

CRIM. CON.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN. MONDAY, JUNE 8.

Mr. Owen Geoghegan Nowlan, v. Lord Glentworth.

The damages were laid at £10,000. Mr. North opened the pleading. Sir Henry Meredith, Bart. stated the Plaintiff's case.—The Plaintiff was about three years a prisoner in the Four Courts' Marshals, where the Noble Defendant was also confined for debt. The Plaintiff's wife resided for some time in the prison with her husband. Her husband had been there for five months before an intimacy commenced between him and the Defendant, who about August 1820, knocked at Mr. Nowlan's door in the prison to inquire for Mr. Andrew's, who was sitting with the Plaintiff and his wife; he conducted himself, on being asked to sit, with great respect and politeness; he did say that he was a married man, and the father of a family, his wife a resident of the city; an intimacy grew out of this introduction; the result, as the Learned Counsel stated, were most fatal to his client's peace. Lord Glentworth had been connected with the family of Hamsey; he, therefore, represented himself (said Sir H. M.) as connected with the Plaintiff by this union; he introduced his own daughter, called Lady Perry, to a daughter of the Plaintiff's. In March, 1821, Mrs. Nowlan went to the County Carlow, on her return she went to lodgings in Thomas-street, near the Four Courts' Marshals. Her days were spent in the prison with her husband. She shortly after gave birth to an infant, and subsequently refused to return to sleep in the prison, as she had formerly done; a disagreement had occurred between her and her husband, and a reconciliation was brought about by her brother, Captain Haggarty, whom she had at first refused to see; he had not told the Plaintiff his disgrace. This brings us, said Sir Henry Meredith, to July, 1821, when the Plaintiff learned that his wife had become the mistress of Lord Glentworth. This action was commenced in November, 1821—so that declaration the Defendant pleaded Not Guilty.

Sir Henry, in continuation, stated, that after the action had been commenced, Mrs. Nowlan rushed into the presence of her husband, fell on her knees before him in his apartment in the prison, supplicated his forgiveness. This was done at the suggestion of Lord Glentworth, for the purpose of lessening damages in case of action.—The Plaintiff, determined to resent his dishonour, declared he would never see his guilty wife more. Sir Henry said, "I have been participant in Glentworth's acts; I will give him up such letters as will show that you have been the wanton pander of my crime." The Plaintiff resisted all this. She followed up these menaces with the following words—"I recollect your situation; here I am with money for your release from prison, and with such means as will enable us to live at our ease in future." He begged her to withdraw; she raved, became angry—a constable was called, and the Plaintiff attended her; he found the Noble Defendant then close to the door, who called Mrs. Nowlan his own, took possession of her, and abused the Plaintiff in the most abusive manner. Mr. Rossett, the Plaintiff's brother-in-law, married to Mrs. Nowlan's sister, was then assisted by Lord Glentworth, and grossly insulted; the keepers were ordered by Lord Glentworth, the King of this prison, not to allow Mr. Rossett to enter the prison again.

The Rev. John Walsh, a Roman Catholic Priest, proved the marriage of Mr. and Mrs. Nowlan, in his father's house, in 1817. As a girl, he said she had been virtuous and well-conducted. Both she and Mr. N. were Roman Catholics. Witness knew them after their marriage; he conceived that while he saw them they lived on good terms. Cross-examined.—Mr. Nowlan was about sixty, Mrs. Nowlan about twenty-eight, at their marriage; some of her family had disappeared of the match. Captain Luke Haggarty, brother to Mrs. Nowlan, was next examined.—He was, he said, intimate with them for some years after the marriage; up to July, 1821, they had lived together on tolerably good terms; her conduct was good during that time. Mrs. Nowlan is a well-looking woman, now about thirty. (Seventeen notes were handed up to the witness by Mr. O'Connell, and were by him admitted to be all in the hand-writing of the Plaintiff.) The latter had been six or eight months in the County Longford at one time away from his wife. Witness at the request of the Plaintiff, went to his sister, to her lodgings in Thomas-street, to effect a reconciliation between her and her husband, who said he wished to see the child Mrs. Nowlan lay in of. Witness did not notice the child; cannot tell whether or not he was like his father. (A laugh.) Mrs. N. went to the prison, but did not take the child. Witness dined with them, and his sister returned to her lodgings before he (witness) retired from the prison. On Mrs. Nowlan's departure that evening, witness remembers her husband kissed her and saw her to the door. He admitted he had heard of bickerings between them, and, to a question from Mr. Wallace, answered that he knew nothing improper of Mrs. Nowlan. John Bryan, Esq. examined by Mr. North.—Swore, that in the Marshals, Mr. and Mrs. Nowlan appeared to be on good terms. Remembers some remarks of the Prisoner's; one was,

that "the old Gentleman was extremely attentive to his young wife." Andrew Macmahon, a card-maker, residing at his mother's house, 101, Thomas-street, proved that Mrs. Nowlan had lodged at his Mother's from March, or April, to July, or August, 1821—Mrs. Nowlan was confined in that House. She occasionally went, as witness believes, to visit her husband in the prison. She was in the habit of receiving notes from her husband; some of them passed through witness's hands. Miss Perce examined.—Swore that, while in the Marshals, until Mrs. Nowlan became acquainted with Lord Glentworth, she was well conducted. Her husband's conduct, she said, was most attentive and kind; Mrs. Nowlan herself repeatedly told witness this. Miss Anne Dykes examined.—Proved that Lord Glentworth's daughter had been from a Saturday to Tuesday in Mr. Nowlan's apartments in the prison; that was about last Christmas 12 months. Lord G. dined in their apartments every day while his daughter was there. Miss Anne Doid examined.—Swore she saw Lord G.'s servant, and that she saw Mrs. Nowlan in Lord G.'s apartments for three months and a fortnight; they ate and drank together, and slept in the same bed together. Witness was first employed by Lord Glentworth, about the 28th of October last; left Mrs. Nowlan behind her at Lord Glentworth's, when she left his Lordship's service. Thomas Omsby, Deputy Marshal of the Four Courts' Marshals, proved that Lord Glentworth was in the prison two years; he occupied witness's apartments, where witness had not been since Lord G. first occupied them; saw a female going up the stairs, which he suspected to have been Mrs. Nowlan; Lord Glentworth occupies two rooms, for which he pays £2 per week. Sir Henry requested the Lord Chief Justice to take a note of the absence of two witnesses, on whom regular notices had been served. His Lordship said, that was for the consideration of the Courts above. Thomas Henry Lynch, Esq. was called.—He stated that his name was Thomas Joseph Lynch. He swore that in May last he was in the Four Courts' Marshals, and one evening saw Lord Glentworth descending the stairs with a constable in his hand; his Lordship then said, attending, as witness supposes, to the Plaintiff—"There's the rascal that did it." Mr. Nowlan replied—"Get away, you are a dirty fellow." Lord Glentworth then accused Mr. Nowlan with having been a pander, that he absolutely had put his wife to bed to him, and that he had his letters to prove it. Mr. Nowlan made no delay but went to his room. Captain Haggarty, being recalled, proved the Plaintiff's hand-writing in the letters handed up; two bore genuine post-marks, and were dated December 10, 1817, and the 20th of February, 1821. A considerable time was occupied in the discussion of the admissibility of the latter letter in evidence; it was subsequently allowed to be read. That bearing date 10th December, 1817, was from Mrs. Nowlan to her husband, it was dated Carlow, expressed surprise at his not having written to her, and was couched in affectionate phrases; the other was directed to the Four Courts, from her, and merely alluded to Lord Glentworth, by saying she hoped he was well, and to give him her best wishes. John Grace, examined by Mr. North.—Keeps a mess in the prison; was in the act of carrying at supper, in the Marshals, on one occasion, when Mr. and Mrs. Nowlan were present; saw Lord Glentworth near Mr. Nowlan's apartment that night; a row ensued; witness, his wife, &c. went out of the room shortly after; before he went out, the witness saw a large woman coming in, and ran to the door, for, said witness, it is the custom of that prison, whenever a row takes place, that every person who is concerned, (Great Laughter.) Lord G., seeing the scuffle between Mr. and Mrs. Nowlan, said, "Mr. Grace, Mrs. Grace, Mr. Rossett, Miss Roberts, by G— you are all cowards!" (A laugh.)

THE DEFENCE. Mr. Blackburne addressed the Court in a very luminous speech. He said that the Counsel for Defendants in such actions as the present had to encounter peculiar difficulties, arising out of justifiable prejudice; he trusted, however, that he would be able to remove the obstacles that barred his way in the present case. He reminded the Jury, that they were there for the purpose of measuring the amount of the damages to which the Plaintiff was entitled for the loss of his wife's affections and society. He said he would establish by evidence the Plaintiff's cruelty to his wife, his exposure of that wife to contamination, on which occasion he had joked with her, and sent her back to the scene of her pollution with a kind of license under his own hand to continue her crimes. If I had not (said Mr. Blackburne) evidence of this under the Plaintiff's own hand and seal, I would not venture to state it. He then adverted to the time Mr. Nowlan had been confined, to his conduct towards his wife, which he said was cruel and severe; he had beaten and kicked her; and on one occasion, when A. Burke had intended to prevent this conduct, he had actually threatened that Gentleman with an action for an assault. Gentlemen of the Jury, (said Mr. Blackburne) see what the Plaintiff does for the loss of the society of that wife whom he so basely and wantonly treated; he had incurred pecuniary obligations to Lord Glentworth, and he (Mr. B.) wondered he would dare come before an Irish Jury for damages. When he (the Plaintiff) received Mrs. Nowlan after her confinement, he pardoned her for her past adultery; for the child which had just been born was not her husband's, and he knew it. Before this, he wrote her letters, one of which says, (writing to Mrs. Nowlan,) "I am sorry you are acting as you should not have done; though you say that the child is not mine, you should bring him to introduce him to me; when you do I'll give him £1000. I have only £2 at present; I think you had better be a good child; see your sister and come here. I can't afford to keep two tables, one table will suit us better than two. Come in to-morrow, let me see the child; as he is not mine, as you say in the note, will you tell me who is the father, that I may punish him for?" In another note he says, "When will you have a fourth boy? as you lost the second; believe me you are not acting right."

By this Bill, one Chief Constable may be appointed by the Lord Lieutenant for every County; Magistrates are required to appoint Constables for every County. The Lord Lieutenant may remove all such Constables; the houses and arms to be delivered to the Chief Constable, for his custody, and the use of his party. The number of Constables may be increased on the certificate of a Grand Jury. The Lord Lieutenant may order houses to be procured for Chief Constables, whose salaries are not to exceed £100 per annum.—They are also empowered to apprehend offenders, and seize materials, in case of illicit distillation, or to levy fines, &c. for illicit distillation, or for other offenses. The Chief and other Constables are subject to fines for disobedience of Magistrate's orders, or the neglect of duty. The Lord Lieutenant may appoint Inspectors of Constables, &c. to be confirmed by Justices at Quarter Sessions. The Chief Constables may be employed in any other County or Barony, and to obey Magistrates in whose districts they are. The salary for resident Magistrates is not to exceed £300 per annum. No person shall be appointed under this Act to be a Magistrate, Chief Constable, or Sub-Constable, who shall hold any other place or office of emolument; and no person so appointed shall be capable of holding place or office of emolument, while he shall be in office.—All fines for illicit distillation, &c. levied under this Act, shall be applied in payment of some advanced by the orders of the Lord Lieutenant.—Half of certain expenses under this Act shall be paid by the Counties; the sums levied for fines, &c. being allowed in part. If any question shall arise as to the right of any Magistrate, Chief Constable, &c. to hold and execute such office respectively, common reputation shall be deemed sufficient evidence of such right. This Act does not extend to High Constables, Parish Constables, or Leet Constables. On Proclamation of the appointment of Constables and Chief Constables, in any County, the Act of the 32d Geo. III. shall be repeated, which was then passed, for regulating the office of Constable, and for better enforcing the process of the Criminal Law in certain parts of this Kingdom. This is dated 24th June, 1822.

PUBLIC DEBT-PAIDERS. A return has been made to an Order of the House of Commons of all the defaulters in the Government Offices since the 1st of January, 1810, with the amounts now due to the Public by each defaulter respectively. The list occupies 63 folio pages. The following is a list of some of the most important that have occurred in Ireland:— In the Tax Office, there is a list of 72 defaulters, in various sums, from £40 to £300. In the Irish Stamp Department there are numerous defaulters. The following are for the largest sums:—Edward Power, £2427; Elizabeth Fleming, £2148; James Manning, £2093; John Butler, £188; Florence McCarty, £2543; Edward London, £2748; Robt. Gribble, £2543; James Christian, £2199; J. Prentiss, £2115; Charles Omer, £2527; Stanley Lewis Gifford, £2068; T. Clarke, £2096; Richard Dwy, £2030. The total amount due by defaulters in this Office is £51,746. In the Irish General Post-Office the defaulters are very numerous, but they are not for large sums; the highest is Thomas Rourke, of Galway, for £778. In the Irish Military Accounts the principal defaulter is Colonel William Boswell, General Accounting Agent, who is a defaulter to the amount of £180,000, of which £107,000 is in the 3d per Cento, and £70,000 3 per Cent. Console. Sir Frederick F. Kinler, Colonel of a Regiment which he raised, also stands debited in a sum of £2622, and John Hogan, Paymaster of the Royal Fusiliers, in £2191, which is, however, a disputed claim. Marcus D'Altony, is a defaulter for £3780; Peter Paul Blasquez, Agent to several Regiments, stands as a defaulter for various sums, amounting in the whole to upwards of £10,000. William Shaw, Paymaster of the 97th Foot, a defaulter in £2275; Richard Dabnick O'Connor, £2975; Christopher Clarke, £8412; Henry Bannum, £11,401; Messrs. Taylor and Finlay, Army Agents, were by £6000; and Charles Lindley Daniel, £2999.

MR. ABERCROMBY AND THE LORD ADVOCATE OF SCOTLAND. To the Editor of the Courier, 101, George-street, Edinburgh, July 3, 1822. Sir—In consequence of certain expressions which appeared in what you published as being a report of Mr. Abercromby's speech, on the conduct of the Lord Advocate, the following correspondence has taken place, which I have no doubt you will do me the justice once to insert in your Paper. To the Hon. James Abercromby, M. P. 101, George-street, Edinburgh, June 29, 1822. Sir—I have observed in the reports of your Speech, on the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland, published in the Morning Chronicle and Courier newspapers, that you are represented as having made use of the following expressions:—"Yet, notwithstanding this, you started at every moment a Barrister, stating, that he, as Counsel for Mr. Alexander, most object to one witness being allowed to remain in Court while the examination of the other was going on, as he intended to call all the witnesses on the following Monday upon the trial of Mr. Borthwick. The House must at once perceive the motive with which this face was kept up. But by whom was it kept up? It was kept up by a Gentleman, who, as the Learned Lord very well knew, was frequently, if not always, employed by him as an assistant in the duties of his office. The Noble Lord knew this; he knew the feeling which had been endeavoured to be kept up; and yet, within 48 hours after the acquittal of Mr. Stuart, Mr. Borthwick was sent away without any trial."

In answer to the above I have just received the following communication through the hands of Mr. Henry Cockburn. To W. Menzies, Esq. Advocate. New-street, Spring-garden. Sir—I have just had the honour of receiving your letter. Having no influence or control over the statements contained in newspapers, of what I may have said in Parliament, I owe it to myself, and still more to other Members of Parliament, and to the House, not to enter into any explanation with respect to expressions or sentiments imputed to me, on the authority of newspapers alone. It is satisfactory to me to find that, as far as my memory serves me to recall what I did say, it is substantially confirmed by the statement in your letter. I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, J. ABERCROMBY. I feel no inclination to make any comment on the above correspondence. I shall be contented with saying that, in what you put forth as a fair report of Mr. Abercromby's speech, improper motives were by very strong innuendo and implication attributed to me. Such imputations I regard with the most perfect scorn; and I have now shown that whoever was the author of them, they were altogether unparliamentary, groundless, and false. I am, Sir, &c. W. MENZIES. Note.—We have also received a copy of a letter to Mr. Abercromby, by John Hope, Esq.; but, as it has been printed in the shape of a pamphlet, we shall not publish it, nor make any extracts from it, unless our contemporaries follow a different line of conduct.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 3. REVIEW OF PRIVILEGE. Mr. W. COURTENAY rose in the anxious desire to bring under the notice of the House some recent publications, to which he considered it necessary to call their very serious attention.—It was only during the evening that they had come under his own observation, and he trusted that he should not be considered as acting improperly or hastily in claiming attention to some passages which in his mind appeared to strike at the root of one of the most vital privileges of Parliament. (Hear, hear!) The House would recollect that some little time ago, an Honourable Member on the other side (Mr. Abercromby) gave notice of an intention on his part to call for a Parliamentary Inquiry into the conduct of the Lord Advocate of Scotland in relation to the Public Press of that Country. (Hear!) In the course of the debate which took place on that occasion, the Honourable Gentleman was necessarily involved in the unavoidable office of taking upon himself the disagreeable, but doubtless conscientious, part of a prosecutor. Disagreeable as that office might have been to the feelings of the Honourable Gentleman in question, it would not be doubted that with respect to the relative situation of the House of Commons and the Country, he was then discharged one of the most important functions which a Member of the House of Commons could exercise. (Hear, hear, hear!) Any thing, therefore, which interfered with the free exercise of such a function—with the unobscured exertion of that office, or taking place under circumstances which might be considered as tending to encroach upon the freedom of debate, by reason of comments of a particular nature made upon the speech of an Honourable Member—he (Mr. Courtenay) conceived might be properly considered as a breach of the privileges of that House, and as calculated to affect them in a most important manner.—(Hear, hear!) In the course of the observations which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had made on the evening alluded to, he was called upon to make some remarks on the conduct of certain persons connected with public employments in Scotland. Those remarks appeared to have elicited the particular comments of which he (Mr. Courtenay) was now speaking from the parties concerned—and to the publications in which they were contained, it was now his wish to call the attention of the House.—(Hear, hear!) He held in his hand a letter, published in the form of a pamphlet, and entitled "A Letter to the Hon. Mr. Abercromby, by John Hope." Mr. Hope appeared to be one of the individuals on whose proceedings the Honourable Gentleman (Mr. Abercromby) had thought it requisite to make some reflections. Now, through the source from which you obtained it, and by taking the earliest opportunity of publishing this statement of the facts of the case, in the same way in which you did the mis-statement of which I have so much reason to complain. I am, Sir, Your most obedient Servant, W. MENZIES, Advocate.

seem to have been sent with a comment to the Editor of that Print. The letter purported to come from Mr. Menzies, and the comment was of the most intemperate description. It was submitted to a correspondence between that Gentleman and the Member for Calder, and may in these words, "I feel no inclination to make any comment on the above correspondence. I shall be contented with saying, that in what you put forth as a fair report of Mr. Abercromby's speech, improper motives were by very strong innuendo and implication attributed to me. Such imputations I regard with the most perfect scorn; and I have now shown that whoever was the real author of them, they were altogether unwarranted, groundless, and false." (Hear!) He (Mr. Courtenay) should wish the House well to consider the spirit and language of these two publications. To him, it appeared, that they formed a part of that fatal system which had of late been manifesting itself in this Country, and the House should effectually put down. Whatever might be the decision of the House on this occasion, his own feeling would remain unaltered. It was dangerous in the extreme, and subversive of all privilege, if matters like these, passing within those walls, were to be made the ground of public attack, and perhaps of personal reproaches. It was on these grounds that, without further comment, he craved the attention of Honourable Gentlemen to the resolution he should submit. (Hear!) He thought they would concur with him in thinking that the object, manner, and intention of both these publications, were those which had imputed to them—namely, a desire to make a personal quarrel grow out of the discharge of a most painful and unpleasant duty, which a Member of that House had thought proper to undertake. He should therefore first put to the papers, the most objectionable passages of which he had himself marked and then more a resolution, that the marked passages which the papers so put in contained, did amount to a Breach of the Privileges of that House. (Hear, hear!) Having at present only the printed papers, he had no right, strictly speaking, to assume that the names subscribed to them were the actual names of the party; and he could not consequently move, in the first place, to call the Gentlemen before the House. His next object would, of course, be to call for the further requisite information from the printers of the papers. At present, he had only to desire the Honourable Gentleman then put into the Clerk's hands, the Pamphlet of Mr. Hope, and the Newspaper containing the objectionable passages, which the Clerk was to read in public. (Hear, hear!) THE SPEAKER said, on occasions like the present, it was the almost invariable course for the Clerk to read the passages excepted to, and pointed out. If the House required it, for the better understanding of the objectionable matter, of course the whole publication, whatever its nature might be, was read; but this was by no means universally the custom of the House. (Hear, hear!) THE CLERK having read the passages in question. Mr. W. COURTENAY observed, his Resolution would be, that the said passages contain matter amounting to a Breach of the Privileges of this House. THE MARQUIS OF LONDONDERRY then addressed the Chair, but in a tone of voice so low as to be utterly inaudible in the gallery. From the subsequent observations of the Speaker, we could alone collect that the Noble Lord suggested that there were two modes of proceeding, which the House had at different periods adopted, and that, perhaps, it would be better to defer the further consideration of this matter until the next day. THE SPEAKER said, the House was, doubtless, aware, that both of the courses which had just been mentioned by the Noble Marquis had been adopted according to the circumstances of cases. The distinction appeared to have been this—that where the subject of complaint was, that the Breach of Privilege was not committed merely, but was contained in a comment upon what had passed within the walls of that House, then the question had been, whether such matter was a comment on what had passed, and not as to the terms in which such comment was conveyed; and the House must be sensible, that if the question in such a case were to turn upon the mere construction of terms, there would be an end to establishing any Breach of Privilege, in whatever language it might be conveyed. Mr. C. WYNN apprehended that the House would think it expedient, before it proceeded to any further proceeding, to be in the possession of the full contents of either Paper.—(Hear!)

long letter was communicated by Senor Felguera, addressed to him by Senor Don Jose de Silva Car...  
The late discovery of a conspiracy against the Constitutional Government. He says, the Government was informed by various channels of the existence of an anarchical faction, which employed the press to corrupt public opinion, and spread unfounded alarms; disseminating false ideas, discrediting the Cortes and the Government by atrocious calumnies. It was found that, at stated hours in the day, meetings of persons, known for their hatred to the Constitutional System, were held in various parts of the city. The Government soon discovered that their object was the overthrow of the system, and the existence of this faction was further confirmed by disorders in the beginning of April. The Government expressed these temerities, but found it necessary to apply to the Cortes for leave to remove certain persons to different parts of the kingdom, a measure which was eminently beneficial. The seditious, however, did not retrace their plan, and the Government was soon informed that inflammatory proclamations were printing, which were to be distributed all over the kingdom, to excite alarm, against the Cortes and Government, and the conspirators intended to dissolve, and assassinate some Deputies and Ministers. Happily the evil was prevented by the seizure of the proclamations at the very moment when they were printed, with the press and all the material. The proceedings for bringing to trial the persons taken are going on with all possible despatch. It is absolutely necessary that the truth should be clearly made known; and if any legislative measure should be found necessary to that end, the Government requests the Cortes to decree it.—Referred to the Committee of the Constitution; and, for what concerns the legislative measure, to that of Criminal Justice.

German Papers to the 2d instant, have arrived this morning.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 26.—We begin to be quite easy respecting the Russians. The Porte remains faithful to the principle of not considering Russia as an enemy, and therefore not to attack; but it also thinks that it has now nothing to fear from an attack by Russia. In consequence of this principle, it maintains a sufficient Army of Observation on the Danube, till the differences with Russia are entirely settled, and now variously directs its whole attention to the internal troubles, the insurrections in the Morra, Epirus, and Albania, which begin to assume so serious a character, that the Porte cannot longer look on them with indifference. A large and distinct army is forming for this purpose, which will be strengthened by many of the Asiatic troops.

The Paris Journals of Saturday have arrived. The Chamber of Deputies is occupied with amendments for facilitating inland transit. The Constitutionnel states, that the first line of the French Sanitary Cordon on the Spanish frontier is composed of 35,000 men, and the second, of 25,000 men. We have no doubt the number has been exaggerated; but the Liberals must do every thing in their power to render the Spaniards suspicious of the designs of the French Government. Two frigates are stated to have sailed from Toulon, to cruise along the Spanish Mediterranean Coast.

The King of Wurtemberg has issued an Ordinance wholly prohibiting the importation into his State of French wines, brandies, liquors, ringer, &c., and imposing heavy duties on goods of French manufacture. A similar rigorous system seems to be becoming general throughout Germany, in retaliation for the prohibitory regulations so unwisely enforced by France.

FIRST INTELLIGENCE FROM GREENLAND.—Extract of a letter from Hamburg:—"A vessel is arrived at Gluckstadt from the Greenland Fishery, and has been very successful, having brought 2500 seals. She brings advices that all the other ships have also been very successful, and have proceeded to the whale fishery. Twenty-seven ships from Hamburg and other German ports, had 69,000 seals. The advices were to the middle of May."—Hull Packet.

THE CROSS.—(From a Correspondent, who, a few days ago, travelled from Glasgow to London.) Along the whole line of road from Glasgow to London, the crops look uncommonly fine. Here and there, on hard clay or a thin soil, they appear short, but there are so trifling as hardly to be taken into account. Barley appears to have suffered most from the drought, but chiefly in the straw, as the ear is good. In the low countries, north and south of Carlisle, the crops are much in the same state as about Glasgow. In those parts they seem to have had more rain than in any other quarter. The rains have even where been partial. The crops in the high lands, though not so forward, look more luxuriant than in the low countries, having been less checked by the drought. In the north-west parts of Yorkshire, the oats look very well—not so forward, but more luxuriant than in other places. The pastures also there and about Carlisle, have suffered less than about Glasgow, and in the neighbourhood of London. In many places in the south they are completely brown, and the late cut hay-fields sadly scorched and withered. The natural hay crops in the midland districts of England, and particularly on the banks of the Trent and the Swale, are very forward, mostly cut, a good deal carried, and apparently abundant. Passing Doncaster southward, the fields, as the capital is approached, assume more and more the lively of autumn. In the neighbourhood of Newark some fields of oats, and near Stamford some fields of barley, are, I may say, ready for the sickle. The wheat in

every part has lost the green hue of summer, I many places it is become yellow, and will soon be ready to cut. Every where this species of crop looks very large, and abundant. The ear appears very large, and, in all the 400 miles distance, I did not observe one indifferent field. The tunns have in many places been lost from the dry weather, but are numerous. The weather here is still fair, but within these few days rather cooler than formerly.—Glasgow Paper.

THE KING'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—The King has been prevailed upon finally to determine to visit his Scottish dominions this summer. His Majesty will proceed thither early in August, and will go by sea in his yacht; for which purpose the necessary directions were issued yesterday from the Admiralty and the Lord Chamberlain's office.—Thus, it would seem, that the paragraph which recently appeared in a Ministerial Paper, and which was re-printed on Wednesday, has not been without effect: in fact, it had it more than met the eye of the unimpaired reader, and was not written without due deliberation, nor published without an imprimatur.—(Morning Paper.)

THE TWELFTH OF JULY.

To his Excellency Marquis Wellesley, Sec. Sec. Merion-square, July 11th, 1822.

My Lord—To-morrow will finally decide the character of your administration. The oppressed and neglected Catholics of Ireland had fondly hoped that they might have obtained from a friend placed in the exalted situation which your Excellency occupies, a recommendation in favour of their claims. You took an early opportunity to crush that hope for ever. In your reply to the Address of the Catholics of the County of Clare, you told the Irish People, that you came here "to administer the laws, not to alter them."

My Lord, but a few weeks elapsed when you deemed it expedient to recommend the Insurrection Act, and the Act to suspend the Habeas Corpus. That the latter was not wanting, is now admitted by every body; and that any necessity is a justification of the former, remains, in my humble judgment to be proved. But let these pass.

It still remains for your Excellency to administer the laws. Hitherto the Catholics have felt no advantages from your Excellency's administration. The system by which we are governed; the cold system of exclusion and distrust, is precisely the same with that of the most rigid of your predecessors. One principal actor, to be sure, has been withdrawn from the scene, and we may deem the alteration a compliment; but, I am yet to learn what benefit we are to derive from it; and I appeal to your Lordship, whether the change to which I allude has not been amply compensated for to the exclusionists, by the removal of the mildest, kindest, and best public man Ireland has yet seen.—Mr. Grant.

Your Excellency came to administer the laws. My Lord, I most respectfully, but at the same time most firmly, call upon you to administer them. The exhibition intended (it is said) for to-morrow, is plainly a violation of the law. It is an open and public exhibition to a breach of the peace. It is a direct provocation to tumult. It obstructs the public street, by collecting on one side an insulting, and on the other an irritated course of persons. In this, my Lord, for these and other obvious reasons, a manifest violation of the law.

I pledge myself to prove before any Court, or to any impartial Jury, that the annual exhibition on the 12th of July is illegal. I make this pledge under no small risk. I have certainly any large, probably a larger professional income, than any man, in a staff gown, ever had at the Irish Bar—an income depending mainly upon the public notion that I understand something of my profession. I could not afford to forfeit that public confidence, and yet I freely consent to forfeit it all, unless I am able to demonstrate to any judicial tribunal that the annual exhibitions of the 12th of July are illegal.

Having given this pledge, I again respectfully call upon your Excellency to vindicate the exalted character you have heretofore acquired; to do justice to the high name you bear; and to fulfil the duties of the exalted station which you occupy. As you cannot alter, I again respectfully, dutifully, but firmly, call upon you to administer the law, and to suppress an illegal and insulting nuisance.

My Lord, you do not, cannot, want the means of suppressing this nuisance. One word from you will be abundantly sufficient to do it. The Executive Police of Dublin is at your disposal.—With one word you can remove every one of them—from the Chief Magistrate in the Chief Office, to the lowest rascal in the patrol department. The Corporation has, to be sure, the power to nominate to many of those situations.—But that influence, which, alas, is deemed necessary over his assemblies, is exercised in perfect purity over the Corporation, by your Excellency's undoubted right to dismiss the nominees of the Corporation at your pleasure, from their lucrative situations in the Police.

You do not, my Lord, want the power to administer the law. To say nothing of the military force, at your disposal, you can command (and it is within the limits, and would it were within the practice of our Constitution to command them) all the liberal Protestants—constituting a most numerous and respectable body—and the entire Catholic population of Dublin, as special constables, to keep the peace, and prevent a violation of the law. You have, my Lord, ample power, and

God forbid it should ever be said that you wanted the inclination to administer the laws impartially towards all classes of his Majesty's subjects.

I say nothing of his most gracious Majesty's pardoning admonition—I say nothing of the disinterested and affectionate loyalty which the Catholics showed to their Sovereign on his visit to Ireland—and I scorn to boast of the active part which so humble an individual as myself took upon that important occasion. My Lord, the Catholics forget injuries, and what is infinitely more difficult, forgive insults, to effect a reconciliation with their Protestant fellow-subjects. And in no one instance have the Catholics since the King's visit violated in deed, or even in word, the spirit of that amiable counsel which they then sought, and believed they had attained. I now defy the most active of our restorationists to point out any one single act, or even any one single word, by which the Catholics have violated that counsel. But, alas, how speedily—how completely—has entirely has it been violated upon the other side. On the other side, those even who were loud in proclaiming sentiments of amity, what has been their conduct since? But I will not dwell upon this painful subject—I will only say, that the Catholics deserve and require protection from insult and injury—will you, my Lord, refuse them that protection.

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But policy, it will be said, must be consulted. We must not irritate one Party, while we would prevent the other from insult. We do not wish to irritate any Party—we desire, we employ peace and quiet. Surely, surely, to request the Orangemen of Dublin to leave us to repose cannot irritate their high spirit. The Catholics of Ireland are the degraded caste; they are already down—there is no occasion to make a parade of their abasement—there is no use in hanging out the banner which recalls the point of their defeat, and the long and cruel century of oppression with which that period has been followed. To-day, too, down by a Conqueror, has been the fate of Kings, and the Conqueror has, in turn, been trodden down. But we will venture to say, in no country under the Sun, with the exception of Ireland alone, has any systematic practice existed, of suffering a faction, most of whom are Members of the Corporation of the City, or persons immediately depending on the Government of the Country, to insult and provoke the great majority of the population. Apparently, there is no policy in this; on the contrary, the violence which, in such instances, always operates as a stimulus, is contrary to every notion of policy. But, if it be considered politic to keep the fire alive, we can be at no loss, in what terms to characterize it. Disrespectful. It is the maxim of despotism. None that know Ireland is ignorant of this—that it would be much more easy to govern the People if they were united. All the misery we have endured—all the rebellions, insurrections, heart-burnings, conspiracies, associations, by which this Country has been lacerated, have grown out of the maxim; yet, there is not a Statesman who will not tell you, that it is very difficult indeed to govern Ireland. To govern her, it has been found necessary to abolish the Trial by Jury, and to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, and it is at present in contemplation, to supersede the authority of the County of the Kingdom, by the Constabulary Bill. This Bill is beginning to have many partisans, and we really think, that it is not altogether so unpopular as certain County Members would represent it. Well, then, if the maxim of *divide et impera* had been a good one, do Gentlemen imagine, that it would be found necessary, at this time of the day, to enact such a measure.

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TRINITY COLLEGE.

On Tuesday last, the following degrees were conferred in this University:—  
Doctors of Divinity—Rev. S. C. Sander, F. T. C. D., Rev. Charles Hare, F. T. C. D., Rev. Richard Dugan, Bachelor of Divinity.—Rev. T. R. Robinson, F. T. C. D.

Doctor of Laws—Rev. Richard Hood, Bachelor of Laws—James Doherty, Esq., Bachelors of Medicine—James Henry, A.M., P. Clinton, Charles Benson, A.M., Robert Law, A.M., and Daniel J. Linn, Esq., Masters of Arts.—Rev. R. Hood, Rev. T. R. Fabry, Rev. George Vernon, Rev. T. Haug, James Haug, Charles Benson, Rev. J. Sullivan, J. E. Lewis, R. Law, Rev. G. Neillham, Rev. Charles Alexander, R. Brady, Rev. P. Padden, Rev. W. Hill, Rev. W. Hinson, Rev. D. Dickinson, Rev. J. R. Cotter, Rev. John Beaman; and several five Students were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

In the preceding week, premiums for Divinity Exercises, on Doctor Downe's foundation, were adjudged to the following Bachelors of Arts:—  
For Reading the Liturgy.—To Telford, Burnett, and Hillier.  
For delivering prepared Compositions on a given Subject.—To Burnett, Armstrong, Benson, and M. Burch.  
For discussing, extempore, a given Subject.—Mr. Burch and Hillier.  
Hebrew Premiums, on the Primate's foundation.—To Stevenson, Dwyer, Fortune, and Leece.  
Vice-Chancellor's Prizes, for Composition in Greek, Latin, and English Verse.—To Cole, Crofton, acm, Conan, Herbert, and Leutauge (Joseph).  
Bishop Law's Premium for proficiency in Mathematics.—To Twigg.  
The Gold Medal for Science was adjudged to Mr. Lynch, and the Gold Medal for Classics to Mr. Gore.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SAURDAY, JULY 13.

The London Journals of Monday and Tuesday have arrived.—No mail due.

The Foreign Intelligence, although not interesting, is not of a nature to require attention in this place.

In the House of Commons, on last Monday night, Sir H. Wilson moved, as an amendment to Mr. Goulburn's motion for going into a Committee on the Insurrection Act, "that there be an instruction to the Committee, that they do investigate the causes of the distressed state of Ireland, with a view to the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to restore and preserve tranquillity to that Country, and render unnecessary those provisions of extraordinary severity which are inconsistent with the spirit and practice of the British Constitution." The amendment was negatived by 135 against 17.

The above Act is to continue in force till the 1st of August, 1823.

A visitation of lightning and thunder, surpassing all existing knowledge of such atmospheric events, either in foreign or European climes, was experienced at Southampton on Saturday morning. It was so appalling, that many persons foresaw their houses in terror, lest they should become their graves. The looked lightning darting together in different directions, together with the tremendous loud bursts of thunder, presented a scene awfully sublime. St. Michael's Church, in that town, has felt the powerful effects of the lightning, which struck the spire a few feet above the tower, forced some of the stones from its body, and hurled them into the sea.

The Duke of York.—The following paragraph has appeared on some of the late London Papers:—"His Royal Highness the Duke of York, we understand, has made over his estate at Oatlands, with the growing crops, &c., to trustees, for the payment of his debts. The trustees are the Earl of Lauderdale and Colonel Stephenson. By the terms of the arrangement, all debts not exceeding £50 are to be paid immediately in full. The debts of his Royal Highness are not considerable, but from the pressure of the times some of his creditors were clamorous, and the arrangement was considered the most satisfactory to the feelings and convenience of his Royal Highness."

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, JULY 8.—Our market was very largely supplied with all grain to-day, but early in the morning picked samples of Essex Wheat sold upon the same terms as on this day's sale; but all other descriptions were exceedingly dull, and a reduction of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter, and a considerable quantity remained unsold, of which only a few were got off at that abatement. Barley is, per quarter lower than on last Monday, but fine fresh samples obtained Friday's prices. The supply of Oats and Beans being very considerable, and far exceeding the demand, the sale of each were extremely heavy at a decline of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Peas are also lower.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

TUESDAY, JULY 9.—The arrivals of Grain since this day's sale had been small; the demand has continued confined to fine English Wheat, and the finest descriptions of Flour, for which higher prices have been obtained. In other Grain, few transactions have occurred, and prices are nominally without alteration. In Oatmeal, some considerable purchases have been made, at 26s. to 27s. per 240 lbs. for shipment to the West of Ireland.

At our market this forenoon, fine new and old English Wheat continued to be inquired for, and superior samples realised an advance of 2d. to 3d. per bushel. Irish Wheats steady, and sales

BRIDGE HOTEL.

MRS. DWYER respectfully informs her Friends and the Public, that, in consequence of the collection of the past season, she is obliged to continue the Establishment at her usual rate, and to decline the assistance of the Committee of the House, the extent and magnitude of the Rooms, combined with the strict attention to the safety and the interests of her Guests, give her strong reasons for a decided superiority. Her MR. S. WYNE, SPIRITS, &c., shall be of the best quality, and her Charges moderate. Her Beds are given for sleeping Accommodations, respectively suited to a continuance of that generous Support which her deceased Husband experienced, and for which she takes this opportunity of expressing her grateful acknowledgments.

THE STABLES is extensive, attended by careful Hostlers, and supplied with OATS and HAY of the very best description.

NEAR GARDENS, well appointed, at the shortest Notice.

Bridge-Hotel, Waterford, July 13, 1822.

NOTICE.

THE CORPORATION for PREVENTING AND IMPROVING THE PORT OF DUBLIN, do give Notice, that they will Contract with any person, for supplying a BOAT of about FORTY-TWO TONS burden or upwards, to go once a Month or oftener, if required, from Dublin to the Town of Limerick.

By Order,  
JOHN COSSART, Secretary.

MONEY.

From £100 to £200 TO BE LENT, BY WAY OF LIFE ANNUITY, OR ON MORTGAGE, BOND, OR OTHER APPROVED SECURITY. Apply at the Office of CROWNE AND FAVORIS, Solicitors, 15, Abchurch-lane, Dublin—or Waterford, if by Letter, post-paid.

July 3, 1822.

LISMORE SCHOOL.