LIMERICK ASSIZES.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of July 31.)

Up to going to Press, twenty-nine Persons have been capitally convicted since the commencement of the Gaol Delivery in the County Court. Five of these, for murder, are to expiate their crimes at the gallows to-morrow.

COUNTY COURT, MONDAY, JULY 29.

ABDUCTION OF MISS GOOLD.

This barbarous and pre-eminently atrocious case came on to be tried, which, when commenced, all parts of the Court became instantaneously thronged with persons of the first distinction, and continued so until the verdict was announced.

The undermentioned persons were put to the bar, in the following order, as the principal co-operators in the abduction:—Daniel Doody, John Cussen—(This man was acquitted on Saturday, for assaulting the habitation of Michael Harnett—he went by the name of Walsh to Miss Goold)—James Leahy, Maurice Leahy, (a very opulent farmer,) William Doody, David Leahy, and Daniel Reidy.

The Prisoners were given in charge, for having, on the 4th of March, at Glangurt, in the County Cork, aided and assisted in forcibly and violently carrying away Miss Honora Goold, in order that one Browne should defile her, and in order to compel, forcibly, the said Honora Goold to marry the said Browne. This was the substantial charge against the Prisoners. There were various other counts laid in the usual technicals.

Mr. Quin, as leading Counsel for the Crown, stated the case. He observed, that amongst the various atrocities which had desolated and disgraced this quarter of Ireland, he felt fully justified in pronouncing the subject of the present prosecution to stand pre-eminent. When the youth of the victim, her respectability, the systematic progress of the outrage, the object for which it was set on foot, and the horrible extent to which it was pursued, were adverted to, it might be considered, even in this country, where we should blush to think the abduction of females was not only familiar, but almost characteristic, as unparalleled—certainly so, in any country boasting the security of civilized society. On the 4th of March, between the hours of twelve and one at night, the house of Mr. Goold, at Augrim, in the County of Cork, was forcibly entered by a numerous armed band!!! They demanded the elder Miss Goold—and when they found she had eluded their search, they seized her sister, a young creature but sixteen years of age—they tore her from the protection of her house and family—she was placed upon a horse, before a ruffian of the name of Browne, (to whose end it seems she has carried off—a man she had never beheld before, not yet amenable to justice, but who could not hope to escape the punishment that ultimately awaits him. She was carried first to the house of the father of that fellow, and from thence to that of David Leahy, one of the Prisoners, situate in the County of Limerick, whose entire family, male and female, appeared to have been the active auxiliaries of this abominable enterprize, in co-operation with the several Prisoners at the bar, upon every man of whom the Counsel for the Crown were prepared to fasten the guilt of the transaction. At this house she was taken to a bed room by some of the family, assisted by the miscreants who had escorted her, and having deposited her there, they retired—to their eternal disgrace, some of her own sex retired, and left her alone, to the mercy of that Browne. From thence, in daily and nightly progress, she was hurried from cabin to cabin, through bogs and glens, and into the recesses of mountains, to elude the active pursuit of the military. It would not be expected that he should hunt those savages through their infernal route—the unhappy young creature would herself detail it with all the clearness of truth, and with an accuracy which would demonstrate the sad, but strong impression, with which such sufferings had worked her memory. From the 4th of March to the 24th of that month, she was carried through the country, and the resting places, if such they could be called, at night, of that harassed and outraged creature, were made the scenes of the last indignities to female feeling. He said, that this was not a case in which any doubts, as to identity of persons, could exist—no darkness—no sudden terror, to obscure the perception. She was unhappily not only the victim, but the compelled companion, of their proceedings, and in the progress of them, the various agents of this villainy became habitually familiar to her. What then is the defence?—should he anticipate it?—perhaps he held it in his hand. [Mr. Quin here read a written paper, which he was prepared to prove had been dictated by James Leahy to Miss Goold in the presence of the family, and written and subscribed by her, importing that she remained at his father's house with her free consent.] The Jury would pronounce on this transaction, and attach on it a character confirmatory of their crime! He then made an appeal to the Jury as Fathers, Husbands, Brothers; who, as such, and as members of a civilized community—as men of honourable, manly, delicate feelings, could not resist that depth of indignation which such a case was calculated to excite on behalf of that sex, whose protection was at once their duty and their pride! But in the character of Jurors he knew they would approach the subject with the cool dignity of public justice. The County had, heretofore, witnessed with deserved approbation the discrimination with which innocence was protected, and felt with gratitude the firmness with which the guilty had been consigned to public justice. Let the Jury act as their predecessors in that box, as they themselves had heretofore conducted themselves—neither the accused nor the accusers could have reason to complain, and the Country would be at length redeemed from the thraldom of that lawless and horrid system, unexampled in the annals of civilized society.

After Counsellor Quin had concluded his eloquent and feeling statement, Serjeant Torrens intimated to the Counsel on both sides, that he had just been informed that there were two Gentlemen on the Jury who had been Grand Jurors last Assizes, when the Bills were found by them, Mr. Gabbett and Mr. Wilson—that, of course, this led to an incompetence on their part. This communication gave rise to a lengthened law argument, and as no precedent appeared under similar circumstances, the trial was suspended at this stage, when certain points were laid before Baron Pennefather, and were communicated by Mr. Waggett, Recorder of Cork, as an impartial person between the Prosecution and the Crown. The Baron stated as his opinion to have the trial proceeded upon, subject to the objectionable points. The point as to the incompetency of the two Jurors to try the case was set aside, it being the opinion of the Judges, that the Prisoners had waived the objection. It seems to be the general opinion that the Prisoners should have challenged for cause.

Miss Honora Goold was sworn, a young lady of delicate figure; appeared to be about sixteen years; she was in mourning dress, and gave her testimony correctly and distinctly, interrupted only by those bursts of acute sensibility which the narration of the unparalleled outrage committed upon her caused in the recital of it before the front of justice.

Counsellor Goold examined the young Lady with his accustomed acumen and discretion. She deposed having lived with her brother, in the County of Cork, in the month of last March: is now about 16 years; recollects Monday night, the 4th March; a party came to her brother's house on that night; four persons came into her bedroom; she was in bed at the time; would know some of the persons if she saw them, who had come into her room.

The young Lady's attention was directed to look about and see if she knew any of the persons or persons who had been in her chamber. She immediately, and without hesitation, identified John Walsh, (who pleaded by the name of John Cussen,) and Daniel Doody. The persons who had come into her room asked, "Whether she was the eldest?" to which she replied, "No."—She was advised by those persons not to feel alarmed, as it was not her they looked for. They proceeded down stairs, but returned in a few minutes, and again put the former question, was she the elder, answering it themselves, by saying "she was," and desired her to get up; one of the party said to the rest, come out of the room and allow her to dress herself. Cussen said this. After she was dressed in her usual way, one of the party came in and took her up in his arms and carried her out and placed her before a man named Browne, who was on horseback; it was John Cussen (Walsh) who did so. Never saw Browne before this night. They rode to the house of Browne's father, Daniel Browne. This took place entirely against her will. It was very dark; could not tell the hour. There were twelve persons in the party, and on horseback. When they came near the house, the door was opened, and a pillion was brought out and put on the horse. She asked Browne, "For God's sake to leave her go!" Browne replied "It would not!" She was then seated on the pillion; a man's loose coat was put around her, she having brought no cloak; they rode off, and Browne continued before her on horseback, and arrived at Freemount, where they stopt for refreshment, but unfortunately there was none to be had, and she meant by saying "unfortunately," having subsequently heard that the army was there soon after her. The party were travelling the entire night, during which she frequently fell from the horse, when they arrived at a public-house, Browne still continuing before her, but could not tell the Landlord's name of the public-house. The woman of the house heard her cry, and asked her name, for which Gaerin, one of the party was going to strike the woman. Fire came to the public-house along with Browne; the two in the dock she identified were of that number. They proceeded from thence to another house, David Leahy's, sen.; identified him in the dock; this was on Tuesday morning, the 5th. Cussen and Doody, the Prisoner, came there also. She was put by the kitchen fire. James Leahy (identified him in the dock), who was there, told her not to cry, that she ought to feel glad it was no blackguard who had taken her away; that he was a Gentleman, and a man of education. She replied, "that she would never consent to marry him."—She was next taken into another room, by whom she could not tell; Leahy's wife, and a girl named Cahill, were there at the time; she asked Mrs. Leahy leave to sleep along with her. Browne and James Leahy, who spoke to her not to cry, came into the same room, and breakfast was got ready? David Leahy, the father, his wife, James, the son, Browne, and Mary Cahill, sat down to breakfast; they pressed her to take a little tea. When breakfast was over, the whole party retired, leaving her and Browne alone; Browne approached his chair to her's, when she rose and ran to the door; Browne interrupted her; he then proceeded to force off her clothes, when she screamed out for "help," and "save me!" He then wanted her to go to bed, and threatened to expose her to the outside party, and * * * * *

Here the Court manifested a disposition that the young Lady may approach near to the Bench, to tell any delicate fact pressing on her feelings, to tell any delicate fact pressing on her feelings, Mr. Goold said she need not be particular, but would only ask her whether Browne did not ——— her? She said ——— did.

Miss Goold was in tears at this stage of the trial, and the deepest sympathy seemed to have pervaded through all who beheld her.

In this dwelling she stopped until Thursday, but in the interval was taken, on Wednesday night, to an adjacent cabin, and brought back on Thursday morning, to Leahy's, where the Prisoner, James Leahy, was before her, and domestics. She stopped until 3 o'clock on Thursday. David Leahy, jun. did accompany her to the cabin (identified), and this was against her will. She was next removed to the house of Maurice Leahy (whom she identified in the dock, a comfortable farmer), Browne along with her, and David Leahy; this was also against her will. It was the distance of 2 miles from David Leahy's. She slept that night at M. Leahy's; Browne slept with her. She stopped there a day and night. Saw Leahy's wife there, and also a man named Connell. She was next removed to Lane's house, Browne going with her, accompanied by the Prisoner, Maurice Leahy, and a servant man. She was next removed to Mahony's house, Browne still along with her, accompanied by Maurice and James Leahy, Prisoners; and upon her oath these removals were against her will. She stopped a day and a night in the latter place, and was next taken to David Leahy's, on Sunday, the first place where she had been shaved. James Leahy, Browne and another accompanied them; she stopped there until Tuesday night. This was the 12th of March. She was next removed to a cabin, and on Wednesday morning brought back to David Leahy's. At twelve o'clock she was removed to another cabin, and to another, but did not sleep in the latter. Was brought back to David Leahy's; remained there until 10 o'clock, and at that hour was taken to the cabin in which she lay on Tuesday night; and swears on her oath that these removals were entirely against her will & consent From this cabin she was brought back to David Leahy's, and kept there until 5 o'clock; this was on Thursday, 14th March.

A paper was handed to Miss Goold for her inspection, purporting no have been written in her hand, by desire of James Leahy, the Prisoner.—It was substantially to certify, that Miss Goold had of her own free will and consent stopped at Leahy's house. Miss Goold said the document was written by her, but it was under the influence of fear, and with the hope of being restored to her family, she did so. Old David Leahy, James Leahy, and Browne were present when she wrote the certificate. She was three weeks altogether with Browne. She was also on the bare mountain. A man named Daniel Riedy was with her; she identified the man in the dock. Riedy came to the cabin to her. Browne was not with her. She was taken by Riedy out to the mountain; the reason she was taken out was, that the army was about the place and near her. Riedy fired after the soldiers. Riedy delayed her on the mountain, and brought her back to the cabin where Browne was before her. She was on the mountain half an hour. She was taken to another man's cabin, belonging to one Leahy; Browne remained with her. Young David Leahy (Prisoner) and another went with her to the cabin. She was released on Sunday, the 24th March. On many occasions she saw with these persons guns and pistols; none of those in the dock were so armed, except Reidy, who fired a pistol. She was first left on the side of a road, in a cabin. It was the army who at length released her. When she was released, none of the party were along with her at the time.

Here terminated the unparalleled narration of this young Lady's direct examination. She was listened to with a sympathetic anxiety, commingled with the deepest indignation against the brutality of her persecutors.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell.—She was much frightened, no doubt, during this transaction. Fourmanilla, where the erasure appeared, was not in her informations. The Leahy's forced her to say, with her consent, in the paper she signed; they often made her say so to different people, that it was with her will she acted. She was brought by force to Leahy's house. The first time she was brought to Leahy's house, if she could she would not remain a minute with her consent in any of the places; she would escape if she could from the ruffian Browne, from any of the houses. Browne has since fled. The time she was out with Riedy on the mountain, it was to avoid the pursuit of the army. Browne's father's house was in the County Cork.

[Miss Goold shed tears—Mr. O'Connell regretted to be obliged to ask the young Lady so much. She then left the Table.]

William Connell, examined by Counsellor Lloyd.—Knows Maurice Leahy, one of the Prisoners. Was at his house in March last, in this county; saw Miss Goold there about three o'clock in the evening. Heard from the family, the preceding evening, that she was expected. James and David Leahy, two other prisoners, came in shortly after her. On her arrival she was welcomed 'Miss Goold'; she cried and wept bitterly. Witness told Maurice Leahy, the prisoner, it would be better to let him call the army and restore the girl to her friends; it would be an act of honour.

Maurice Leahy said to the witness, 'mind your own business—if you wish to stop here, do so as long as you like, but do not talk so much.' This same evening, Maurice Leahy prepared his own horse, got a pillion, borrowed a horse for the use of Browne and Miss Goold. On leaving the house, witness called Maurice Leahy, and said to Browne to use Miss Goold tenderly; it would be the judicious and likely way to gain her affections; Browne said the more hardships she endured the sooner would she comply. They said they were going to one Lane's with Miss Goold.

This was the substantial direct testimony given by this witness. He underwent a long cross-examination by Mr. Jackson, in which various leading features of his life, reflecting on his character, were exhibited before him to his great amazement, and the great amusement of the Court, but he remained unshaken in his testimony.

William Allen, examined by Counsellor White. Is a Magistrate of the County Cork, and went many nights in search for Miss Goold. He at length found her near Abbeyfeal, in a most pitiable, melancholy and feeble condition, unable to walk, to sit or stand; so much so, that he was 17 hours conveying her thirteen miles. He procured a cart for her conveyance, and also had her brought on a litter home on men's shoulders. He went to Maurice Leahy's, and saw the last witness, William Connell, there.

Cross-examined by Mr. Freeman.—Thinks Maurice Leahy, in the dock, was the cause of Miss Goold's being found, as it was through him the information came. The Leahys are the first class of farmers in that part of the country.

Thomas P. Vokes.—Knows old David Leahy's: went to his house at Tournavilla; it is a subdenomination of Glanuell, in this County. Placed sentinels on the different houses. Said he wanted them as witnesses. Was shewn the bedroom Miss Goold was violated in. Old David handed him a paper written by Miss Goold, already produced. His sons were present. Said he would have the paper appear in evidence, to benefit all parties.

DEFENCE.

Joseph Furlong —Is a Magistrate. Knew the Leahys to be respectable, correct characters.—Great terror prevailed in those mountains against any one who did not obey the insurgents.

Richard Jevers.—Knows David Leahy, sen. and jun. to be correct and proper always.

Thomas Furlong.—Knew Maurice Leahy to be always correct and well conducted.

Edward Carte.—Knew the Leahy family 25 years, respectable and well-conducted. Knew of no relationship between them and Browne. To Mr. Quin.—Knew people of good character to have been engaged in the disturbances.

The Learned Judge minutely and perspicuously commented upon and narrated the evidence to the Jury. They retired for about 20 minutes, and returned a verdict of Guilty against all the Prisoners.

Counsel for the Crown.—Messrs. Quin, Lloyd, Goold, White—Mathew Barrington, Crown-Solicitor.

Counsel for the Prisoners.—Messrs. O'Connell, Jackson, Freeman.—Agent, R. C. Odell.

To the Editor of the Wexford Herald

SIR—On perusing your report of the *Enniscorthy Treats*, I perceived several inaccuracies; but shall only request your insertion of the following correction—

"Mr Colclough having asserted that Mr. Moss's *exhibited every appearance of intoxication* on the morning of the 21st inst." I conceive myself called on, in common justice to a *professional* man who had been so shamefully calumniated, to refute the charge, and therefore did, on my oath, *distinctly assert* that, on *that morning*, after the trial was *said* to have taken place, I conversed with Mr. Moss, who exhibited no appearance whatever of '*intoxication*;' adding, that, from my knowledge of his (Mr. Moss's) character, I could not suppose him capable of such conduct." This, you will perceive, is very different indeed from my *deposition* as stated by your *Reporter*, inasmuch as *it was POSITIVE and SPECIFIC CONTRADICTION of Mr. Colclough's assertion*; and, *as such, corroborated by the testimony of* Mr. Lepper.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient Servant,
H. F. VAUGHAN.

Enniscorthy, July 29, 1822.

We readily admit that the evidence of Mr. Vaughan, (being one of the last witnesses examined,) was only stated in a general way, because, at that precise period, the Gentleman who reported the trial was not in the Court. The report of trial on Thursday we have no doubt is perfectly correct; and if there have been other omissions in the former one, they were quite unintentional, as our wish was to give the evidence in the most detailed manner, the trial having excited so much interest in the County.—*Wexford Herald.*

BIRTHS

On the 29th ult., at the Lord Bishop of Ferns's, in Stephen's-green, Lady Robert Tottenham, of a son.

At Britton Castle, County of Tipperary, the Lady of Major Langley, of a son.

In Hanover-square, London, the Lady of Sir Hudson Lowe, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, the 29th of July, by special license, at Powerscourt Church, Viscount Powerscourt, to Theodosia, daughter of the Hon. H. Howard, of Bushy-park.

Lately at Weymouth, Sir John Oldfield, Bart. to Alicia, third daughter of Mrs. Macartney Hume, of Lissanoure Castle, County Antrim.

DEATHS.

At Brighton, Dr. Pemberton, Fellow of the College of Physicians, &c. &c.

In Weymouth-street, Portland-place, on the 22d inst. Mrs. Sarah C. Bazett, aged 80 years.

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LIMERICK ASSIZES.

(From the Limerick Chronicle of August 3.)

What a melancholy and awful picture has this week presented to the deluded Peasantry of this County, who, during the past months, have been guilty of almost every crime that marked the barbarian and assassin, when we relate that upwards of FORTY of their participators in crime are declared capitally convicted, and await the sentence of the offended law. We sincerely trust that this very just atonement to the injured laws of the land, will impress on the minds of the Country People their folly and madness in not conforming to peaceable and industrious habits. Let them look to the disgraceful end their partners in crime have come to. No eye to pity, no hand to save, and leaving a reproach to their children that their fathers suffered at the gallows.

The following are the names of the unfortunate forty-one men who have been capitally convicted: James Cleary, Thomas Neill, Thomas Gorman, John M'Donough, and James Browne—hanged on Thursday for the murder of the Post-boy.—William Walsh, Edward Doherty, Lyneehee Walsh and William Martin—hanged this day for the murder of Mr. Hoskins. Daniel Doody, John Cussen, James, Maurice, and David Leahy, William Doody, and Daniel Reidy, for Miss Goold's abduction. Jeremiah Rourke, for firing at Robert Ivers. Patrick Donneen, taking a sword from Captain Jonstone. John Galvin, burglary. James Fitzmaurice, for assaulting Mr. White's house and taking a gun. Owen Sullivan, for taking a gun from Mr. Rose. Arthur Walker, burglary and stealing gun-powder. Morto Donn and David Shea, taking arms. John Molony, robbery. William, Pat. Denis, Darby, Chas. John and Wm. Connors, John Leahy, Owen & Pat. Sweeney, for taking a gun from Mr. Hayes. John Rourke and Kearne, for taking arms, to be hanged 17th inst. Denis Kelsher and Martin Ward for taking arms from Mr. Hill, near Newcastle, to be hanged on the 1st Oct. Edmond Rourke and John Guiran, administering unlawful oaths. Total, FORTY-ONE!!!

The following are reports of the most interesting trials:

COUNTY COURT,
TUESDAY, JULY 30.
MURDER OF THE POST-BOY.

James Cleary, Thomas Neill, Thomas Gorman, John M'Donough, and James Browne, were put to the bar, charged with having, on the 1st of March, at Rockfield, in this County, murdered one Henry Sheehan, by shooting him. In a second count, with having assaulted John Holboro, and that a certain person did attempt to shoot him.—There were many other counts laid, but we have simplified them under the above substantial one, all coming under one transaction.

After the Prisoners had been given in charge, Mr. Goold, one of the Crown Counsel, was anxious to make a very few observations on the nature of this case. He said that this was a case principally of circumstantial evidence, and a strong illustration of a presidential bringing to justice of the guilty offenders under peculiar circumstances, and at a time when they thought themselves secure. It would appear, that on Tuesday, the 1st of March, a Mail had been despatched from Rathkeale, for Askeaton and Shanagolden, on the road to which this foul murder was perpetrated and committed, and that two Dragoons accompanied the Post-boy, which has been the custom since the disturbed times had commenced in this unfortunate County. It would appear that the Mail had been despatched on the evening of the 1st of March, at seven o'clock, which at that time of the year was about dark. The Gentlemen of the Jury should know, that the circumstances of this barbarous and atrocious outrage would be detailed by an accomplice in the foul transaction, when he and one of the Prisoners (James Cleary), with others, agreed to rob the Mail on the 28th of February. Accordingly, the party met and came to the spot appointed, but found that the Dragoons and Mail had passed; they therefore desisted, when James Cleary collected the arms from the rest of his associates, and deposited them in his own house.—They resolved on another attack, and agreed to meet in the shrubbery of Stonerille, on the evening of the 1st of March. These miscreants proceeded to the spot, armed with guns, blunderbusses, &c. with another, who is not amenable as yet to justice. Sheehan, the deceased, on this evening rode a mule, and when they arrived at the spot where the party lay in wait for them, they fired several shots, some of which unfortunately and fatally took effect;—Sheehan was wounded, the mule was killed, and Holboro (one of the Dragoons) was wounded. The Dragoons fired and got clear, when the party came from their ambuscade out, where they found the unfortunate Sheehan dying on the road, from the wounds inflicted on him. An informer, Michael Frawley, was present at this part of the transaction, and an eye-witness to the entire outrage, which he would detail in evidence, and he would tell the Gentlemen of the Jury, which the Learned Judge would also inform them of, that the uncorroborated testimony of an informer uncontradicted was legal and admissible evidence; but, however, there was corroborative evidence, as providential in its nature as ever the gentlemen whom he addressed had heard of. It would appear, that one James, a Policeman, and a Shoe-maker, had made a pair of shoes for one of the Dragoons who took the mail; these shoes were carried by Sheehan, and on his person, in his bosom, at the time of his being murdered, and were taken by one of the party from the poor murdered boy. James Cleary, one of the Prisoners at the bar, took the shoes. At a subsequent period, suspicion hung upon Cleary, and his house was searched, when these shoes were found in his possession, which he said were his own property. James, the Policeman, will prove his having made the shoes, and that they were made for the very Dragoon who accompanied Cleary on the same evening he was murdered. The circumstances of the peculiarity, the frame, and fashion, and construction of the shoes, would be general, and leave the matter beyond all doubt. James had no interest whatever in the transaction, and would therefore tell the truth; and his Lordship would tell the Gentlemen, that an approver, when corroborated in his testimony, for one of the party, it was proof against the whole—but the case had other corroborative facts to uphold it. After they had taken the mail-bag, they proceeded to Cleary's house; when on their way, two dogs barked at the party; one of them said to the owner of the dogs, that if they did not take them in they "would about him." It would appear that one of the Post-bags was dropt on the road, and was marked outside on a brass "Listowel." At the house where they had met the dogs, the number which passed, their dresses, particularly the coat of one of the party (Browne), would be given in evidence. Therefore, the case did not stand upon the evidence of Frawley. If the Gentlemen entertained any doubt upon the evidence to be adduced, it should be a substantial, rational one—not a fastidious feeling, but a conscientious one, such as rational men should entertain on their oaths. God forbid that a single hair of the Prisoners' heads should be violated, if the case did not stand upon the grounds of truth and justice. He hoped that, if the case was proved, and the facts set up were substantiated, the Gentlemen of the Jury would go as far as they could to restore peace and tranquillity to this unfortunate and unhappy County, and make an example of the guilty violators of laws framed for the protection of the loyal and peaceable. It would show by the evidence of the informant to these misguided men, that they were not so bound, but the link would be broken—that their crimes were of such a character, that neither honour or fidelity were to be attached to their oaths—they were only linked together by a rope of sand. The learned Gentleman concluded his observations, by saying, that Cleary was arrested on board of a ship in this river, endeavouring to escape.

John Hammond, examined by Mr. Lloyd.—Is the post-master of Rathkeale. Recollects the 1st day of March, and having given to Henry Sheehan the mail; there were 7 bags, and amongst those was one for Listowel; it was seven o'clock when he left Rathkeale. Saw the post-boy afterwards the same evening; he was wounded; it appeared to be a slug wound, and he died that same night. He was in good health when he received the mail from him.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell.—It was not the duty of the post-boy to carry parcels.

John Holboro, of the 3d dragoons, examined by Mr. White.—Remembers the 1st of March, having left Rathkeale in company with Henry Sheehan, at 7 o'clock. Trotted outside Rathkeale, he and his comrade dragoon; drew their pistols, having been attacked four times before. When they came to Rockfield, a volley was fired; the post-boy was in the centre; he was to his right and comrade to the left of him; none or ten fired. The boy's mule turned round, entangled with his horse, and they were both hurled into the ditch. Witness then said to his comrade, that the poor boy was killed; he and his comrade fired and reloaded, when a man ran out in front of them, presenting a blunderbuss or gun at him, and fired, was nearly down, when they said, "You bloody villains, you rascals, where are you?" Another shot was fired, and some swan-drop was lodged in witness's throat. Poor Sheehan was wounded in the belly and lay on the ground; his mule got two shots in the head and was killed. The whole party flung stones, crying out villains and rascals. Witness had himself a mile for Askeaton; Sheehan had one for Shanagolden; he and his comrade then rode off for Askeaton. Witness called to one Egan, a shoemaker, in Rathkeale, to make for him a pair of shoes, which he got for his comrade, John Knight, who gave them to Sheehan to hold, but who said he would carry them as far as he could for Knight.—No cross-examination.

To the Court.—Witness knew no one of the assailants.

John Knight.—Remembers the 1st of March; left Rathkeale about 7 o'clock; about a mile from the town he and comrade and the post-boy were attacked; the boy was wounded; his comrade had the Askeaton mail. Witness got a pair of shoes from Holboro, while his horse was stoborn and kicking. The first bag held the shoes for him. John Kean, shoemaker, took his measure; is certain that the shoes which Holboro gave him were the very same he gave to the Post's boy.—No cross-examination.

Michael Frawley, approver, produced. (In a small person, has a sallow, sanguine cast of countenance, and flippant in his delivery.) Examined by Mr. Lloyd.—He identified all the prisoners in the dock, and recollects the night of the 1st of March. On that night, the post-boy was attacked. On the 28th of February met others for the purpose of taking the arms from the Askeaton Dragoons; they met near Mr. Massy's field, at Rockfield; the dragoons passed them by while they were loading. On the next night he and others assembled at the same place; took their ground behind a stone-wall; made breaches in the wall to fire through; fired at the Dragoons; some of the horses went into the dyke. Nine were of the party, including himself. Some of the shots took effect, and some did not; the two Dragoons galloped off, and fired some shots. After this they went out on the road, where the post-boy lay wounded and stretched. He said that he was the Shanagolden boy, and not the one they wanted, the Askeaton; he complained of having been wounded in the belly. They took his mail off the mule, and from thence to a bog near Rathkeale; opened the letters, and found Bank-Notes, some white for £5, and some half ones; after which they came off in the direction of one Patrick Kelly's. A dog had barked; threatened to shoot the man; he then came off to the Commons. The bag was a large one, having contained thirteen or fourteen smaller ones; the small bags were not marked. At the first bog they examined the large bag. David Donovan had the large bag on his shoulders when they parted from Kelly's. It was a moon-light night. All the men in the dock were present when the boy was shot. Brown, in the dock, was clad as he is at present. A boy at Kelly's held one of the dogs as they passed; fire passed the front of the house, the rest went in the rere.—Witness was in front, and remembers David Donovan having the bag passing same way. Has no recollection of the rest. They scattered in two parties to pass by the bog. Brown lived at Blossom-hill. One Oliver Fitzgerald was of the party. Had no conversation with the men in the dock on the business since.

Cross-examined by Mr. O'Connell.—Had a conversation with Mr. Vokes, who only told him to tell the truth; it was a month ago, when in the prison; he came out of the gaol now.

[The prison in which the witness stops is set apart for the protection of crown witnesses, and not the place where criminals are kept.]

Did Mr. Vokes tell you that you would be examined? He did.

Did he tell you, you would be cross-examined, and by me, and put you through your facings? Said he would be cross-examined.

Who gave you that pantaloons? Three weeks ago I bought it.

Who gave it to you? Mr. Vokes.

Who gave you the stockings? Mr. Vokes.—*(A laugh.)*

Who gave you the shirt? My father did.

Who gave you the cravat? I got it at the gaol.

You deserved to get a gaol cravat long since. *(A laugh.)*

Who gave you that waistcoat? I got it for money from Mr. Vokes. *(A laugh.)*

Who gave you that coat? I got it for money, which I got from Mr. Vokes.

Who gave you the shoes? They are my own.

Oh, then, the shoes are your own, Mr. Frawley.

Who gave you that hat? Mr. Vokes gave the the hat.—*(a laugh)*—I got it out of the money.

What did Mr. Vokes give you money for? For my assistance he gave the money, and I bought the things out of it.

Had Mr. Vokes any other reason for giving you money, but as a hired witness? How do I know.

Are you telling the truth now? I am telling the truth, and did not get the money regularly.

Did you do any thing else for the money besides swearing for it. Was it for shooting at the horses and killing the man you are paid? To kill the horses and not the men was their intention, and take the arms.

Did you not fire and do your best to kill the King's troops? I did my best and went out to fire, and would shoot them if I could!

Well, then, it was not your fault if they were not killed. Do you know is it for shooting the men Mr. Vokes gave you the money?

The witness became uneasy and gave no answer. He further stated, that the mule and boy were stretched on the road; opened the bags; the small ones were linen; one volley was fired; no second lying took place; was in gaol ten weeks; Captain Witcocks was the first he went to.

Was it, you murdered the boy? He gave what help he could to do so, but his piece did not go off.

Don't you know then, that, in point of conscience, you are a murderer? I had not the intention of shooting the boy.

Tell me how many other transactions were you at? I was at other places.

How many robberies were you ever at—the litany, I presume, is rather long? Tell me the places and I'll tell you—mention the robbery.

I ask you by virtue of your solemn oath, how many robberies were you ever at? I was at some poor robberies. [Witness began to smile.]

So you smile—do you think it trifling matter to be sweating away men's lives, Mr. Frawley?

How many robberies were you at?

I was at three robberies. Remembers the night Major Hare was killed; slept at the Commons; was on his keeping at the time; can't say where he slept.

Do you know one Myers, and having gone to Mr. Maunsell? Yes, I got 50s. there; this was before the Shanagolden affair; and made Myers go on his knees.

Had you arms at Mr. Maunsell's? Yes; we wanted the money to buy powder.

How long were you robbing before the post-boy was murdered? About a quarter of a year or half a year, and was robbing about a month after the post-boy's affair.

Were you at the robbing of Buxton? We got a pound note from Buxton.

You say you missed fire when attacking the post-boy? The flint was bad and would not go off.

So then you squibbed your gun, and would have put in a good flint had you thought you had a bad one, to shoot his Majesty's troops? He did his best at the time.

Well, what were the next robberies you were concerned in, Mr. Frawley—my hopeful youth? I got four ten-pennies from one Patrick Ryan, and robbed one John of potatoes, and attacked Ryan a second time and got three ten-pennies.

Do you recollect robbing one Kennelly? I do.

Do you recollect firing into Kennelly's house? I did fire in, there, through the door to frighten him.

Aye; so, Mr. Frawley, you sent in the ball to frighten him, to take its chance of frightening the life out of him. Did you pay the potatoes you robbed Ryan of; I suppose Mr. Vokes will give you the money to pay poor Ryan? No, I did not pay for the potatoes, but it was one of the laws belonging to "The Boys" in the County to take the potatoes and pay for them when they wished or could.

Are you not a Robber? I am a Robber, if that makes a Robber of me.

Are you not a Murderer? I never committed Murder.

Are not you a murderer? If going to that business made a murderer of me.

Give me yes, or no,—are you, or are you not a murderer? I answer me? I did my best.

Do you understand my question,—are you not a murderer? I was present at it.

The Court said, that the witness, it was evident, felt unwilling to answer in the terms which Mr. O'Connell wanted,

Mr. O'Connell wished to get a direct answer, and not a paraphrase, which was no answer; he felt always cross-examination to have suffered in the interruption.

The Court did not give interruption, for the purpose of doing so—but it was clear the witness would only give the answer as being present,

Mr. O'Connell,—Are you not a murderer? If being present makes a murderer of me, I am. Did you not go there to do your best to fire at innocent men, who never did you any injury—have you then, the least doubt upon your mind that you are a murderer? I am a murderer as I went there.

Mr. O'Connell.—Then you are a murderer and a robber—Don't you deserve to be hanged? I know a man was often hanged for less.

Mr. O'Connell.—Often, indeed, true for you.

Re-examined by Mr. Lloyd, arising out of the cross-examination.—On his oath was not at the murder of Major Hare. Was in the old jail, where witnesses are kept, and not confined in any other capacity. Gets a pound a week for his subsistence. Has a wife and two children. Got no money to buy clothes, but out of that bought them.

Thomas James, a Police Constable from Rathkeale. Is also a shoe-maker. Made a pair of shoes for James Egan, the day before the 1st of March; saw the same shoes at James Cleary's house on the 6th of March. Does not know Cleary; the people of the house said it was Cleary's dwelling; in the camp-field. [The shoes were

without distinction of country, form one family spread over the earth. The English Plenipotentiary has proved to the Spaniards that he is worthy of the nation to which he belongs."

It does not appear that the other Ambassadors have joined in this act of humanity. There are even some diplomatic agents seriously suspected of a directly opposite conduct.

A list has been published of the names of all the militiamen who have suffered in the late events. There have been three killed and 58 wounded.

The Portuguese General who commands on the frontier of the province of AlenTejo has offered to march in favour of the Spanish Liberals. This patriotic offer has been received with gratitude. The cause of the two countries is the same.

The conduct of the little battalion of Italian refugees has also deserved the praise of the brave Castilians. Piso, a cavalry Colonel, a Neapolitan, and formerly Aide-de-Camp of Pépé, was among the courageous volunteers. It is pleasant to see persecuted men pay thus nobly their debt to the Country which has offered them a generous and free protection.

Several Deputies have met to present addresses to the permanent Deputation of the Cortes.—One was presented on the 3d, the second on the 10th.

"*To the President of the Permanent Deputation.*

"The undersigned Deputies, penetrated with the most profound indignation at the sight of the critical and dangerous situation in which the country is placed, would deem themselves guilty, if they kept silence any longer. They address therefore the Permanent Deputation with the frankness and energy suitable to their character and circumstances.

"For four days the capital has been the theatre of the most afflicting scenes; for four days his Majesty and his Government are in the midst of rebellious soldiers. In this crisis, we see neither the Ministers giving any sign of life, nor the Permanent Deputation showing itself with the necessary firmness to front the dangers which surround and threaten it. There is no longer any time for meditating. The King, surrounded by factious men, can no longer exercise the power of Constitutional King of Spain. The Ministers, placed in the same circumstances, cannot govern the State.—The Deputation must in appearance lose the respect of the People. It is time to leave this equivocal position.

"The undersigned only see two means of saving the country, and they beg the permanent Deputation to employ them. The first is, demand: that his Majesty and his Ministers shall range themselves by the side of the loyal citizens; the second, in case of their refusal, to declare them in a state of captivity, and to provide for the public administration by the means pointed out by the Constitution.

"If the Deputation does not accede to this demand, the undersigned protest, in face of their constituents, that they are more responsible for the evils which are at hand, and which must increase. [Follow 40 signatures.]

"Madrid, July 3."

The following is the Address of the 10th:—

"*To the President of the Permanent Deputation.*

"The undersigned Deputies, who have not yet recovered from the bitter grief which they have felt for the bloody scenes which Madrid witnessed on the 7th—scenes which, in their opinion, would not have taken place if their Address of the 3d had been regarded, cannot forbear raising their voice a second time, to declare that the victory gained by the friends of liberty over the mad sectaries of despotism seems to have bridled their mad enterprises, prepared the means of annihilating in future all their attemps, strengthening the empire of law, and securing the tranquillity necessary to our country.

"If we do not this time annihilate the senseless temerity of the implacable agents of despotism; if we do not profit by the victory, if we do not pluck up the last root of so much audacity, new insults and new machinations will speedily shew themselves, and renew so many fatal convulsions.

"The powers given you by the fundamental laws, and by circumstances, are such, that if you employ them with wisdom and energy, you may relieve the State from the painful situation in which it is placed. The undersigned, charged at their election with doing all that they may think necessary for the general good of the nation, although their functions are at this moment suspended by the dissolution of the Congress, present themselves before you, earnestly to pray you to make publicly known the secret measures which you must have taken, and to conjure you to redouble your efforts to bring into action the fulness of your powers, to put an end to so many evils.

"The undersigned have no other object than the felicity of the state, and they expect it from your patriotism, and think by addressing themselves to you that they are rid of the responsibility which might fall upon them in consequence of future events. It is essential to put an end to so many excesses. Their importance permits no delay.—You know the means of arriving at it, and you are invested with the necessary powers.

[Follow thirty signatures.]

"*Madrid, July* 10."

On their side more than 500 Patriots of Madrid addressed a Petition to the Municipal Body on the 14th July, to beg them to lay their wishes before his Majesty. "You have seen," they say, "with what fidelity we have observed the promise made by Riego to his Majesty, that the *Tragala* should no longer be sung, and no *vivat* should be shouted except in honour of the Constitution; we have a right therefore to expect that his Majesty will fulfil religiously also according to our representations the promise he made to the General; that is to say, the speedy and exemplary chastisement of the assassins, the removal from Madrid of all those of his household who within and without the palace have rejoiced in actions and in words, and have loudly declared plans of assassination and of destruction to our holy code." The President replied, that he was animated by the same feelings as they, and that he would take their demand into consideration.

General Riego has inserted in the *Expectador* a letter addressed to the Spaniards:—

"Although," says he, "persons of all classes had assured me, that I had been sought to be represented in very false colours to his Majesty, I should never have thought that my enemies were at once skilful and perfidious enough to invent so many calumnies, and to make his Majesty so easily believe them, as appears by the complaint addressed by his Majesty to the Council of State against me." The General then thanks his fellow-citizens and the Council for the firmness with which they undertook his defence, very different in that from the Ministries of 1820, and goes on to explain his conduct on the 2d. "Although," he says, "the public esteem has presented me with a thousand occasions since of avenging myself of these ungrateful men, I have never once thought of it. Is it possible that a man who has always so conducted himself, and who has always obeyed without reply the orders of the Government, can have been accused by his Majesty to the Council of the State? But I shudder to say it: concealed Counsellors led to the scaffold Charles I. of England, and the unfortunate Louis in France; private Counsellors, Chamberlains, favourites, and not free constitutions and men who love them, have been the executioners of simple and credulous Kings.

"Spaniards of all ranks, to you I appeal for my justification. You know whether I have given cause for such grievous accusations. Suspend, then, I pray, your decision on this delicate matter. As soon as the calm shall be restored, truth will also revive, and every man will enjoy without danger the reputation which he will have merited by an honourable conduct which will never be belied. "RAFAEL RIEGO.

"Madrid, July 6."

LONDON.

TUESDAY, JULY 30.

Stocks this day at One.

3 per Cent. Red. 81⅛	Bank Stock 251½
3 per Cent. Cons. 80⅛	India Stock
Imperial 3 per Cents. —	India Bonds 62 64
3½ per Cent. 92⅞	Ex. Bills (£1000) 5 6 pm.
4 per Cents. 99⅛	Long Ann. 20⅛ 15-16
4 per Cts. (New) 99⅞	Cons. for Acct. 80⅞

We have received the Paris Papers of Saturday in due course. Those of Sunday also reached town at a late hour last night, by express, and from the *Drapeau Blanc* of that day we subjoin some Madrid news of no small importance, if it may be relied upon. It asserts, in fact, that the Royalist party in Madrid, headed by Morillo, had succeeded in defeating the Revolutionists, and in rescuing the King's person from their hands. It will be seen, however, that there is a want of precision in this intelligence, as respects dates and particular circumstances. This may justify reasonable doubts as to its authenticity; while, on the other hand, the account may be only the first general rumour of what had occurred; and under such circumstances it would, of course, be destitute of those positive facts which alone can place the relation beyond the reach of suspicion.

"PARIS, JULY 28.—News, which reached us to-day from the Spanish frontier, announce that Madrid is in the power of the Royalists, and that the King is rescued from the hands of the Jacobins.

"A Private letter states that General Morillo put himself at the head of the Royalist party, and completely defeated that of the Liberals. Everywhere the emblems called constitutional are destroyed, and nothing is heard but the cry of '*Vive el Rey neto.*'

"What gives great consistency to this news is, the reserve with which the Liberal Papers announce that a courier, coming from the South, arrived yesterday at ten o'clock, in the morning, at the house of the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

"The question was agitated some days before, to know whether the King could be forced to quit his Palace, and whether the Municipality would not require, that, under the pretext of safety, he should be shut up in the Palace of Buen Retiro, formerly a Royal habitation, but transformed into a fortress since the occupation of Madrid by the French.

"The news from Andalusia, very alarming for the Jacobin party, made them alter their resolution, which, had it been carried into execution, would have renewed the frightful captivity of the Temple. The Spaniards, then, will have the sole honour of having, with their own hands, strangled the monster of the revolution, without foreign aid, and then they will in truth deserve the epithet of heroic."

The *Gazette de France* of Saturday states, that private letters from Madrid dated the 15th inst. had been received in Paris on Thursday. They exhibit, observes that Journal, "a deplorable picture of the state of the capital of Spain since the affair of the 7th. Several thousands of the populace who were supplied with arms during the recent events, now refuse to lay them down, and excite great disquietude amongst the commercial classes, who are every moment in dread of pillage. The Royal Family is in a state of consternation. A great number of wealthy families are precipitately quitting Madrid."

Madrid Papers, to the 18th, three days later than the date of the above letter, have been received in town, which represent the capital as being then quiet—that is—for it could be nothing else—there was the temporary repose of mutual fear and distrust, during which, the hostile factions were preparing for some fresh enterprise.—The first movement was, perhaps, made by the Royalists, in the manner described by the *Drapeau Blanc.*

The *Journal de Paris* of Saturday says it had just received a letter from Francfort, dated the 21st instant, which states as follows:—"We have just received the important news that the Chancellor, the Prince of Hardenberg, and the Minister of State, Count de Berstroff, will set out from Berlin on the 20th Aug., to go to Verona, where a Congress is to be opened on the 1st of September. Russia will be represented in it by the Count de Nesselrode and the Senator de Tatischeff. The Plenipotentiaries of the Emperor of Austria are not yet pointed out."

Extract of a letter from the agents to Lloyd's at Genoa, dated 18th inst. "Mr. Croce, master of the Sardinian brig La Pace, arrived in this port yesterday from Constantinople, which he left on the 15th ult. reports, that the Grecian fleet, on the night of the 18th, burnt and destroyed the greater part of the Turkish fleet of Cisme, by means of fire-ships. We learn that this statement has been also given by Mr. Baldini, master of the Austrian brig Il Commercio de Triest, who arrived yesterday from Odessa. Should the intelligence be correct, it will no doubt, be soon confirmed by other channels."

We learn by the receipt of letters from Holland, that it is not true, as stated by some of our contemporaries, that the Dutch Government had adopted the resolution of recognizing the independence of South America.

The following is an extract of a letter from Constantinople received by the way of Paris today.

"CONSTANTINOPLE, JUNE 25.—We are extremely quiet, and the late Bairam has been passed with incredible order and tranquillity. It would appear from the measure recently adopted by this Government to maintain order, that it has finally succeeded, and put the rebellious Janissaries under some subjection. Despatches have been received from Persia, bringing news that the Pacha of Bagdad had totally defeated the Persian army that besieged that place—killed 4000, and made 700 prisoners. He has also taken a fortress and town, distant about four leagues from Bagdad."

The proceedings in the House of Lords, last night, were of more than ordinary interest.—The first topic which was incidentally discussed, upon the third reading of the Irish Constables' Bill, related to the Orange Processions which take place in Ireland on the 12th July, in commemoration of the battle of the Boyne. Lord Holland introduced the subject, and deprecated, as we think every reasonable man must, the annual recurrence of a ceremony, the direct and certain effect of which is, to create temporary tumult, and to excite permanent irritation. The Noble Lord, however, claimed for the Duke of Bedford "his Noble Relation," when Lord Lieutenant, a merit which did not belong to him, when he asserted that he had "found means to stop the disgraceful transaction." His Grace did not put a stop to the thing, but he did all he could do—he put an end to the ceremony as a state procession, which it had hitherto been, by forbidding all official persons from taking any part in it. The Duke of Richmond followed the same course, and ever since, the ceremony has remained a mere act of private individuals. Lord Liverpool, however, stated, that the question was now under the consideration both of the Irish and English Government, as to what means could be legally adopted to prevent the thing altogether.—*Courier.*

We shall now advert to another topic, the Allen Bill, which occupied the attention of the House, and we do so, merely to bring before our readers some passages of a speech delivered by Lord Holland. Without meaning the slightest disrespect to his Lordship (and indeed the observation we are about to make is not one which we should think at all likely to displease him) we must say, (that when we read his panegyric upon Bonaparte—the profusion of laudatory epithets heaped upon the tyrant—the pathetic allusion to his death—and the execration of posterity invoked upon those who held him in safe custody—we imagined, for the moment, we were perusing a piece of turgid declamation by General Foy, Benjamin Constant, or some other liberal Deputy, in the French Chamber. We totally forgot that it was a British Peer addressing a British House of Lords. That our mistake was natural will surely be conceded by our readers, when they peruse the following phrases culled from his Lordship's speech, as we find it reported in a Morning Paper:

Speaking of Las Cases, he describes him as being able, "from memory, to write the history of his life, and *above all*, the conversations of that GREAT MAN whom he had long served—and whose conversations would live ages beyond the date when such arguments as those of the Noble Lord (Liverpool) were utterly forgotten." Among these invaluable colloquial treasures we must reckon, of course, the vulgar and Billingsgate-like abuse which O'Meara represents him as heaping upon Sir Hudson Lowe. The galaxy of superlative epithets which bursts upon us in the following extract is quite overpowering:

"The Noble Lord said that this was a measure of protection. What did they mean by talking about protection, who were always lauding the Constitution? But he knew of no other protection which his Majesty's Ministers ever could have contemplated, unless it were that after that great and extraordinary man with whom they had so long contended, was sent over a vast expanse of ocean into solitary and unhealthy confinement, it was found necessary to guard against him, in exile and imprisonment, by a suspension of the British Constitution—by assuming a power of this extraordinary nature as a security against that GREAT MAN, of whom he (Lord Holland) had heard those who loved him least, but knew him best, declare, *that he was the* MOST EXTRAORDINARY CHARACTER WHO HAD RISEN IN THE WORLD DURING THE LAST ONE THOUSAND YEARS. For his own part, he would not hesitate to say, that he *participated in that general sentiment, of grief* and regret with which the intelligence of his death had been received by every *admirer of fallen greatness all over Europe.* But when he (Lord Holland) considered the *lingering kind* of death to which that MIGHTY INDIVIDUAL had been condemned, (if not by his Majesty's Ministers, at least by those acting under them and with them,) that sentiment of sorrow and compassion was changed into one of a very different character. It was some *consolation* at least to recollect that they who, either by permission or by omissions, had contributed to put this indelible stain upon the fair fame and honour of the country, would have some foretaste in the general abhorrence and execration with which the treatment of that DEPARTED AND EXTRAORDINARY PERSON had been viewed and remarked upon, as soon as the intelligence of his death had been made known—of the bitter ingredients in which the memory of such conduct would be transmitted to the latest posterity. This language of his (Lord Holland's) might not be very philosophical, but on such an occasion it was impossible to REPRESS HIS FEELINGS."

No, my Lord—your language is not "very philosophical, nor is it very———, but we leave it to speak for itself. You have not told us what tears you shed—what sighs you breathed—nor what elegies were penned at Holland House—when the news arrived of the death of your "great man;" but your Lordship's sensibility on the occasion now stands recorded, and, to use your own language, may, perhaps, "live, ages beyond the date, when such arguments" as you employed to justify it, "are utterly forgotten."—*Ibid.*

German Papers to the 23d instant have arrived this morning. The following is an extract:—

"TURKISH FRONTIERS, JULY 6.—"It is now very difficult to obtain from Constantinople information that can be depended upon. It is affirmed, that since the events at the close of the Ramazan, when the Sultan is said to have threatened to leave the city, a general alarm prevails, and the letters are opened. Only those who have a correspondence with diplomatic persons can depend on authentic intelligence. The mercantile letters received by the last post, are written with the most anxious caution. Only those letters which are allowed to be put into the packets of the Ambassadors of Austria and England can give authentic information."

Letters from Constantinople were received in town yesterday morning, which gave a variety of versions of an engagement said to have taken place in the neighbourhood of Bagdad between the Turkish troops under the command of the Viceroy of Bagdad and the Persians, in which the latter are stated to have been completely routed. The accounts are extremely confused and contradictory, but it seems quite certain that an engagement has taken place, in which the Turks were decidedly the victorious party; the number of killed and wounded, however, on either side, does not appear to have been very great.

A shipwreck, as inexplicable in its origin, as it was fatal in its consequences, occurred on Sunday last, the 21st inst., near the mouth of the river Tay. Early in the morning the mast of a vessel, with all her sails set, was observed standing upright in the water, a little to the eastward of the Lady Bank; and shortly thereafter the crew of the smack Defiance, when off Broughty Castle, picked up the body of a man, which was ascertained to be that of J. Coupar, master of the sloop Active, of Dundee. It was now conjectured she was the unfortunate vessel; which proved to be the case. Two boats were immediately despatched to the spot, and she was found to be sunk under only a few feet of water. How the accident occurred is unknown, and must for ever remain so; the whole crew, consisting of the master and his two sons, being drowned in the deep. The body of the captain, when found, was still warm; and his watch and the ships papers were in his pocket; but the bodies of his sons have not yet been got. He has left a widow and two children to lament this afflicting calamity.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

BOW-STREET.—MURDER OF MRS. DONATTY.—After the great exertions which have been made in various quarters to discover the murderer of Mrs. Donatty, there is at length reason to hope that a clue is obtained to trace the villain, which was ascertained yesterday in a private examination before Sir R. Birnie.

The coal-porters in general on both sides of the Thames have struck, on account of their employers proposing a reduction of wages. Their former wages was four pence a chaldron; lately they have been reduced to three-pence-halfpenny; and now it is proposed to reduce them to threepence. A few coal-merchants, however, continue to pay at the rate of three-pence halfpenny.

The following Report has been just published by order of the House of Commons:—

The Select Committee appointed to examine the Returns made by the Members of this House, in pursuance of the several Orders of the House, of the 8th day of June, 1821, in the last Session of Parliament, and report the same to the House; and who were instructed to examine the said Returns, and to amend and complete the same to the present time;—Have, pursuant to the Order of the House, considered the matter to them referred, and agreed upon the following Report:—

"Your Committee have to report to the House, that it appears to them that fifty-seven Members of Parliament hold offices under the Crown, at the pleasure of the Crown or otherwise, the net emoluments of which are £108,565 11s.; that there are thirteen Members of Parliament holding offices in the appointment and at the pleasure of the public officers, the emoluments of which are £28,107 4s. 2d.; that there are seven Members of Parliament holding offices or pensions for life under grants from the Crown, the emoluments of which are £9058 8s. 10d.; that there is one Member of Parliament holding office for term of years, under grant from the Crown or other Public Officers, the emolument of which is £15 9s. 1d.; that there are four Members of Parliament holding offices for life, under appointment from the Chiefs in the Courts of Justice, or from other Public Officers, the emoluments of which are £10 030 1s. 3d.; that there are five Members of Parliament holding pensions, or sinecures, or offices chiefly executed by deputy, held by Members of the House of Commons, under grants from the Crown, or by Act of Parliament, the emoluments of which are £7478; that there are two Members of Parliament holding the reversion of offices under the Crown after one or more lives, the emoluments of which are £6489; that there are seventy-nine Members of Parliament holding Naval and Military Commissions; that fifty-nine of them hold other offices, and are included in the preceding classes.

"It then appears to your Committee, that eighty-nine Members of Parliament hold offices or pensions, either in possession or reversion, not including those who have naval and military commissions, to the annual amount of £170,343 14s. 4d."

Annexed to this Report is an Appendix, consisting of 15 pages folio, containing the names of the parties, with a description of their respective offices, date of appointments, salary, &c. which we propose to give to-morrow. Joined with the lists of the majorities and minorities which we have given on all great questions during the Session, it will assist the reader in forming an opinion upon the composition and quality of the House, and the conduct of many of its Members. With such an *exposé* before his eyes, the Marquis of Londonderry cannot complain that the Minister does not possess a sufficiency of the oil of patronage to enable the machine of Government to work with facility. They must be above the ordinary class of men upon whom £170,000 a year can have no influence.—*Globe.*

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3.

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

The intelligence from Madrid is rather of an unexpected nature, but it is not sufficiently authenticated to admit of full belief.

The reported defeat of the Persians by the Turks is also uncorroborated.

It seems to be the prevalent opinion, that the Greeks will, by their own valour, be able to accomplish their emancipation from the cruel and oppressive power of the Turks.

The Irish Constables' Bill has passed the House of Lords.

It is said, that the Marquis WELLESLEY is to attend the KING on HIS MAJESTY's visit to Scotland.

We believe we may state with certainty, that MR. VANSITTART, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, will visit this city immediately after the prorogation of Parliament, for the purpose of carrying into effect the radical arrangements now in progress, regarding the collection of the Revenue.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

One hundred and sixty-three convicts were on board the *Mangles*, which lately sailed from Cork for Botany Bay: of these, 54 were under the Insurrection Act, viz., 43 from Limerick, 3 from Tipperary, and 8 from Kerry—the total number from Limerick is 73.

It is stated from almost every quarter, that the late rains have no where materially injured the crops, and that whatever injury may have been sustained is far outweighed by the benefits which have been produced.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

By the brig *Invulnerable*, Captain Whelan, which arrived here on Wednesday from St. John's, Newfoundland, whence she sailed on the 10th of July, accounts have been received from this Colony, which, we are happy to learn, are of a pleasing complexion. It was then rather too early to form any opinion as to the fishery near the coast of the Island, or what is called the Shore Fishery; but that on the Banks was more prosperous than for several years past. It is very satisfactory to learn, that few or no hands, capable of working, were unemployed, though the wages were low.—The principal part of the fishermen were engaged on shares, and but few on wages. Provisions were much depressed. Pork had been sold at 50s. to 54s. per barrel—payment to be taken in fish at the fall; Bread, 19s. to 22s. per cwt.; Butter, 8d. to 9d. per lb.

LONDON COMMITTEE FOR THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

We have often had occasion to call the attention of our Readers to the benevolence of England towards Ireland—a benevolence more honourable to her exalted name than all the military glories she has ever acquired. The following proceedings will shew, that she has added another laurel to her humanity. The utility of the Mendicity Asylum in this City, and the inadequate state of the funds, were represented to the London Committee by Sir J. NEWPORT, who is ever active and zealous in promoting the welfare of his Country. The happy result will appear from the subjoined Resolutions:

MENDICITY ASYLUM.

At an Extraordinary Meeting of Managers of the Mendicity Asylum, held on Thursday, August 1st, 1822,

JEREMIAH RYAN, Esq. in the Chair.

Rev. Mr. Marshall,	Major Gaban,
Mr. Edmond Rice,	Rev. Mr. Fleury,
Mr. H. H. Hunt,	Mr. Courtenay,
Rev. Mr. Condon,	Mr. Leonard,
Mr. G. P. Ridgway,	Mr. James E. White,
Rev. E. Brennan,	Mr. Peet,
Rev. Mr. Bolton,	General Doyle.
Rev. Mr. Ryland.	

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and seconded by Major Gaban—That the letter received from Michael W. Troy, Honorary Secretary to the London Committee for the Relief of the Irish Poor, be recorded in the books—and that the Resolution communicated by the same letter be also recorded.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and seconded by Mr. Courtenay—That the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, who transacted the business with the Honorary Secretary, be requested, and is hereby authorised, to return the best and warmest acknowledgment of the Managers of the Waterford Mendicity Association for the liberal donation of One Hundred Pounds British from the abovementioned London Committee, transmitted by their Secretary, and handed to the Managers by the Right Hon. Sir John Newport.

Moved by the Rev. Mr. Marshall, and seconded by Major Gaban—That the warmest thanks of the Managers are hereby returned to Sir John Newport, for the uniform zeal with which he has supported the Interest of the Institution, and especially on the present occasion; and that our Chairman, Jeremiah Ryan, Esq. be requested to present this Resolution to Sir John Newport.

Moved by Major Gaban, and seconded by H. H. Hunt—That our warmest thanks are hereby returned to Villiers Stewart, Esq. for his liberal donation of Twenty Pounds to this Asylum, and that the Lord Bishop of Waterford be requested to convey to him the same Resolution.

The Managers received the Donation of Mr. Stewart with peculiar feelings of satisfaction, and did all the justice in their power to this truly honourable proof of youthful benevolence. We have to call public attention to another trait in Mr. Stewart's character, which will be hailed as a noble testimony, that his future career through life will be that of manly independence and general philanthropy. At a dinner of the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford, during the late Assizes, when it came to his turn to give a toast, he impressively proposed the following, which was enthusiastically applauded by the whole Company:—

"*A speedy cessation to all animosities between the Roman Catholics and Protestants of Ireland.*

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—On the 3d ult. a man of the name of Cahill, residing in the Caigeen, near Patrick-street, being in the act of throwing a stone, had the sad misfortune accidentally to strike his own son, a fine boy, about 8 years old, in the head, by which the poor child's skull was dreadfully fractured. The little sufferer was immediately carried to the Leper Hospital, where, notwithstanding the utmost care and attention, he died a few days ago. The feelings of the unfortunate parent may be more easily conceived than described.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY ASSIZES.

On Wednesday evening, about half-past three o'clock, the Commission was opened in Clonmel by the Hon. Judge Moore. The following is a list of

THE GRAND JURY.

Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Robert O'Callaghan, of Shanbally Castle, Foreman.
Right Hon. Major-Gen. Sir Benjamin Bloomfield, of Redwood;
Hon. Richard Moore, of Hoar Abbey;
Hon. Francis Maude, of Dundrum;
Jas. Hewitt Massy Dawson, of New Forest, Esq. M. P.
Samuel Perry, of Woodroof, Esq.
Matthew Pennefather, of Castlelake, Esq.
William Ponsonby, of Kilcooly Abbey, Esq.
William Batton, of Grove, Esq.
Maurice Crosbie Moore, of Mooresfort, Esq.
Stephen O'Meagher, of Kilmoyler, Esq.
Richard Long, of Longfield, Esq.
Anthony Parker, of Castlelough, Esq.
John Bayley, of Debsborough, Esq.
James Scully, of Tipperary, Esq.
James Roe, of Roesborough, Esq.
Richard Creagh, of Castlepark, Esq.
Richard Sause, of Carrick-on-Suir, Esq.
Thomas Clutterbuck, of Kilgrogy, Esq.
William Quin, of Loughlougher Castle, Esq.
Richard Mansergh, of Grenane, Esq.
James William Wall, of Coolnamuck, Esq. and
William Purefoy, of Greenfield, Esq.

No convictions of consequence had taken place up to the close of Thursday's proceedings.

DISTRESS.

(From the Dublin Evening Post.)

We continue from the Country Papers, and from the communications of our Country Correspondents, details of distress; and we are glad to add, in some quarters, of effectual relief. The last Vote, taken by Mr. Goulburn, of £200,000, added to those which have been already voted, will, we are satisfied, remove those apprehensions which were entertained regarding the consequences of the existing Famine.

By the Galway Papers we perceive, that Commissioners, who have been appointed by the London Committee, have arrived in Ireland. We are sincerely rejoiced at their arrival. They will not only be eye-witnesses of the Distress of which they have heard so much, but they will investigate the appropriation of the Funds which have been voted by the London Committee. We hope and believe, that Galway will be found clear in her account; with respect to the other parts of the Country, we shall for the present suspend our comments. The Commissioners, however, will soon have an opportunity of deciding for themselves, and we hope that they will make public the result of their decisions.

We beg to call the attention of the Irish Public to the recommendation of the London Committee to the benevolent People of England, to bestow Old Clothes, and other articles of apparel, on the Poor of this Country. In England the call has already been attended to in a manner corresponding with the noble and charitable character of the Country. Places to receive articles of clothing are already selected, and numberless deposits have already been made. We find that the Charity Children, in several Establishments, are already engaged in this benevolent work; and it appears that even the Female Convicts in Newgate are employed in converting the materials with which they have been supplied into articles of Clothing for the Poor Women of Ireland. We verily believe, that, in the History of the World, there will not be found a parallel instance of a charitable feeling so extensive, so minute, so munificent, and so long continued as that manifested by England, at this moment, to the People of Ireland. The whole Nation has voluntarily come forward, from the highest Dignitary, and the first Peer in the Realm—Members of Parliament, Monied Men, Corporations, Members of every Religious Community, Merchants, Tradesmen, Shop-keepers, Widows, Orphans, Boys and Girls at School, the Inhabitants of the poor houses, the wretched Convicts in the hulks, and the Prisoners in gaol, all have contributed towards the relief of the famishing Peasantry in the South West of Ireland. It has been our constant object to place this conduct of the English People in the strongest possible point of view before our Countrymen, under the thorough conviction, that the example of genuine English kind heartedness, which it exhibits, will contribute, more completely than the Union Act, or all the Acts of Parliament passed since, to corroborate these bonds of international affection, which should subsist between the two Islands. Even in the way of example to our more influential and wealthy People, the conduct evinced by the same class of persons in England should operate beneficially. We have been much behind-hand in Subscriptions—much even comparatively. Allowing the great distress which prevails in that class, much less has been done for the Poor of Ireland by those placed beyond the reach of want, than ought to have been done. Let us do, however, what we can, and what will cost us little—let us imitate, at least in one respect, the People of the Sister Island—let us furnish the poor creatures in Munster with Clothes and Covering—let there be places opened to receive Old Clothes, Sheeting, Blankets, &c. What may be past our use, will prove useful to them. We cannot too earnestly press this on the consideration of the Public, and of the Mansion-house Committee. We trust the latter will make, very speedily, an appeal of this kind to the Citizens of Dublin, and that the appeal will be echoed through every part of Ireland.

GALWAY, JULY 27.—The arrival in this Town of those highly respectable Gentlemen, Commissioners sent over here by the London Committee for the Relief of Irish Distress, fills every philanthropic heart with joy, and gives us a new proof of the anxious solicitude of the English People to alleviate the miseries our People are now suffering under. It will be no longer a question of doubt in England whether the statements in the public Prints are exaggerated or otherwise. These Gentlemen will pursue their object—they will view with their own eyes the miseries that the unfortunate Irish are doomed to suffer, not alone by the occasional visitation of a short crop of Potatoes, but by the neglect of ages that are past.

When these Gentlemen contrast the condition of these People with that of the African Slave in the British Colonies, we are certain they will admit with us, that no civilized part of the earth can exhibit such a scene of misery, wretchedness and want, as that which, even in the best of seasons, belongs to the operative Classes of this Country. These Gentlemen are too intelligent to be made believe that the partial failure of the Potatoe Crop is the entire cause. No, they will not believe that man, placed in a state which leaves him destitute, in the best of times, of every artificial desire, can be that which is contemplated for that part of the British Empire called Ireland. We are glad that these Gentlemen will not take their data from minds that are habituated to Irish misery, and who are familiarized with the scene, and take pleasure in running down the conduct and character of their fellow-subjects; from Landholders and Middlemen particularly, let these Gentlemen avoid, as well as the petty Tyrant who will ascribe the wretchedness of the Irish Peasant to any thing but its true source.—*Advertiser.*

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

MONDAY, JULY 29.—Our market was well supplied with Wheat this morning, amongst which were a few samples of this year's growth, the quality of which was very fine, and, in consequence of the unsettled state of the weather, the demand was tolerably brisk for prime samples, at an advance of 2s. per quarter; there is no improvement in the price of the inferior qualities.—Barley was dull sale, and 1s. per quarter lower than on this day se'nnight. The Oat trade was very heavy, and last Monday's prices were only obtained for fine fresh Corn; all other sorts are 1s. per quarter cheaper. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 31.—We had a large supply of Wheat at our Market this day, which met with a dull sale, and, in some instances, a decline of fully 1s. per barrel. Oatmeal and Oats were also in good supply, and a shade lower. Rapeseed was heavy, and 1s. per barrel cheaper. In other articles we cannot notice any alteration.—Prime Wheat, 22s. to 28s.; Inferior ditto, 16s. to 20s.; Old Oats, 12s. to 14s.; New Oats, 11s. to 12s.; Rapeseed, 15s. to 21s.; Malt, 24s. to 27s. per barrel; Second Flour, 15s. to 18s.; Oatmeal, 12s. to 14s. per cwt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been scarcely any variation in the price of Butter since our last. Yesterday, a few firkins of first quality were purchased at 77s. in the morning, but the general currency of the day for this description was 77s. 6d. to 78s.; second qualities, 74s. to 76s.; Third, 68s. to 70s.—Weighed at the Crane on Thursday 258—yesterday, 319 firkins.

Very little has been done in Grain this week. Yesterday, the weather having become very fine, with appearances which seemed to promise a continuance, prices of Wheat and Oats suffered a reduction. A small quantity of new Wheat appeared, of middling quality, and in tolerably good condition, but rather soft, which sold, we understand, at 20s. per barrel. Old Wheat was from 16s. to 19s.; prime millers' samples, 20s. to 20s. 6d. and in rare instances 21s. New Oats, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per barrel—in the early part of the day, a few samples went 6d. higher. Old Oats, 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.—the demand very dull. New Bere, about 6s. 6d.

No material change has occurred in Flour this week, but the sales to Bakers have been larger by 106 bags than in the preceding week. Good and prime Seconds, 30s. to 32s.; inferior and middling do. 26s. to 29s.; Fine Thirds and Sharps, 24s. to 25s.; coarse and middling Thirds, 20s. to 23s.; Fourths, 16s. to 19s. per bag of 2 cwt.—Oatmeal is rather dull—quantities, 12s. to 12s. 6d.—by retail, 13s. to 13s. 6d. per cwt. New Potatoes, about 6d. to 7d. per 14 lbs.

Price of Butter at Cork on Thursday.

To the Merchants, 70s.—66s.—60s.—52s.—44s.
To the Country, 62s.—58s.—50s.—42s.—34s.

WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL.

State of the House for the Months of May, June, and July, 1822.

In the House 1st May	30	Dismissed cured	137
Admitted in May	54	Died	9
——— in June	42	Remain in Hospital 31st	
——— in July	37	July	17
	163		163

J. K. BRACKEN, M. D.
On behalf of the Regulating Committee,
WILLIAM PEET, Chairman.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, AUG. 2.

ARRIVED.

July 31st—Mary, Higgins, Tralee, kelp; Invulnerable, Phelan, St. John's (Newfoundland), fish, oil, staves, molasses, &c.

Aug. 1—Goodmother, Heidemark, Frederickstadt, deals, a market.

SAILED.

July 31st—Venus, Propert, Liverpool, wheat, flour, and butter.

Aug. 1—Rebecca, Bant, Bristol, oats, flour, and bacon.

2d—Allena, Siewarts, Pillau, white salt; Maria, Morris, Swansea, ballast; Margaretta, Evans, Liverpool, wheat and flour; three small coasters for Cork.

Wind North past 7 morning.

Arrived from Waterford, at London, 28th July—Thomas and Mary, Attwool—and Peregrine, Propert. From Ross, same day, Rose, Winsborough.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD.
THE HOUSE IN QUEEN STREET,
AT PRESENT OCCUPIED BY GEORGE BARCROFT.
With the entire COOPERAGE & YARD at the rere.
Apply to JOSHUA STRANGMAN.
Waterford, 8th mo. 3d, 1822.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CORK WHISKEY STORES,
BROAD-STREET, CORNER OF PETER-STREET.
JOHN CARIGAN,
Proprietor of the above Establishment,

BEGS leave to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has a large Stock of Genuine CORK WHISKEY, selected by himself at the Distillery, and for which he paid Cash; this enables him confidently to state, that he cannot be undersold. He is, as usual, supplied with FRENCH BRANDY, GENEVA, JAMAICA RUM, and FRUIT LIQUORS of all kinds, and CORDIALS, &c.

TIMBER & DEAL YARD,
AT THE RERE OF THE ABOVE CONCERN.

CARIGAN has just landed a Cargo of Fresh NORWAY DEALS, of Prime Quality, in addition to his Stock of MEMEL and AMERICAN TIMBER and PLANK of all kinds, with a large Assortment of LATHS, all of which he will dispose of on encouraging Terms.
Waterford, July 29, 1822.