

The Waterford Chronicle.

The Waterford Slave that makes the Oppressor. TACTIC.

No 461

TUESDAY, APRIL 6, 1830

Price 6d

CORK, ASSIZES.

COUNTY CROWN COURT.

TUESDAY, MARCH 30.

DONERAILE CONSPIRACY.

At half past nine o'clock, Baron Pennefather entered the Court, and, as had been arranged on the previous day, desired that the trial of the persons in custody for the conspiracy to murder certain Magistrates, might be immediately called, whereupon, the long panel was called over, which occupied the Court more than an hour. When about one hundred Gentlemen had answered to their names, the prisoners were asked if they would join in their challenges, which being replied to by their Agent in the affirmative, the following Jury, after the subjoined challenges had been made, was sworn:

Matthew Hendry, Fermoy; Thomas Hangerford, Cahirmore; Robert Travers, Timoleague House; John Thomas Cramer, Kinsale; Michael Roberts, Kilmoney; Norman Uniacke, Mount Uniacke; John Isaac Heard, Kinsale; Isaac Higgin, Bandon; Richard Smith, Ross Carberry; Wm Sheedy, Blumfield; Wm. Lander, Kinsale; Wm. Newman, Kinsale, Esqrs.

CHALLENGES ON THE PART OF THE PRISONERS.

Abraham Devonish, Henry H Peard, Phineas Bury, Thomas Beamish, John Newenham, Daniel Conner, Jasper Pynes, John Rye Cappinger, Chambre Coker, Joseph C. Fitzgerald, Philip Somerville, John Atkin, John Barber, Pierce Power, and Robert T. Belcher, Esqrs.

On the Jury being impanelled,

Mr. Holwell Walsh moved the Court that all witnesses withdraw.

Sergeant Gould—I dare say you will not object to Mr George Bond Low or Colonel Hill remaining in Court.

Mr. Walsh—I don't object to witnesses of that species remaining during the statement to the Jury.

Mr. Freeman—But we do object to their presence during the examination of witnesses, because being Magistrates, the minds of the witnesses might be more or less influenced.

Sergeant Gould—Certainly shall not concede that point; and I object to those gentlemen leaving the Court; indeed, as the trial progresses they may be of great assistance to us.

Mr. Freeman—Exactly so; and for that very reason, I humbly submit, they ought to retire; because I maintain that there cannot be any thing more objectionable than that interested witnesses on such a case as the present, should be permitted to assist the Crown Counsel. After some other conversation, it was resolved to remove the topics when the case for the Crown should have been stated.

Patrick Lynch, Edmond Connort, and James Wallace, were then placed to the bar—(a fourth man, Daniel Keefe, it having been arranged should not now be tried, in consequence of his not being one of those given in charge at the late Special Commission)—charged in several counts with conspiracy to murder George Bond Low, Michael Creagh, and Henry Evans, Esqrs.—Silly, for conspiring with persons unknown, and for the conspiracy, and instigation to murder each, individually, and in other counts for a general conspiracy against those gentlemen.

Mr. Sergeant Gould (with whom were Mr G. Bennett, Mr Recorder Waggott, Mr Plunkett, and Mr Woulfe,) rose, and stated the case on behalf of the Crown. At any time he was not disposed to detain the Court and Jury by any unnecessary remarks; and if he were so inclined now, he was unable to do so, in consequence of a severe cold under which he then laboured.

The Court and Jury had not then the valuable assistance of his able, learned, and very eloquent friend, the Solicitor General, for whom he felt he was a poor substitute. He did not expect, in any thing that might fall from him, to influence the feelings of the Jury, or excite the interest of the public. His duty was, to submit a plain, simple, unadorned narrative, and as it was his duty to do so, it should be his anxiety to adhere to it. The three prisoners at the bar had been given in charge to a former jury of their country for the very offence of which they now stood accused. That jury, in consequence of the illness of one or more of its members—an illness of such a nature as to require the intervention of the Court, was discharged. The learned Judge, now before him, manifested an anxious desire that the Jury should come to a decision, but that it appeared, was not to be arrived at—a Juryman being labouring under alternate illness; and after a close examination of several medical men, the gentleman was discharged. His (the learned Sergeant's) most anxious wish now was, that the present trial should be entered upon without in the last resorting to the former, and, if possible, without bringing the mind to dwell on the excitement which then prevailed—that it should be discussed dispassionately and coolly, and a result come to, the effect of such a feeling. In the year 1795 an Act of Parliament was passed for Ireland, the object of which was, to deter men from entering into conspiracies, and confederating for the purpose of depriving His Majesty's subjects of their lives—which act rendered the crime of conspiracy to murder, a capital offence, the party convicted of it, to suffer death. Under that Act of Parliament the present prosecution was entered into, and by that Act the prisoners at the bar would be tried. So a County of Cork Jury it was, he presumed, unnecessary to explain the state in which this province was a few years ago, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Doneraile, and those towns verging on the County of Lismurick—the number of houses that had been attacked for arms—the murders that were committed, and the configurations that awfully illumined the country night after night

during the peaceful slumbers of the unoffending inhabitants; to inform a County of Cork Jury of all those events, would be indeed a work of supererogation. Thank God! the times were changed—the infatuated peasantry had had their eyes opened, and now saw the utter hopelessness of their views, as they experienced the great benefits of a tranquil state of society. He would now request the earnest attention of the Jury to a few cardinal facts connected with the present case, and he requested them to observe, and preserve within themselves, times and places. The prisoners stood charged with conspiring, along with others, to murder George Bond Low, Michael Creagh, and Henry Evans, Esqrs. The first subject for the Jury to consider should be, did there exist in this County, a conspiracy to murder? The second consideration, who were the objects of the conspiracy? If the three named gentlemen, or any one of them? And the third, whether the three prisoners, or any one of them, took part with, or engaged in, such a conspiracy? They should be guided by what he would term the great polar star in the transaction, namely, that a conspiracy did exist—for exist it did, and he would demonstrate its existence by overt acts, and concomitant circumstances. On the 20th January, 1829, Admiral Evans invited, amongst others, to a dinner party, Doctor Norcott and Mr Michael Creagh, (then High Sheriff of the County,) which invitation was accepted. Both gentlemen proceeded in their carriages, which, as well as their respective liveries, were similar in colour. On their way to the Admiral's, Doctor Norcott's carriage preceded that of Mr Creagh. On their return, Mr Creagh took the lead of the Doctor's—the order being, old Mr Creagh's carriage first—Mr Michael Creagh's second—Doctor Norcott's third. On their way home, shots were fired at Doctor Norcott's carriage, one of which wounded the coachman grievously, another being miraculously escaped in the carriage. Doctor Norcott was not the object of the assassin; no hostility existed towards him, for Mr Creagh was the party at whom the shots were intended to be fired, the assassin mistaking the Doctor's carriage for that of the High Sheriff. This he should establish beyond a possibility of doubt, and when it was taken in connexion with other irrefragable evidence, would prove that a conspiracy did exist. If plunder or robbery were the object in view, would not the attacking party commence with the first carriage? But when they fired—which they did when they supposed they had effected their dreadful project, a proof was established that booty was not their aim, but that murder, previously unthought of, was their only object. On the 31st March, 1829, George Bond Low, Esq., was fired at. Why? because he was a gallant man, and discharged the duties of a Magistrate with fidelity and a determination to see the laws and institutions of the country upheld. They thought that by depriving him of life they would be refitting an invincible barrier against their own misdeeds. But he lived to survive the assassin's attack. On the night of the day stated that gentleman was returning homeward, when, passing Mr Glover's screen, he was fired at from behind a ditch; he jumped off his horse, and, although a dark night, plunged recklessly into the thicket, where he succeeded in apprehending a person named Patrick McGrath, who, being brought to justice, and convicted of the charge, was executed. Amongst that party was James McGrath, brother of Patrick. His identity would be proved beyond doubt by a Lady and another witness. Roche, also, was one of them; but he should now proceed to a third leading fact. The fair of Kildorrery was held on the 1st May, 1829; the evening of that day was appointed for the immolation of Mr Low; but here again he escaped. Presumably, young Mr Nagle, of Ballymoney, rode in his company; he was not an object of vengeance; to fire at Mr Low might endanger Mr Nagle, and hence the escape of the former. How now came to the most important point to be considered. Were the prisoners at the bar, or any one of them, guilty of the crime of which they stood accused? God forbid that a hair of their heads should be touched, if they would not be proved to have each of them participated in the conspiracy. He would now, as it were, transport himself into the Jury box, and perform, as a Juror, say: we have a solemn duty to perform, and it is our duty not to pronounce a verdict of guilty unless it be proved to our satisfaction that that verdict shall be distinctly borne out in evidence. He would ask himself as a Juror, did a conspiracy exist—did the prisoners at the bar participate in it? If it existed there must have been some object—what reasonable motives could there have for selecting the three gentlemen named, and passing by others? These and other similar interrogatories it would be their duty—as he was sure it was their determination—to put to themselves. Now, as to the character of the evidence. There was one species of it which he could not distinguish the possession of; he had no impeachable testimony, where the party offering it had been actually present, or taking part in the deliberations. Indeed, it would be morally impossible to produce such—for the party who would be in a position to detail his individual acquaintance and participation in the conspiracy, could not by possibility be an impeachable witness. However, the Jury would have presented to them evidence, which from its peculiar character, and the circumstance of its being corroborated, would require deep and serious attention. No doubt, a man imbued with guilt was the least to be credited, because his guilt will be supposed to be actuated by a motive of self-preservation. Another description of evidence, was, where a man came forward under the influence of remorse of conscience, unarrested and unlooked for. Another was, where the man, although having been previously engaged in crime, was enabled from his daily communion with the conspirators to testify, not only as to what had happened, but to predict what did subsequently occur—meantime, communicating the prediction to a third person. These illustrations were descriptive of the various characters of the evidence that would be adduced, and the man that would represent the last named peculiarly, was Patrick Daly. He was an accomplice—participator—and approver; but he was a spy—a species of personage which the finer feelings sometimes revolted against, but which had often been found clearly instrumental in the conviction of the accused. That man had been in the habit of giving daily information to Mr Creagh and Colonel Hill. He would tell them in his evidence that he was a whiteboy in 1821—that he was tried under the Insurrection Act, but escaped its consequences by the intervention of Colonel Hill, to whom, owing a debt of gratitude, he gave information against his associates. He would tell the Jury of various meetings—the matters discussed—the individuals who were doomed to die, and when their doom was to be sealed;—and the Jury would also hear from the lips of a new witness—a Mr Howendon—of his (Daly) having through him, informed Mr Lowe of the premeditated attack that was to have been made on him on the 1st May, 1829—of his having done so on the fair day of Kildorrery, and of his fear of personally communicating the information to that gentleman, who was at the fair, apprehensive of his own (Daly's) life being forfeit before twenty-four hours would have expired.

Mr. Freeman objected to the line of observation pursued by the learned Sergeant—marking that conversations which it would not be legal to give evidence of, should be avoided in statement.

Baron Pennefather thought, unless Mr Freeman had made up his mind to abandon the point in the information; which Sergeant Gould had advised, that the course adopted by the learned Sergeant was perfectly justifiable.

After a short conversation between the respective Counsel and the Court, the learned Sergeant was requested to proceed.

Sergeant Gould, in resuming, said that he had nearly closed when Mr Freeman, no doubt in obedience with his duty, thought fit to interrupt him. On the 1st of May, Kildorrery fair was held. Patrick Daly was there, as was also Mr Bond Low. In the course of the day, he communicated to Howendon that Mr Lowe's life was intended to be sacrificed on that night. Howendon communicated the fact to the Magistrate.

Mr. Freeman—I shall object against the evidence.

Sergeant Gould—And I shall insist upon its validity. I have well considered the point, and I have no doubt of its legality;—in continuation to the Jury—they would be told that the warning was made and the precaution taken—to which precaution the preservation of Mr Bond Low's life was owing. After a minute reference to the case, and the further consideration of the testimony to be adduced, the learned Sergeant concluded by expressing a hope that he had not overstepped his duty as Counsel for the Crown, assuring them that his object was not to excite passion or prejudice, for, said the learned Gentleman, I do most solemnly declare, upon my honour as a Gentleman, and as a professional man, if it could be satisfactorily proved to me that no conspiracy existed, and that all was a phantom, there is not a man in this Court or in society, that would more sincerely rejoice than both myself and my learned friends who sit alongside me. Such an assurance would redeem your country from a stain which otherwise attaches to it. You have, Gentlemen, a painful, an awful duty, to perform.—If you shall have a doubt on your minds as to the guilt of the prisoners, let them have the full benefit of it, and if an array of talent on their behalf can contribute, by its exercise, to that doubt, I am happy the prisoners are preserved of it. In gentlemen, it should, on the other hand, appear to your satisfaction, that a conspiracy did exist, and that the prisoners are guilty, you will not, I am sure, suffer crime to pass with impunity, however painful the duty of giving a firm, yet humane, verdict might be; for I always hold it, that those who permit crime to pass with impunity, from false feelings, evince more inhumanity than those who return a firm and well digested verdict, because to let the murderer escape, is only sending upon society him, who would, before the rising of the morning's sun, resume his dreadful practices. The learned Sergeant then concluded his address, of which was unnecessarily confined to an outline, by tracing that during it he had discharged his duty to His Sovereign, his Country, and his conscience.

The following witnesses were then called.

Daniel Sheehan, examined by Mr Bennett, K. C.—I resided, with J. Barrett, a tenant of Mr Wm. Hill's, last Christmas 12 months; I heard of Dr Norcott's carriage having been fired at; I was a whiteboy before that time; I know the prisoners at the bar; I was in a public house in Doneraile, the day before Dr Norcott's carriage was fired at; it was in a back room. There were present, John Leary, William Shine, John Magner, Timothy Connors, Charles Daly, Michael Wallis, Owen Hickey, and William Nowlan; they were talking of shooting Mr Creagh, Mr Lowe, and Admiral Evans. Leary asked the boys if they were satisfied to shoot the gentleman, and William Shine said he would have Leary's life for transporting his brother; Leary took a paper out of his pocket, and signed his name to it, and they all signed it, and swore that they would murder Mr Creagh, Mr Lowe, and Admiral Evans. I did not sign the paper; it was John Leary who asked me to go to the meeting. I knew Michael Wallis before that; he was at the taking of fire arms with me; I saw some arms with him before the carriage was fired at; he had a blunderbuss and gun; I was not taken prisoner for this business; but went of my own

accept to Colonel Hill; the blunderbuss Wallis had belonged to Mr Kearney, from whose house it was taken; I knew James Roche, and was talking to him after the attack on Doctor Norcott's carriage; I was talking to also him before the attack.

Cross-examined by Mr Holwell Walsh—I did not sign the paper; I can write a little; every one that could write signed the paper that Leary produced; this is my fourth appearance upon this table; I swore to about men having been present at the meeting in Doneraile; I did not swear to say other men than I do know; on the second trial, I swore to the same men; I cannot recollect whether I omitted Charles Daly's name on the second trial; I cannot recollect whether I swore to Tim. Connors, as it is a long time ago; I cannot recollect how long it is since the last trial. I did swear to facts and dates, but I cannot say how long it is since the Special Commission was held; I had been a whiteboy for five or six years; I cannot recollect how long it is since I gave my information to Colonel Hill; I cannot say when I was sent to Dublin; I never was arrested, and was not taken up the first time, but I was taken up afterwards; I ran away from the police some time before the Special Commission; I wished to get away; I know William Nowlan; he was a whiteboy; he was at the meeting in Doneraile; he was not in Dublin with me; I know Patrick Daly; I heard he was an approver; I met him in Dublin very often; I was a good deal in communication with him; I cannot say how long I was in Dublin; I cannot say whether I was a month or not there.

[The learned Counsel here observed that he did not wonder at Mr O'Connell's calling this witness "Noa mi ricordo".]

Cross-examination resumed—I drank in company with Daly, and walked about Dublin with him; he was not at the attack on Mr Croft's house for fire arms; I attacked the house in the day time for fire arms; I never was at a burning, but I was at the taking of fire arms different times; I do not recollect how often; I cannot say whether it was the first trial or not that I told Mr M'Carthy I was not bound to tell him truth on the trial; I told him I was not his witness, that I was only bound to tell the truth in the gentleman's opinion. Mr Low was fired at the fair day of Malloy; I cannot recollect whether that took place before the firing at Dr Norcott's carriage; Owen Hickey was with me one night holding cockades; I heard that Owen Hickey, when defending his master's house, fired at me; I was not well pleased with him for doing so; I took the whiteboy's oath; I did not take an oath at Doneraile to consider the three gentlemen, or I would have kept it; I would not wish to hang any man; I do not know how many oaths I have taken; I know Timothy Leary, the son of John Leary; I attacked his house in the night time for money; I was not dressed on that night in woman's clothes; I ran away after the attack on Croft's house; I did endeavor to escape by getting woman's clothes, but I did not wear them; I asked for them, but was refused. I cannot say when I was refused; I said that if I got them, certain persons would not be standing where they now are. I did not say such words to John Connors, or to any other person; I do not know how long I was kept in Limerick; I was in charge of Mr Church from the local police office in Dublin; I ran away from Mr Vokes, but I do not recollect how long since; I had not any money from Mr Vokes; in Dublin I had twelve shillings and sixpence per week; I earned sixpence a day before I turned informer; I got my blue coat from Mr Vokes, just before the Commission, and also my trousers. There was nothing written on the paper produced at the Doneraile meeting till Leary wrote first on it; I could write, but they did not ask me to sign it; I did not like to do it; Leary wrote my name; he signed also for Wallis and Nowlan; I saw my name on it; I would have murdered the three gentlemen according to the oath I took that day; I had no objection to Leary signing my name; it was the last name on the paper; I do not know a man named Michael Nowlan. I did not swear at the last trial that a Michael Nowlan was at the meeting in Doneraile; I never saw Leary write any other paper. We all swore to the paper, and were determined to get up to its order. It was in course of conscience that brought me here, as I did not wish to see murder committed; I did say while ago that I would commit murder; I have been in the hands of the police since I was in Dublin, but I cannot say how long.

To Mr Bennett, K. C.—I was sent from Dublin to Limerick, and I escaped from that place; a sister or mine came to me there; I was taken near Malloy by Mr Hill and the police; I did go to Mr Hill to give myself up before, and it was understood by Mr Hill that I was to be at Malloy for the police.

To the Jury—There was nothing written on the paper before they signed it; it was after that that the order for murdering the Gentlemen was added to it.

To the Court—I cannot recollect how soon after the meeting at Doneraile, I went to Colonel Hill's; I swore an information before him respecting the information produced is like his writing, but I cannot be positive; the signature to the information of the 26th of May is very like his writing; it was John Leary that asked me to go to the meeting. Tim Connors asked me to go to fire at Doctor Norcott.

William Nowlan, examined by Mr Waggott, K. C.—(This witness corroborated the evidence given by Sheehan.)

Dr. Norcott—Examined by Mr Woulfe—I recollect the 20th January; I dined that day on a previous invitation with Admiral Evans. Mrs. Creagh, Capt Massey, and Mr Michael Creagh, were there; we left the house at ten; Mr Creagh

went before; my chaise followed; my daughter was with me; about a mile and a half from Admiral Evans's, two shots were fired; the carriage went on; three balls entered the carriage; the servants were wounded; they had been on the box seat; I entered the carriage to be stepped after we got a little further; the heavy was of drab, and the colour of the carriage yellow, precisely the same as Mr Creagh's.

Maurice Carroll examined by the Hon Mr Pinnat—I drove Admiral Evans's coach on the night it was fired at; I saw two men on the road, but could not distinguish any of them.

Patrick Daly, examined by Mr Sergeant Gould—I was examined by the Special Commission; I was a sworn whiteboy in 1821; was tried and acquitted under the Insurrection Act; I knew the prisoners; I know Connors since he sent a party to attack the police at Glansheen in 1823; Connors was always a head committee man, and was so in 1829. I recollect about the time that Dr Norcott's carriage was fired at, and also when Mr Low was fired at; I recollect the fair of Malloy and Rathclara; I know of a meeting the day after shooting at Mr Lowe, on Shrove Tuesday, which was the day after Malloy fair; there were present Michael Wallis, William Nowlan, Charles Daly, Denis Keefe, and myself; they all knew me to be a sworn whiteboy; I heard them say that Mr Low was fired at the day before, and that Pat. McGrath was taken; we were all sworn again to kill Mr George Bond Low.

Sergeant Gould—Would you murder these gentlemen? Witness—I would if I was ordered. I heard Wallis say, on Shrove Tuesday, that he was ready to kill Mr Low and others, that he had opportunity. The day before Rathclara fair, I was at a meeting at Patrick Carroll's public house, at Doneraile; there were three, William Shine, Edmond Hoaghy, Edward Coghlan, and myself; I went to Rathclara fair about twelve o'clock, and met the party about two at Doneraile; I saw there Edmond Connors, John Burke, John Leary, Charles Murphy, Daniel Keefe, Denis Shaw, Edw. Coghlan, and James Barrett; I did not see Wm. Nowlan that day. It was agreed that a strong party could not be had without an order from the head committee men, to murder the gentlemen and attack houses. I saw Edmond Coghlan bring an order from Kildorrery, for the head committee men to sign, when Edmond Connors remained that the night were too short, and that the party would not be back time enough, but that they would give an order to the Kildorrery boys, who would be back in time after they should have killed Mr Low and Mr Creagh. Charles Murphy got a paper and wrote on it; he did Edmond Connors, John Leary, and John Burke; Connors said it was strong enough to get the boys. Kildorrery fair was on the 1st of May; I went there, and saw Mr Howendon, who was steward to Colonel Hill. I used a precaution to save the lives of Mr Low, Captain Creagh, and Admiral Evans; I was in a house that day when I saw Edmond Coghlan and others; two of them were armed; he asked me did I see any of the boys, and I said I did not, but that if I did I would send them in; I then went out, and came back in a short time.

Mr Sergeant Gould—To whom did you give the precaution about Mr Low?

Mr Freeman objected to the question, and quoted from Phillips on evidence, that such evidence was inadmissible.

After a long discussion, the Court thought it would be better not to ask the witness the question, as Mr Howendon, the gentleman to whom the information was said to be given, could be examined on that point.

Examination resumed—I was at the wake of Shine's mother some time in February, which was before the shooting at Mr Low; there were many people there. In a small barn outside the house William Shine, Edmond Coghlan, Owen Hickey, Timothy Connors, and myself were present; I did not see the prisoners there that night.

Cross-examined by Mr F. M'Carthy—I thought I kissed the book the first time to-day, but I am certain I did the second attempt. I was examined here at the Special Commission; I recollect the second day I was examined, but do not remember that I said I never saw him in the tent at Rathclara fair; for I did so depose, I swore falsely. The order from the Committee was, that if we could not kill the gentlemen at the fair, to attack their houses; I do not know whether I swore to that on the former trials; Coghlan brought an order from Doneraile to the committee men; I do not recollect whether I swore to that also at the Commission.

To the Court—The order from Doneraile was given to Coghlan, by Edmond Hoaghy; but I did not see any one write it; it was Charles Murphy that wrote the order that was signed by the other committee men.

To Mr M'Carthy—When the order was written, I was sitting opposite to them in the tent; I did not see Owen Daly there; this was on the 27th of April; between that day and the 1st of May, I saw information; I saw Owen Daly in the tent, before the committee men came in, and he had a pint of porter there; I do not think I drank spirits on that day; I do not recollect whether I did or not; I never saw Owen Daly since the Special Commission; when the committee men were writing, I did not make any remark to any person about them;—I did not nudge any one for that purpose; was perfectly sober; and the committee men were more than half an hour talking over the business; there were a great many people in the tent besides us; Charles Murphy said, that there were worse men in the neighbourhood than Mr Creagh and Mr Low; that Major Maxwell and Mr Dalwell ought to be killed, and that there was no person know better

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To Mr M'Carthy—When the order was written, I was sitting opposite to them in the tent; I did not see Owen Daly there; this was on the 27th of April; between that day and the 1st of May, I saw information; I saw Owen Daly in the tent, before the committee men came in, and he had a pint of porter there; I do not think I drank spirits on that day; I do not recollect whether I did or not; I never saw Owen Daly since the Special Commission; when the committee men were writing, I did not make any remark to any person about them;—I did not nudge any one for that purpose; was perfectly sober; and the committee men were more than half an hour talking over the business; there were a great many people in the tent besides us; Charles Murphy said, that there were worse men in the neighbourhood than Mr Creagh and Mr Low; that Major Maxwell and Mr Dalwell ought to be killed, and that there was no person know better

ECCLESIASTICAL TAXATION.

The public meeting on this subject, held at the City Court House on Wednesday, was numerously and respectfully attended, especially by that class (the middle order of householders, &c.) by whom the pressure of these intolerable burdens, against which it was the object of the meeting to remonstrate, is most severely felt as a heavy and vexatious drawback on their means, the honest fruits of their patient industry. At a quarter before two o'clock, PHILIP BARROW, Esq. was called to the Chair, and stated the objects for which the meeting had been convened, to forward which, he conceived, it would be advisable for some gentleman to move the appointment of a Committee to prepare the necessary petitions and resolutions. Another necessary preliminary was the appointment of a Secretary, to which office Mr J. V. NUSSER was unanimously appointed. A Committee of seven gentlemen (as named in advertisement) was then nominated to prepare resolutions and petitions, who retired to confer together for this purpose. On their return, in about half an hour,

HERBERT WINSTON BARROW, Esq. came forward to propose the first resolution. In doing so, he observed, it was unnecessary, in his opinion, to dwell at any length upon a subject with which every person present must be perfectly conversant. In fact, the oppressive weight of Tithes, of Church Rates, and of Ministers' Money, was so universally known, and so severely felt by all classes, in both City and County, that the subject required no elucidation from the humble talents that he possessed. But though he considered it unnecessary to trespass on their time with any observations on the hardships inflicted on society by these galling imposts, he conceived that a few words respecting the time chosen for bringing the subject before Parliament and the public, might not be unacceptable. To this point, therefore, he intended principally to limit his observations. There were some gentlemen whose opinions he had had opportunity of hearing, and who, he regretted to perceive, had not come forward to give their fellow citizens the benefit of their advice, who seemed to think, that because the single measure of Catholic Emancipation had been recently conceded—a measure, by the way, which he conceived to be of little value, except as the necessary precursor of others of more practical utility—that because this one good had been achieved, we should remain in tame and inglorious silence, passive and uncomplaining sufferers, under a load of grievances which bent the energies of the country to the earth. So far from acquiescing in this opinion, it appeared to him that the time was particularly appropriate for the enforcement of our claims to redress from the rigorous burdens to which the country was subjected, for the support of a gorgeous and unwieldy establishment. He thought they were peculiarly called upon, by the proud station to which that measure had at length advanced them—the station of freemen and free subjects—to complain, in a tone suited to that honourable rank, of an oppression which could only be considered as a part and parcel of that odious slavery from which they had lately been relieved, and during the continuance of which their emancipation must be considered incomplete and imperfect—hear, hear. He conceived the present time peculiarly adapted for pressing their wrong and grievances upon the consideration of his Majesty's Ministers and the Legislature of his Majesty, because it could not now be said, as perhaps it might heretofore have been said with some colour of truth or plausibility, that the question was brought forward merely with sectarian views. He therefore differed entirely from those unwieldy politicians who thought, or affected to think, that the people of this country ought to feel perfectly satisfied, because they had at last succeeded in obtaining, after their long, patient, and arduous exertions, the concession of the single measure of Emancipation—a measure which, as he had already observed, however valuable as a preparatory step, would be of little immediate benefit to the great mass of the Catholic population of Ireland, unless followed by the removal of other great and practical grievances, the pressure of which was felt by every household in the town and every farmer throughout the country. He would assert, on the contrary, that the very accomplishment of that measure ought to act as a stimulus to their present exertions—that the very perseverance manifested by the Irish people in its pursuit, and to which, rather than to the liberality of Ministers, they were indebted for its enactment, ought to give strength and boldness to their demands for relief from the intolerable burdens of which they were about to complain. Now, therefore, was the time for them to come forward, to join with the people of England in demanding redress of their grievances and representing to the Legislature the distress under which they laboured. The example of the English people, in loudly proclaiming to the Ministry the distresses which paraded the land, was worthy of their imitation; and its beneficial result, in procuring from their rulers an important reduction of burdensome taxation, should operate as a strong incentive to them to give audible utterance to their well-founded complaints. While they remained silent and passive under their burdens, as some of their kind advisers would recommend, they might be assured that their patience would never procure them any remission of those burdens, but would, on the contrary, be regarded as a kind of negative evidence that they had no burdens to complain of. Had they not already perceived that the patient submission of the Irish people under their manifold sufferings had been thus misinterpreted? Had they not seen, and was it to be borne, that Mr O'Connell, almost the only Member from this country who had the manliness to claim redress for his suffering countrymen, was told by Ministers and their minions, and (to their shame be it spoken) by some recreant Irish Members also, that no distress existed in Ireland? Hear, hear. Was this assertion true? or, rather, was it not the very reverse of the truth? Hear, hear. Is there any civilized country on the face of the earth where so much distress exists amongst the peasantry and lower classes of the inhabitants? Nay—not to talk of civilized nations—in what region of the globe, however barbarous and uncivilized, could want and wretchedness be found so widely, so generally diffused? Hear, hear. Yes, unhappily, great and severe distress was to be found in every corner of the land; yet, melancholy and distressing as was the present condition of the poor, it was still more lamentable to perceive, as he believed every person conversant with the state of the country must be well convinced, that a fearful increase of the prevailing misery was fast approaching with the coming season, and that an appalling addition to the privations of the humbler classes must necessarily result from the increasing scarcity of food, in the long interval between the present time and the ensuing harvest. Knowing these circumstances as we do—aware as we are of the existing distress, and of the probability or rather certainty of its rapid increase—are we to sit down in quiet and uncomplaining silence, without making an effort even to cause our situation to be known to those who have the power to grant redress—are we to decline the performance of a great public duty, because certain persons, who wished to be regarded as entitled to some important, though proper, for private and interested reasons, to bring back? The pretext put forward by these cautious hunters after favour and protection was utterly unjust—instead of being deterred from seeking relief from the burdens of which they now complained, the settlement of the question of emancipation was rather a reason to justify their coming forward; for during the agitation that heretofore prevailed, the minds of men were so much engrossed with the consideration of that measure and its expected consequences, that other questions were regarded with comparative inattention or indifference—besides which, every other subject then brought forward was merely regarded with a view to its probable bearing on that which was the grand focus of attraction, and was either supported or opposed upon merely sectarian principles. Now that public attention has been withdrawn from this heretofore all-absorbing subject, the people have time to apply themselves to other matters of practical interest; and men of different views, heretofore divided in political sentiment and public exertion, can unite in exclaiming against their common grievances or in promoting the common prosperity of all parties in the nation. But when so much stress is laid by these advocates for repose upon the achievement of emancipation, one cannot help inquiring, has this measure done any thing for the great body of the people? Has it increased employment for the manufacturing or agricultural labourer—or has it diminished any of the burdens that previously pressed upon any of the various classes of society? No—but, on the contrary, it was with regret he had to say, that a desire to increase those burdens had been manifested by Ministers. It was futile, then, to talk of repose, or to hope that the Government would spontaneously take up the subject, if left undisturbed by the remonstrances of the people. To their own persevering and unceasing exertions, then, and to them alone, should they look for relief from their grievances—a truth of which experience had furnished them with the most convincing proofs. Let them meet, therefore, frequently; let them put forth, at every opportunity, their complaints of the grievous weight of those burdens; let them reiterate their demands for redress—and redress, they might be assured, must ultimately be obtained. But, if they acted otherwise—if they lay down supinely under their load, without even making an effort to procure its removal, they would be treated (and most deservedly) as wretched slaves, unworthy of relief or of consideration. Of such baseness, however, he knew they were incapable—hear—they felt, as all must feel, that of all the grievances which weighed down agricultural industry in this country, the taxation inflicted on the people for the support of the bloated establishment of the Church was the most oppressive—they felt the outrageous injustice of compelling the Catholics, who formed the great body of the people of this nation, to pay for the maintenance of a pampered clergy and splendid Church Establishment, for the small body of their countrymen, in addition to the support of their own Clergymen—and they felt that this crying and manifest injustice would be continued on them as long as they should remain silent! If they wanted any other incentive to rouse them to exertion, let them reflect that it was only by persevering agitation that the Relief Bill had been wrung from a reluctant Ministry—that it was by dint of steady perseverance, by loud and repeated declarations of the prevailing distress, uttered at their county and city and borough meetings, that the people of England had obtained the recent remission of a galling load of taxation—and that by similar exertions they could they hope to be delivered from the intolerable burden of tithes and other exactions imposed for the support of a Church of which they were not members. Without the remission of these severe impositions, and the repeal of the odious Vestry Act, which enabled half a dozen privileged Protestants to tax, at their pleasure, the whole Catholic population of an extensive district, the boasted Relief Bill must be considered a mere dead letter; for while these oppressions continued, the most vexatious and oppressive of the hateful system of monopoly, which that Bill was expected to remove, must remain in full operation. All the bad feeling—all the party animosity—all the angry sectarian jealousy which the old system had so long fostered, and which it was the ostensible object of the Bill of Relief to extinguish for ever, must be perpetuated as long as these imposts continued to be exacted from the people—for how could such feelings be expected to subside, when the passions of men were every day roused into action by the unprincipled demands on their industry made by the collectors of tithes and parish cess, and the long *et cetera* of Church exactions? Mr Barrow proceeded at some length to animadvert on the mischiefs produced in this country by the hateful spirit of pro-sectarianism, which, he observed, operated as one of the principal barriers to the education of the children of the humbler classes, by perverting to the promotion of its own narrow and sectarian views the large sum voted by the Legislature with the professed object of forwarding this benevolent purpose. It

was, he asserted, notorious, that of the number of children educated by the societies entrusted with the disposal of these liberal grants of the public money, not more than one tenth were the offspring of Catholics—a disproportion which must be considered monstrous, especially when it was equally notorious that the latter composed about seven eighths of the population of the country. Thus the provision intended by the Legislature for the benefit of the poorer order of Catholics was rendered useless to them, or rather was converted into an engine of oppression and insult to them—for the system of pro-sectarianism pursued in the schools established or patronized by these societies, prevented Catholic parents from sending their children to them for instruction, unless in cases where the fanatical spirit of those on whom they were dependent obliged them reluctantly to do so, on pain of bitter and relentless persecution—hear, hear, hear. While this unhallowed system was upheld and while the industry and enterprise of the country were depressed by the overwhelming pressure of the enormous and extravagant Church Establishment, the boasted Relief Bill (so far as regarded the great bulk of the people) may be regarded as little more than a dead letter, and all the evils of the spirit of exclusion, monopoly and division, which it was hoped that measure would extinguish, must continue to rankle in the heart of the country, paralyzing its energies, and blighting all its prospects of comfort and prosperity. One of the arguments used by the advocates for the continuance of this wretched system is, that there are private property, and that the Legislature had no right to interfere in their disposal. This position was utterly denied. The records of Parliament proved the direct contrary; for they showed that the Legislature had, at various periods, claimed and exercised this right—not only by altering the mode of their collection, and the species of property liable thereto, but even by withdrawing them from the holders, and transferring them to other hands. This proved in what light they were regarded even at very remote periods, and never considered then as private property, which, except in cases of forfeiture by its proprietors, by real or pretended crimes against the State, Parliament never interfered. Hear, hear, hear. In fact, the argument was so futile as scarcely to deserve notice, and its absurdity would be rendered more strikingly apparent by those simple questions—Is the property of Clergymen in tithes handed down from father to son? can they will it at their death to whom they think proper? or can they sell or alienate it in any manner during their life? It is not notorious, on the contrary, that no Clergyman has any property in them beyond a mere life interest? It is evident, therefore, that it is in the power of Parliament to place it under regulation, and to invest it in the Crown after the decease of the individual possessors, making such provision as it might deem proper for their successors. He by no means desired to see the Clergy of the Established Church degraded in any manner, or lowered in point of real respectability; he protested solemnly that nothing could be more distant from his wishes than to see gentlemen of their educated minds, polished manners, and moral habits, heretofore the means of upholding their proper rank in society—and he was sure that no man who held him as so malignant or bestial as to desire the accomplishment of anything so monstrous; but he was convinced that it was quite practicable for the Legislature to make such an arrangement for the payment of the future Clergy of the Established Church as would fully enable them to maintain a proper and becoming degree of dignity, and at the same time to relieve the people from the galling burden of the abominable tithes system, with all its concomitant oppressions. He would press this subject on the attention of the Legislature—he would point out to them the manifold evils that were engendered by the existing system—he would tell them that it was too vexatious and burdensome to be borne by this impoverished nation, and would call upon them to apply a remedy in time, or that national ruin and bankruptcy must otherwise be the inevitable results. To this, it was evident to all reflecting minds, it must come at last, unless Parliament, by timely and wise precautions, should avert the catastrophe, and prevent the property of the Church, of the State, and of all orders of individuals from falling together, in one common mass of ruin, attended with incalculable loss of human lives, and perhaps the general destruction of the whole frame of society, as had been the case in a neighbouring country, where the pertinacious resistance to the just claims of the people for redress of their grievances had brought anarchy and dissolution on the country—hear, hear. Mr Barrow, after apologising for having responded so long upon the time of the meeting, cried out, "no, no,"—concluded by moving the first resolution.

Rev. THOMAS CLARKE (late Minister of the Baptist congregation in this City) came forward to second the resolution. He was not aware of that purpose would be proposed; but he had no hesitation in saying that it had his entire concurrence, and particularly for this reason, that it assailed in broad and comprehensive terms the principle on which all religious establishments connected with the state were founded—that it assailed not merely the Established Church of this country, but also the principle of every such establishment under the sun. In saying this, he begged to disclaim all hostility to the religion of the Established Church. He knew of no man who any man should hate the religion of another. His religion, he meant that principle of virtue in the human bosom which leads a man to worship God for his perfection, and to do that which is just and fit from inward and conscientious motives—a principle of noble and worthy conduct, from which, when pure and unperverted, the best results may be expected—which extends beyond the power of the civil magistrate, and may enforce justice where he cannot. Away, then, he would say, with the pernicious prejudice, that men may hate each other on account of their difference in religion. He had already disavowed hostility to the religion of the Established Church; but he would even go farther, and would say that he was friendly to the religious liberties of the

Church of every sect was entitled for its capital Church members as in nation; but that the ecclesiastical form of a paragon state, was an aid to upon which, both in the principle on England could impartially equalize. If there were any sect or ecclesiastical order to set an idea of sect Dissenters, a spirit in the might plead or rather in the she might take of past ages—times required that that that 11th ever vic of the near about to put up a statue in to give him suffered against Emancipation tion appeared expectation of place—and he depicting a s effects. He w pathology wh ment of the in the West L duced into the nions—to the —to the au self- immemorable c for the deaf, hospitals, and tacles for every distress, establis To this benign the formation tions) which tea witness the Hib Societies which with Christianity parts of the pl associations for This spirit of a would sooner of tical burdens w the people, and relief. It was a diffuse itself thro rich and poor, lly, in up, very destruction of front wishing to of the Establish that they are evil complaints the personal ch intion of unjust of the Establis mental cult an acquaintance literature expa would they ought look up with res their attainment Established Ch Clergymen who enjoinments; b tablishment of the vicages the inia He congratulated plew of divine r of tithes, was a supply by wh allowed to stumb it is contained, against tithes, b the maintained, and prison are save had been done English literature —a name contic the author of "t belongs to the lib nature involv ing for huma for men only to that related to admitted to be one other remedy huma had, in fact, as M possibly discussed referred to it by t Act. The Clerg assistance in the place of Divine light should next take up the purpose of argu which they might viewed that the pr property until they hear. Mr Clarke leaved upon their appt. The resolution was unanimously adopt Mr JAMES D'OL resolution. It c distinct proposition already, as affy, had preceded him portions to enlarg to the vicar, th were generally a fact in evidence, moved by the se tentacles at the se

property of our poor people. He never joined in the selfish cry of a Romney Robinson and Fox—hence my unshaken veneration for this Holy Government. But so we will say, (not here, but in private,) that if the tithes were abolished, landlords would raise the rents on their tenants. This silly and ridiculous sophism has been long since disposed of by an eminent writer; but even if we did admit that this would be the case, still it should not by any means be admitted, still it should not be paid to the strong feelings of the people against the payment of tithes? But I think I shall instantly demolish this ludicrous piece of disingenuous sophistry for ever. The landlords, in many instances, feel an honest pride in the prosperity of their tenants, and many and oftentimes have they reduced their rents, in order to enable them to live; but how do the Parsons sympathize for the tillers of the soil? How do they commiserate or console them in the hour of distress? Let the process servers of Ireland tell the tale—let the Ecclesiastical Courts answer the question. But the tenants consider, and they consider rightly, that they get value from their landlords—hence they cheerfully labour in order to pay up their rents to fulfil their moral obligations. But what value does the Catholic receive from the incumbent for the tithes which he pays? Why, the vilification of his religion—and never, no never, any thing else. Ah! but say the crafty knaves, who have no immediate interest in upholding the system, but who may expect something by it hereafter, or who have before now fed and fattened on the sweat and toil of the poor man, wrung from him by means of this nefarious system, might not it be as well to pay the Ministers, as to let the absentee landlords have all, who will spend their incomes in a foreign land? To this I answer: that it would not; because, as I said before, it would be against the will and wish of the great majority of the community; and hence it should not be enforced. But is it not equally grievous and calamitous for the country, and a just cause of complaint for the landlords of Ireland as well as for the people at large, to know to a certainty, that for the last few years the Bishops (I believe three or four) who were called from this transitory scene, did amass, while at this side of the grave, the enormous sum of nearly one million of money; and what has it to become of this? Perhaps it is now snugly lying up in the funds, to be drawn out at a convenient time by the sons and heirs of these pious, tender, benevolent, charitable, and generous Pastors, mock and holy Bishops, to be spent in their tours on the Continent and in the capital of the Christian world! Ah! surely, this cannot be the case—no, these venerable men, these Doctors of the Law, have undoubtedly bequeathed the greater part of the vast sum alluded to with the glorious intention of wiping away the tear of wretchedness from the eye of misery; but be this as it may, the proprietors of the soil, as well as the tillers of the land, are in full possession of the motives of their ancestors in establishing tithes and in bequeathing lands to the Church—they are fully aware that these tithes were only given in trust to the Clergy as well as the lands, and that they were only allowed a life of a portion of both, for attending to the calls of the widow and the orphan, and of supplying the wants of the miserable and forlorn out of both, as likewise for building Churches and keeping those edifices in decent repair. Hear, then, the Church or Bishops' lands and the tithes were a blessing and not a blight to the property of the rich and the happiness and industry of the people. And here allow me to declare, in the face of heaven, that if the Roman Catholic Bishops and Priests were in possession of the almost insupportable wealth and riches now enjoyed by the Bishops and other Clergy of the Established Church, and that they would convert the same to their own use and sole benefit, regardless of the means of the widow, the tears of the orphan, and the cries of suffering humanity, that I would feel it a duty to labour night and day in order to wrest it from their hands; for, notwithstanding all that has been said and sung on the subject, the whole system is a human institution, and hence it can be remodelled or abolished altogether by human power, by the authority of the Legislature. This system creates anger and engenders strife, consequently it should be put an end to by the Senate of the nation; and I most solemnly declare, that I would rather it would endure for ever, much as I execrate it, than that its destruction should be effected by anarchy or the shedding of one drop of human blood. Constitutional exertion and legitimate petition are the only mediums, either honest or honourable or allowable; therefore, let us put our shoulders to the wheel—let us be united and vigorous in our proceedings, but at the same time peaceable, and let all our actions be in strict conformity with the laws of the land. We achieved one great victory by such means, and who despairs of gaining this? Then fling away apathy and neglect—rally round the respectable portion of the community who are willing to labour for the good of our lovely country. Look to Hungary, that kingdom that long remained a prey to intestine commotion and civil war; the Protestants of that fine country were long oppressed, and, consequently, discord and strife, rancour and malice, filled the breasts, both of the oppressor and the oppressed; but after much blood had been shed, still the Catholic Diet or Parliament, though they maintained their ground against every attack, assembled, and by one stroke of the pen wiped away from the statute book the fiend-like penal code. Did they stop there? No, they judged rightly and acted fairly; for in that very Diet, and in that very Session, they relieved the Protestants from paying tithes to the Catholic clergy; this was even-headed justice—this was fair dealing; the Catholics now pay their own priesthood, and the Protestants pay their teachers. And what has been the consequence?—why, union, harmony, and internal tranquillity from that day to the present hour. Hence it followed that their country was never invaded by Bonaparte, though he traversed its borders in his dread career of blood and slaughter—hear, hear, hear. And why—because that warrior had wisdom sufficient to perceive that it was not an army he would have to contend with, but a united nation in arms, ready to sacrifice all before he could become their master. Well, then, are not the Irish Catholics and Protestants as generous, as free from the base passions which disgrace the

human kind as the Hungarians? They are, my friends, as kind-hearted and as forgiving a race of men as ever inhabited any part of the globe.—Take away the cause of division, and discord will cease. The Catholic has an undoubted right to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his conscience, without incurring injuries on that head, as the Protestant, and the Protestant as the Catholic. This is the golden rule—treat your neighbour as you would wish he would treat you, and thus will you finish the work by clipping the wings of the dragon of injustice. But rally, I say again, round your real friends, who feel for the distresses of the country; strain every nerve, use every means that is permitted by the laws, in a bold effort to redress yourselves from this hateful oppression, and you must, under the protection of Heaven, and assisted by Providence, as you will be, when seeking this by legal means, succeed in either demolishing the present baneful tithes system, or in establishing it on its former glorious basis.—You have O'Connell in Parliament, the faithful representative of the wants and wishes of the nation—the watchful guardian of the rights of the people. Hence, let all Ireland continue to pour in petitions—let us unite with England on this particular occasion, and by honest toil and constitutional exertion, you must demolish this horrid superstructure, and your labours will then be crowned with a happy, a peaceful, a splendid, a bloodless, and a glorious victory. Mr Doyle sat down amid loud and long continued cheering.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Publicity" shall be attended to. Although having the letter of "Vindex" in type, we are again obliged to postpone its publication till our next. We are also compelled to omit many other articles which we had prepared, in consequence of our anxiety to give full reports of the important and interesting Meetings held in this City and in Dublin, which will be found in our subsequent columns.

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1830.

The London Mail of Wednesday brings no foreign intelligence of any interest.

TRINITARIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

The following address, relative to the presidency of this Charity, received the unanimous sanction of a General Meeting of the Subscribers, to which it was submitted on last Wednesday, the 31st March:—

To the Right Rev. Dr. ARTHUR ROMAN Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, &c. &c.

MY LORD.—We have been deputed by the Regulating Committee of the Trinitarian Orphan Society, to wait on you, to request that you will be pleased to accept the office of President of that Charity.—Founded for the humane object of affording food and shelter to the destitute orphans, this institution was poor and lowly in its origin, but under the fostering care and parental vigilance of your distinguished predecessor, the late Doctor Power, it soon attained a stability, grounded on the confidence and affections of the people, which has enabled it to rescue hundreds of our fellow creatures from the combined miseries of physical and moral destitution. In respectfully soliciting your Lordship's support in this work of charity, we know that we only ask you to discharge a duty, the most congenial to your feelings, and we feel certain, that we merely speak the sentiments of the numerous supporters of the Institution, when we express our high opinion of the character of a man and as a Christian, affords the best security, that your connection with the Charity will be as honourable to yourself, as advantageous to its interests. Permit us to congratulate your Lordship on your elevation to the See of Waterford, a well-merited dignity, which will, we trust, tend materially to advance the interests of religion and the prosperity of this portion of the Irish Church, and we pray that your Lordship may enjoy the station, for which you are so eminently qualified, for many years of uninterrupted health and happiness.

Richard Power, Jun. J. Scully, Wm. Herbert, James O'Reilly, Richard O'Connell, John V. Nusser.

Waterford, March 26, 1830.

ANSWER.

To the Gentlemen who compose the Regulating Committee of the Trinitarian Orphan Society.

GENTLEMEN.—I am too well acquainted with the religious merit and practical utility of the Charity in whose support you are so unremotely and so handsomely engaged, not to accept not only with gratitude, but also with a sense of duty, the high office to which you have been pleased to invite me. If to relieve the orphan from destitution—if to rescue innocence from the insidious plots of vice—if to feed the hungry, to clothe the naked, and to instruct the ignorant, be duties imperative on every Christian—how heavily must they press on the Christian Patriot, who feels it his responsibility to God for rich and poor? A sense of duty leaves me no option, but compels me to assume you that my feeble powers shall be always exerted to enlarge the means, to diffuse the benefits, and to ensure the stability of your most useful Charity. Gentlemen, accept my sincere thanks for your kind congratulations on my late promotion; and allow me to assure you, that if any light more than another were wanted to cheer me on through the arduous labours of my Ministry, it is supplied by the example of such Gentlemen as you, who recognise in the orphan the image of the Saviour, and in sheltering the orphan, reverence the Saviour's precept. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, Your most obedient and most humble Servant in Christ, F. W. ABRAHAM.

Waterford, March 26, 1830.

NEW ROSS.

A renewed attempt has been made in Parliament to cripple the corn trade of Ross by bringing it within the grasp of the Corporation of that town. Mr Wigram moved the second reading of the New Ross Market Bill on Monday night last in the House of Commons. This is not the first time that an attempt has been made on the corn trade of New Ross. It has, however, been once more defeated, owing to the vigilance of some Irish Members. The people of Ross will, no doubt, very estimate the conduct of Mr Wigram, who was the author of the present attempt.

DONORABLE CONSPIRACY.

Three of the persons charged with conspiring to murder G. Boni Lowe, Michael Cough, and Henry Evans, Esqrs., were put upon their trial, in Cork, on last Tuesday, when a verdict of guilty was brought against one of them, named Patrick Lynch—the other two (Edward Connors and Michael Wallace) were acquitted. We shall give a report of the trial in our next.

Sixteen thousand pounds have been presented at the present Cork Assizes for building new Court-Houses. This sum is to be raised by forty instalments of £400 each.