, then near her time of Child-birth, was brutally murdered, her skull being fractured, and stabs were found in several parts of her body. The bed on which she lay, and every thing of value in the house, were taken away, including some money, one piece of linen, and one piece of fringe.

At an early hour on Saturday morning, a servant boy, about fourteen years old, who had been in the house, and who had concealed himself during the preparation of this horrible transaction, went to the house of a farmer named Denis Twomey, confidential, and informed him of the event, upon which Twomey and several other persons arrived themselves, with some weapons as they could procure, and went to Linehan's house, in expectation of finding the perpetrators of the deed; but they did not, and only discovered the shocking spectacle of the unfortunate woman dead and waiting in her bed.

Linehan's brother, who lived in the neighbourhood, on being informed of the transaction, went to Galiffy, a Policeman, who proceeded to Coolmore, and apprised W. H. W. Newnam, Esq. of the murder. This Gentleman immediately repaired to the place, and having received such information as led him to suspect that Linehan had been murdered, he caused diligent search to be made, and after some time the body was traced by marks of blood from the quarry where he worked to another quarry at some distance, where it was found under a heap of stones, dreadfully mangled.

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