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HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, MAY 12.

EXTINCTION OF DOHERTY AND NORTH, BY MR. O'CONNELL.

Mr. O'CONNELL.—Before I proceed to bring forward the motion of which I have given notice, I wish to explain that the notice for this day which appears on the paper, relative to the hon. members at Doneraile, must have got there by some mistake, for which I cannot account, as my notice relates to a case for Tuesday next. This I am at a loss to explain, as there was no mistake on the subject of the public papers. The notice which I gave for this day, and upon which I stand now to move, is one for the production of documents which I deem necessary in order to enable the House to judge, as to the propriety of a motion to be made in relation to the administration of justice, and to make it as probable as possible that I may obtain them. I wish to limit the number of such as is consistent with the objects I have in view, and I will begin by stating that although my notice is for the depositions of all the witnesses examined on the Special Commission at Cork, I shall now limit myself to moving, in the first place, for the depositions of but one witness, Patrick Daly; and, secondly, for the notes of the Learned Judges who presided at these trials. Hear.—Each of these motions requires a different consideration, but upon both I shall lay grounds plainly and distinctly to enable me to state the information I require. Before moving for them I shall state the specified subjects of each, and then I shall show how they apply to the motion. Hear, hear. The object I have in view is that of bringing before the House a complaint of the mode of preparing criminal cases for trial in Ireland, by magistrates taking depositions without the knowledge of the parties charged. That I shall bring before the House as a bad, a dangerous, and an unjust practice. I shall for this purpose instance the particular case of the Doneraile conspiracy, and the mode in which information was taken in that case. That is my first case, and I shall bring it specifically before the House, that it either may be censured, or, if it shall be found sanctioned by usage, that it may be altered as a bad mode. My second object is to complain against the mode in which the prosecutions at this special commission were in one respect conducted by the counsel for the crown, in order that if, on the facts, my complaint is well founded, I may take the opinion of the House on the subject; and if, on the other hand, the practice resorted to shall be found to have been sanctioned by usage, then I think I shall easily obtain leave of the House to bring in a bill to alter that usage. Such are the objects I have in view, and I shall state the grounds of my complaint, and explain, and without any intimation or angry sensation whatever, but at the same time as fully as ever I stated them anywhere, according to the best of my recollection. As far as I have been able I have looked to the reports of what I have said elsewhere, and although I know these reports to have been somewhat stronger than the language I made use of, yet I shall not question their accuracy, but shall abide by the facts and statements that have, as far as I know, been reported to me. It will be no necessary, before entering on the previous motion, to direct the attention of the House to the nature of the Doneraile conspiracy. About the year 1821, it is familiar to all who know Ireland, that the entire of the southern districts of that country were in a disturbed state. Political acrimony and agitation amongst the Catholics had ceased on the occasion of the King's visit to Ireland, but afterwards, when the hopes which were excited by that event had faded away, the country became extremely discontented. In some parts of the South the discontent actually broke out into open rebellion; and this was put down partly by force, partly by the arm of the law, and also I will say in a great degree by others, who, to avoid any civil, I shall distinguish merely as parties who were looking for constitutional relief. Several of the parties engaged in these disturbances were in a state of outlawry, and amongst the parts of Ireland so disturbed, and in which many of these outlaws were to be found, was the neighbourhood of Doneraile. There were many there against whom informations had been sworn, and who were, I believe, capable of committing any crime whatever. There resided in that neighbourhood a magistrate, Mr. Bond Lowe, a useful and an active justice of the peace, who, in the discharge of his duty, attempted the apprehension of these bad characters. The consequence was, that conspiracies were formed against his life, and that he was threatened, but actual attempts to take away his life were more than once made. There were also other parties involved in these conspiracies, but I fear it will turn out that those who were thus involved became so through the means of the parties whom they themselves employed, for, after the year 1821, this Patrick Daly was taken into employment by certain magistrates, who thought it fair to keep him as a spy, and receive information by his means. I will now put it to the House, whether it is likely that this man would continue to receive pay unless he made discoveries, and whether it is likely that he would not make discoveries sooner than lose his situation. Hear, hear, hear. This is the man for whose depositions I am about to move. The House should be aware that on or about the 20th January, when Dr. Norcott, a physician, was returning from a party with his daughter, the carriage in which he rode was fired at, and his coachman wounded in the shoulder. That attempt had been made on the 20th Jan. Another conspiracy, having the same object in view, was entered into on the 28th of February. Mr. B. Lowe, it was determined, should be murdered on

the 20th of March, and I would wish the House to bear in its recollection that Daly, the Magistrate's hired spy, had given no information to any living person of this affair in time to prevent the fatal consequences which it threatened. The ruffians put this plan into execution at a place called John's Wood, and on that occasion, although Mr. Lowe escaped, his horse was severely wounded in the shoulder. The next date in the history of these black events is the 27th of April. The life of Mr. Bond Lowe was then again signed at, but the presence of his friend, Mr. Nagle, whom the conspirators were unwilling to injure, saved his life. This occurred at the time of the fair of Rathlara. After all these reiterated conspiracies, the informer took a higher flight in the objects of his denunciation. Amongst other respectable individuals whom he sought to implicate in these designs was Mr. Daniel Clancy, a magistrate, and as respectable and amiable an individual as could be found in the community. Persons named Leary, Connor, Shino, Murphy, and others, were also implicated. Three of these were brought to trial, and were tried before me. I beg to call the attention of the House to the characters of these individuals. They were small farmers—men of industrious habits—men of respectability, and the more deserving of admiration and sympathy, as they had raised themselves from the humblest lot by the exertions of their own hands. And let me tell this House that it is most important that persons of that character, should be protected in Ireland, because wherever they abound whiteboyism declines. Hear, hear. I was counsel for those men, and I am not ashamed to say that my heart's best feelings were warmly enlisted in their cause. I wish to say that I do not mean to cast the slightest imputation upon the jury which tried those persons. The first was exclusively Protestant, and returned a verdict rapidly, perhaps too rapidly, of guilty against Leary. In the second jury were five or six Catholics. The major part of these were for conviction, some for more and some for less; one man, a Catholic, was for total acquittal—he was opposed by his brother Catholics, but he held out for two days, when one of the jurors became ill, and they were all dismissed. The third case was one of the Catholics were entirely exonerated, and the Catholics were entirely acquitted. Hear, hear, hear. It was exclusively Protestant, and almost instantaneously acquitted the prisoners. Hear, hear, hear. In consequence of this verdict, the other man who had been convicted, were respiced; although the judge intimated to them that their case was hopeless, none were executed—all were transported; and it will be a subject worthy of future consideration whether that punishment might not be considered incommensurate with their ambiguous guilt. On the third trial I come to Patrick Daly, the principal witness for the crown. He swore that Leary, Connor, Murphy, and the other conspirators, had determined to murder Bond Lowe, on his return, from the fair of Kildare; that a death-warrant for this murder was written out, and signed by the chief conspirators or committee-men. Mr. Baron Pearce, father handed me the depositions of this same man, taken before the magistrates on the 29th of April, 1829. That was in the interval between the conspiracy and its execution. I now put it to the consideration of every Member of this House, could that individual have sworn the truth when giving his depositions, and not have mentioned this fact of the death-warrant, and of the fair of Kildare? If the evidence on this point was true, the depositions must have been false. But these depositions and informations are part of the secrets of the crown in Ireland. In England, it is true, an accused individual is informed of the details of the charge against him; but, in Ireland, he seldom knows any thing of the matter, unless by surmise, or except he be guilty. Hear, hear, hear. But, Sir, in this case, such was the result of the production of these depositions, the accused man was at once acquitted. And, here I complain that the leading counsel for the crown had held in his brief that very document, and at the moment when he was seeking the capital conviction of the man who were at once exculpated by its production. Hear, hear, and cheers. This is a question of propriety, but I cannot acquiesce in the justice or humanity of withholding a fair chance of exculpation from an unfortunate wretch when remitting on the very brink of eternity. Cheers. On this principle I have acted in my own case. I am not often the prosecutor, but where I am, I repudiate such evidence as I have just noticed. I could not think myself justified in seeking a conviction where I did not feel perfectly satisfied as to the guilt of the accused. If this be the duty of a private professional individual how much more imperatively does it not become that of the crown? Hear, hear, hear. Its object should not be the infliction of punishment, but a fair administration of justice. Hear, hear.—Again, then, I complain of the suppression on the part of the crown counsel, of that which the judge thought it his duty to produce. Hear, hear, hear. I will do him the justice, however, to admit that he had on that occasion the assistance of three Learned Gentlemen of the Irish Bar, whom I take it to be granted were aware of the contents of these depositions. To the characters of Sergeant Gould, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Greou I willingly bear my testimony; more humane and excellent Gentlemen cannot exist. But if Gentlemen will maintain the validity, as a practice, of this custom of regarding evidence and depositions, surely they will concur with me in introducing a bill into this House, the object of which shall be to correct so objectionable a mode of proceeding. Cheers. There were several circumstances which showed that the Learned Gentleman must have been aware of the contradiction between the testimony that Daly would give in court and the circumstances he had stated in his deposition. Amongst these was the fact, that he told the jury that Patrick Daly would be confirm-

ed by a boy, a relative of his, named Owen Daly, whom he had taken into the tent, and ordered to mark the writing of the warrant on paper. Now, when that fact was to be sworn to by Patrick Daly, and to be confirmed by Owen Daly, some time after it was said to have occurred, it was almost impossible that the Learned Gentleman should not have remarked its entire omission in the deposition of that witness—hear, hear!—a deposition made within two days after the occurrence. Yet, I ask, did Daly state this fact in his deposition? He alluded neither to the person nor the act—hear, hear. I call, then, for the papers containing the depositions of this Daly—hear, hear, hear. I call on the House to support me in my demands by the claims of humanity—by the anxiety—the suffering—the agony that unfortunate accused but acquitted individual endured in the dock where he long stood on trial for the life which a perjured witness was swearing away. Cheers. I never quarrelled with Government for these proceedings. If the depositions were accurate, it had the effect of releasing to liberty, and to the enjoyment of their rights, many innocent men; I only blame the conduct of the leading counsel respecting the depositions I have alluded to. Such is my case—all I ask for is these depositions, and the notes of the Learned Judge who conducted this trial. Is it intended to produce these documents? I have been taunted on this subject—hear, hear, hear. I now ask those who have taunted me, and those who have applauded them, whether they will now meet the question fairly, and accede to my demand. Cheers. I have asked for the notes of Baron Pennefather—and here I cannot avoid bearing testimony to the admirable demeanour of that excellent judge. I feel happy in paying a just tribute to the companion of my youth, but who has been raised by his merits to a station far above my humble rank; but never in any country or time has the Bench been graced with a more admirable union of erudition and humanity. With his notes I should feel satisfied, but, to avoid any invidious feeling, I extend my application to those of both judges who presided at the commission of Doneraile.—Why do I ask for these documents? Because I wish to have the best evidence to produce to the House in support of my statement. I wish to produce testimony "of an excellent man."—Am I to be told that an application for a judge's notes is novel? I know that I have legal authority opposed to me on this point—the authority of a man whose independence and extensive acquirements in his profession I sincerely admire, though I differ from him in political feelings.—But I beg the House to consider that in every case which occurs at the Old Bailey, or at the sessions throughout the country which is laid before the jury, the judge's notes are called for and submitted without the slightest exception. If, then, these documents are at the command of the executive, I ask shall there be any difficulty in submitting them to this House? Hear, hear.—The judges themselves are constantly in the habit of calling for each other's notes. When the Lord Chancellor or the Master of the Rolls direct their chambers call for the judge's notes. Why, then, should there be such difficulty when this House requires them? And am I not justified in calling for the highest evidence in this case? Is it fair to meet this case by a mere canvassing of Daly's evidence without the documents? I submit not. I say that every Member of this House should have the details of that evidence in his hands. Hear, hear. I have been reproached with not having introduced the subject sooner. I confess I feel regret that it should be now necessary for me to do so. I did wish that the subject might have been buried in oblivion with all the angry feelings to which it has given occasion; but, as far as regards delay on my part, I have only to say that I could not bring the subject forward with propriety until after the late Cork Assizes. One of the men involved in the Doneraile conspiracy was then tried, and it was not prudent to enter on this case until his fate should have been decided—hear, hear.—If I felt impelled to agitate this matter at all, it was because I had occasion to observe and to regret that certain invidious distinctions had not as yet been suppressed—because I was compelled to witness political and religious differences in some degree, perpetuated. Thank God, however, those distinctions are now gradually and inevitably, and in spite of the exertions of the evil minded, subsiding! Thank God those differences which have separated man from man are fading away before the operations of that glorious measure to which I hope I may be considered to have contributed in some humble degree, even though it were through the means of excitement and agitation. Loud cheers. Mr. O'Connell then thanked the House for its great indulgence—for the silent attention and exceeding courtesy with which it had heard his observations.—The Honourable and Learned Gentleman concluded by moving for copies of the several depositions, or informations, sworn by Patrick Daly, one of the witnesses examined at the special commission held in Cork upon the trial of the Doneraile conspirators, and also for the notes of the Learned Judge who presided at the said trial.

Mr. HUME seconded the motion. The question having been put from the chair, Mr. DOHERTY said, that if the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had occasion to apologise to the House, and to thank them for their patient attention, he (Mr. Doherty) sincerely felt that he himself had greater occasion for their indulgence. It was with sincerity he said that he regretted to be obliged to go into a statement of the circumstances of this case. If the question involved only his personal character—though never was a charge made more serious or more affecting the character of a professional man than that of knowing a witness for the crown to have sworn falsely and to be perjured; and yet with all that knowledge permitting him to go on giving testimony that

affected the lives of men on their trial. If this were a question affecting his personal character only, he might be less anxious about it, although well justified in taking all means to repel the charge; but here he had to defend the administration of justice in Ireland from the charges which were made against it by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman. In doing that he had to go through a wide range of facts and circumstances; but he would certainly do his best to condense the case as much as possible; and he assured the House he would keep within the limits of moderation—a moderation which he ever observed. Hear, hear. He would not be excusable if he did not, for there was nothing in this case to alter his conduct. He was there with a just and an indignant sense of an attempt made, for the first time, to establish an appeal from the jurists of Ireland to that House, and that without the consent of witnesses to be called before the House before they would pronounce their verdict upon men who were already acquitted. Hear, hear, hear. He thought the charge was against himself directly for his conduct in the case, in having gone on with the examination of a witness, whom he knew to be perjured, in order to get, at all events, a verdict against the prisoners. With the special commission he had nothing to do—whether that commission was wise and expedient or not, he was not called upon to say; but it was due to the justice of the country and to the respectable gentlemen against whose lives the conspiracy was formed, to investigate the facts.—When the special commission was sent down, he was also sent by the Government of Ireland to conduct the inquiry. He knew nothing of that part of his country before—was never before in it. When he reached Cork, he and the respectable gentlemen who were with him, set themselves to work diligently for days before the trials to examine the witnesses for the crown, and, in stating to the House the course to be adopted, he should be able to show how futile and groundless was the charge brought against him. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) thought that the accusation of the prisoners and the principal case against them rested on the evidence of Patrick Daly, the accomplice. There were other witnesses, not accomplices, who confirmed him in every point, and the jury, after a minute charge from the judge, Mr. Baron Pennefather—and he concurred in the praise bestowed upon that learned person by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman—after a minute charge from the judge, and after due deliberation, the jury brought in a verdict of guilty upon the first day, and that too, although the judge had on the Bench before him, the important document, for a copy of which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman now called. What he (Mr. Doherty) was accused of withholding from the jury was the deposition of Patrick Daly. But he maintained, that without that deposition there was evidence enough to convict the prisoner, although from that deposition on a succeeding day the judge saw enough to direct the acquittal of another prisoner. What were the facts? At one fair of Rathlara some gentlemen of the county were marked out, and decreed to be murdered. One was Mr. Bond Lowe, for being an active magistrate. A second was Mr. Cragh, for being a severe landlord. A third was Admiral Evans, for having made a speech in this House against the Catholics. He forgot who the fourth was. That a conspiracy should be deliberately formed against the lives of gentlemen in this country for such causes, and that by men in good condition too, deserving the style of Mr. would be surprising; but it was not at all surprising in Ireland—men above Burke and Leary were in that conspiracy. The depositions of Daly were not produced on the first trial. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman took credit to himself for not having made this charge before the last Assizes, from a fear of exciting a prejudice. Any body conversant with the administration of justice might know that pending any trial it would be wrong to agitate a question that affected the justice of a case. But at those last Assizes other persons were convicted before that same judge, who was the presiding judge at the special commission, and for that very offence—some were also acquitted, and those who were convicted were recommended to mercy by the jury, the peace of the country not then requiring the example of an execution. But if the Hon. and Learned Gentleman refrained from exciting prejudice in Ireland by a speech upon this subject in that House, he did not observe the same moderation in Ireland; for during the very assizes in Cork he did make a speech upon the subject at a public dinner. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman did give the benefit of his talents to the prisoners, and he had a triumph in their acquittal; but what cause of triumph could be equal to that in their conviction?—he who went down merely at the desire of the Government to conduct the investigation. He did not triumph, and he had no motive for triumph. He, who was now charged upon this offence, was taunted in the open courts in Cork with producing in the hands of the police for the Borriokane affair evidence which was favourable to be accused. The Hon. Gent. here gave an account of a conversation he had with the Rev. Mr. Spain, a priest, relative to the evidence that he should produce against the police for the Borriokane affair. The priest told him not to produce Dr. Heslie by any means, for the people would not be satisfied; but, after the examination of the other witnesses, he (Mr. Doherty) put Dr. Heslie in the box, as he saw the whole affair, and was a gentleman of education, and without any bias—it was his evidence ultimately that worked the acquittal of the accused. And it was for that he was openly taunted in Cork—it was for that he was lauded by the press of Ireland and in public speeches made in Ireland. It was in Cork he was convicted in Cork, was he to blame the Hon. and Learned Gent. ? Then, if one prisoner was acquitted, was it to be said that he should not

have been put on his trial, and was he (Mr. Doherty) to be taunted with calling witnesses to inquire into his guilt or innocence?—calling again to the withholding of the deposition at the trial at Cork, the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen observed that they had the fact of the writing in the tent proved by others besides Patrick Daly. It was proved by Owen Daly who, seemed unconscious of his iniquity, and it was proved by a man (Gawad) in his cross examination, who stated that it was an engagement that a cow about to be sold should give so many quarts of milk,—but the fact of the writing was proved. The fact of the conspiracy was not attempted to be denied; it was proved by the intimation given to Mr. Lowe's steward, who was entrusted to get his master home from the fair of Kildare, lest he should be murdered. It was proved by the firing at Mr. Lowe,—by the attack on Dr. Norcott's carriage, which was mistaken for that of Admiral Evans, and which had nine bullets sent through it. The meeting of the four committee men, as they were called, in the tent at the fair of Rathlara, was proved—the writing between them was proved. Now let the House think Mr. Burke was one of those four men who was tried and acquitted at the commission. It was proved that at the last Assizes this man was at Cork, and he would have been the best evidence as to the nature of the writings said to have been signed by himself and the others in the tent, yet he was never called, and the circumstance did not, of course, except the notice of the Learned Judge who tried the case. To the manner in which the Honourable and Learned Member had now brought forward his motion, he had nothing to object. But he did complain of the insidious attacks which had been so frequently directed against his character, under different circumstances, and in other places, when he could not defend himself from aspersion. How ever it might be calculated to prejudice him for a season to public estimation. Unhappily the general administration of justice, be it ever so good, had always something to encounter from unpopularity in Ireland. These charges were therefore peculiarly injurious in their nature, and consequently deserved the more signal reprobation. To prove the disinterested spirit which had actuated himself, it was right he should mention that he offered on the first day of the Commission at Cork to fee counsel for the prisoners, when he was informed that the Honourable and Learned Gentleman, whose services they had retained was precluded from attending. At a dinner which was given to that Honourable Member at Carrick-on-Suir, on the 21st of October, he had thought proper to make his conduct at the trials of Borriokane the subject of marked animadversion, concluding with an announcement of his determination to call him to a severe account in the House. On what principle, he now asked, could the Honourable and Learned Gentleman justify this system of argument before a populace but too prone, as he well knew, to act on the dictates of impulse, and gratify an imaginary vengeance? The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had spoken of abstaining from bringing the Doneraile conspiracy before the House at an early stage of the session; but he could have wished that the same forbearance had regulated his conduct out of doors at an antecedent period. This, however, was not the course which he had pursued; for, but three days after these trials, the Honourable and Learned Member, at a dinner given to him in Yougha, on the 1st of November, had said that "the first speech of the Solicitor-General was but the mere hallooing of the country gentleman against the wretched peasantry." Hear, hear. Was this the style in which a member of a liberal profession should have spoken of a public officer, who had in appearance daily amongst these very peasantry in the discharge of a painful, arduous, and important duty? Hear, hear. That gentleman had the experience of 32 years, which must have taught him how prompt in obedience his humble countrymen would be found, when their fiery passions were excited and directed against a particular object, by one whose authority unfortunately they respected so much. It was hardly to be wondered at if such a class thus instigated were induced to perpetrate the worst offences of which a court of justice could take cognizance. The Solicitor-General next adverted to the implied censure which the member for Clare had cast on the selection of jurors at those trials, and disclaimed having exercised the slightest partiality in favour of Protestants as jurors, having considered the case to be quite unconnected with political or religious prejudices. In justification of his own conduct, he should only state what passed between him and a gentleman who stood by his party so long as there was any necessity for distinguishing Protestants and Catholics by such appellations; but who had forgotten political animosities when all distinctions were merged in participation of common privileges—be alluded to Mr. Sheil. That Learned Gentleman had expressed his regret that the leading names on the sheriff's panel were Protestants, and recommended that those names should be struck off, until the Catholics at the bottom were placed first, in order to create an impression amongst the peasantry that they would be certain of having a fair measure of justice. To this he had replied that the strictest impartiality should be exercised, and that no party should have cause to complain of an exclusive selection to the prejudice of any. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had also taunted, at a public dinner, the name of Edward Morrough, the directing juror, whom he described as the honoured instrument of saving many lives, and by implication pointed out the remainder as marks for obloquy and odium. In conclusion, the Hon. and Learned Gentleman protested against the principle of converting that House into a court of judicature, on cases which had been decided upon by the proper tribunals. Such a course was unfair to all parties,—to the official conductors of the proceedings, and to the presiding judges. If it was to be done, why, he again

(For continuation see Fourth Page.)

LONDON POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Tuesday Mr Tobias Burke, a traveler in the employ of Messrs. Swain and Co., the distillers at Holborn-bridge, was brought before Mr Alderman Garratt, on a warrant, charging him with neglecting to maintain Mary his wife, he being able to do so, either wholly or in part, whereby she became chargeable to the parish of St. Sepulchre.

Mr Miller, the assistant overseer, stated, that Mrs Burke having fallen as a casual pauper on their parish, and understanding that her husband held a situation in the city which enabled him to support her, they brought him before Sir John Perring a few weeks ago. It was then proposed that she should receive 8d per diem, on condition that she should be kept a close prisoner in the workhouse. At that time it was ascertained that Mrs Burke was little better than a common prostitute, but she repentedly denied the truth of the all-gations against her. Since that hearing, however, Mr Miller had waited upon the several tanyards with whom she had lived as a servant during the last seven years, and from every one he learnt that she bore an irreproachable character. In consequence of this, and being informed that her husband enjoyed a salary of no less than £250 a year, the parish officers thought they ought not to convert their workhouse into a prison, and therefore refused to keep her in the house.

The Magistrate remarked Mrs Burke was a healthy looking woman, and asked why she did not continue in service, instead of applying to the parish.

Mr Miller said he was sure the Alderman did not mean to lay down a rule so injurious to public morals, as that if a man chose to desert his wife, she should not be able to call on him for support, if she were able to work.

Mr Harmer's clerk, for the defendant, observed that Mrs Burke had no cause for preferring this complaint, as 7s per week had been offered to her; but her object appeared to be, to get her story into the newspapers, for the purpose of injuring her husband.

The Alderman thought 7s per week was an ample allowance, and that the case ought to end here.

Mr Miller, however, was anxious to go into it a good deal more at length, and with the Alderman's permission, put several questions to Mrs Burke, the substance of her replies to which was that she was married to the defendant 15 years ago, and had two children. She received a fortune of 500l., and some years after their marriage they came to London. Shortly after their arrival, Mr Burke got into a habit of stopping out, not only nights but weeks, and in about six months he left her altogether. He then married a lady at the west end of the town, in possession of a fortune of 25,000l., and was subsequently tried at the Old Bailey for bigamy, convicted and sentenced to transportation. A brother of the defendant, who swore on the trial that he was not present at the prisoner's marriage with Mrs Burke or any one else (although he was the person who witnessed the marriage), was indicted for perjury, and transported also.

The Alderman was anxious to learn the exact amount of the defendant's income, and questioned the son of one of the defendant's employers on the subject, but he was unable to state the amount.

Mr Burke himself stated his salary was only 100l. a year, with an allowance for a horse and gig.

The Alderman finally fixed the weekly allowance at 7s, and it was arranged that the money should be paid at Mr Harmer's office.

Mr Burke then appealed to the magistrate to exert his authority or influence with the Press to prevent his character from being ruined.

Mr Alderman Garratt declined interfering. He had never yet attempted to exercise any control over the Press.

Mr Burke said Sir John Perring had in the former instance granted him a private hearing.

Mr Alderman Garratt said he could not yield him a private hearing, because he thought it should be granted only where something peculiarly indelicate must be exposed, or where the public could have no concern. The present case was of a different kind, for in the moral character of individuals the public were concerned. If any mischief ensued from publication, it would be only one of the consequences of his own conduct. Mr Burke then withdrew.

MANSON HOUSE.—Mary Cole was charged with having robbed her grandmother, Anne Foster, of seventeen sovereigns. The old woman is upwards of 80 years of age. Her daughter, the mother of Mary Cole, was charged with having received the sovereigns, knowing them to have been stolen.

The prosecutrix, who is an Irish woman stated that her husband, who was in his 75th year, had been for many years, and was still carman to the house of Alderman Garratt. They had between them laid up 17 sovereigns, which they kept in a chest, for the purpose of "burying themselves decently," when it should please God to call them. Mary Cole, their grand-daughter, had been brought up at their expense, until she was 12 years old. On Friday week she came to their lodging, and asked leave to sleep there, as her father "had promised to kill her," if she went home. As she was the old woman's own flesh and blood partly, Mrs Foster had her to sleep with herself; and at about 10 o'clock the next morning left her to take care of the room, while she (the old woman) went to market. On her return home, Mrs Foster found that her grand-daughter was gone, and that the chest in which the money had been kept was wrenched open with a poker, and plundered of all the cash. The old woman bitterly lamented the robbery, particularly as she and her husband, who, she said, was an honest man, and deserved a better fate, must now be buried by the parish, and as they had always been most kind to the thief and her mother.

Catherine Cole—What has my mother to say against me? I never done anything against the old woman. Mr Foster—Plenty against you, Katty. I met you in the street, and you told me that Mary robbed me of 17 sovereigns, and that you had 10 of them keeping for me in rosemary-lane, if I'd forgive her, and not go against her. My Lord, I wouldn't tell a lie, for my husband wouldn't be kept at Alderman Thompson's, if he was a thief or a liar; besides, neither of us has long to live in this world, although we won't be able to bury ourselves any more—laughter.

Catherine Cole—God help you, I was drunk at the time, or I never would have said any such nonsense. Mary—Ever robbed you of a farthing, mother. Mrs Foster—Arrah then, Katty, be aisy. Surely you know she robbed me. Sure, didn't you wake me and Paddy store we were dead? Laughter. They did sure enough, your Lordship. Katty's husband wouldn't work a mouse ever since I was robbed, and they've been drinking and dancing my money away a-wonting 'em, and my husband and I must be laid out and have our last quilt put over us by the parish.—It's we that didn't expect to be put under ground in that way. (The old woman, whose skin seemed to lag in water after her face, appeared to be deeply afflicted at the idea of pauper sepulture, and rubbed her dry bony hand across her eyes, in which, however, there appeared to be not the least moisture.)

The officer who apprehended the grand daughter of Mr Foster stated that he found her in her uncle's house, drinking in the midst of a dozen people. There was a large can of port on the table, and a blind fiddler was hard at work, scraping at his instrument in a corner of the room. The whole party seemed to be in the right road to get drunk—laughter.

The Lord Mayor asked whether the girl made any attempt to get away?

The officer said that she had, and that her party had succeeded in concealing her for some time. She was caught in the next house.

Mary Cole was fully committed for the capital offence. Her mother was discharged.

UNION-HALL.—Towards the close of the business of the day, a female of extremely respectable appearance was brought to the office by one of the inspectors of letter L. division, who described that she was observed that morning between the hours of five and six o'clock pacing with an air of melancholy on the banks of the Surrey canal; and the individual who first saw her, believing that she contemplated self-destruction, called a policeman, who, perceiving that she was a good deal agitated, prevailed on her to accompany him to the station near the spot. The inspector said that he was in attendance at the station when the lady was brought in that morning; that her clothes were drenched with rain, and her feet were soaked with wet, as if she had been wandering about the whole of the night. She seemed to be unhappy, and expressed a desire to be set at liberty, but refused to disclose who or what she was, or where she resided. In her possession was found a gold watch, chain, and seals, together with a purse, containing a quantity of silver.

Mr Chambers and Mr Hone both endeavored to extract from her some account of herself, but she refused to disclose any thing relative to her family, than merely that she was the wife of a gentleman, and the mother of ten children.—After a great deal of entreaty on the part of the magistrates, who seemed to take great interest in the fate of the unfortunate lady, she admitted that she escaped on Sunday out of a lunatic asylum, where she had been confined for some time past, and that the very apprehension of her being taken back to the place from whence she had got away terrified her to that degree, that she had made up her mind to destroy herself rather than be again subjected to what she had already experienced.

The magistrates asked her to disclose the asylum from which she escaped, telling her at the same time that she need be under no apprehension, for she should not be taken there again, unless she wished to go. This, however, she refused to disclose, under the dread of being again locked up in the asylum.

The magistrates were at a loss how to act under the circumstances; they however agreed, that until further inquiries were made relative to the case, it would be improper to permit her to go at large, and she was accordingly conveyed to a house called the "Bell," in the neighbourhood, with directions to the landlord, that every care should be taken of her, until her friends were informed of the circumstances under which she was found that morning.

During the time she was at this office, she spoke in a perfectly rational manner, and exhibited no symptoms of insanity.

QUEEN SQUARE.—Thomas Broad, an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital, was charged by his wife with assaulting her in a most violent manner. The complainant stated that her husband had latterly got into very bad company, and was continually getting drunk. On the previous night she was endeavouring to get him home, when he beat her very severely.

Mr White (to the defendant)—Pray what work do you do for your living?—Defendant: Why, your Worship, I goe a hacting at the theatres.

At which of the theatres may you have an engagement?—Sometimes at Ashtley's, the Coburg, and several others.

Pray what parts do you enact?—"I goe on the stage as a soldier, when they wants me," replied the defendant, holding himself upright, to give a specimen of his abilities, "at 2s. a night."

And then you get drunk with the money. I am sure if the managers of the theatres knew your character, they would not employ you.

The actor was ordered to find securities for his future good behaviour.

The Duke of Wellington's house at Hyde Park-corner was originally built by Lord Bathurst. After it was finished the late King visited Lord Bathurst, and having looked about the house, his Majesty said, with reference to its situation—"Well, well, I must congratulate your lordship on your promotion." Lord Bathurst, thinking his Majesty had changed the subject, regretted that he was not aware to what allusion was made. "O yes," said the King, "you have had a conspicuous promotion—you are now master-master-general of dust for the western district."—Morning Journal.

There are no men in England who ought to wish for Reform so anxiously as the working clergy of the Church of England—we are all oppressed—but they are over-pressed and insulted more than any men that ever lived in the world. The clergy in America—I mean in free America, not in our beggarly colonies where clerical insolence and partially prevail still more than here—I mean in the United States, where every man gives what he pleases, and no more—the clergy of the episcopal church are a hundred times better off than the working clergy are here. They are, also, much more respected, because their order has not to bear the blame of enormous exactions; which exactions here are swallowed up by the aristocracy and their dependents, but which swallowings are imputed to every one bearing the name of parson. Throughout the whole country, I have maintained the necessity and the justice of resuming the church property; but I have never failed to say, that I know of no more meritorious and ill-used men than the working clergy of the Established Church.—Cobbett.

PARSONS AND POVERTY. Yesterday morning (Sunday the 25th), I walked out to the village of Knighton, two miles on the Bosworth road, where I breakfasted, and then walked back. This morning I walked out to Hailstone, nearly three miles on the Lutterworth road, and got my breakfast there. You have nothing to do but to walk through these villages, to see the cause of the increase of the jails. Standing on the hill at Knighton, you see the three ancient and lofty and beautiful spires rising up at Leicester; you see the river winding down through a broad bed of the most beautiful meadows that man ever set his eyes on; you see a bright verdure covering all the land, even to the tops of the hills, with here and there a little wood, as if made by God to give variety to the beauty of the scene, for the river brings the coal in abundance, for fuel, and the earth gives the brick and the tile in abundance. But go down into the villages, invited by the spires, rising up among the trees in the dells, at scarcely ever more than a mile or two apart; invited by these spires, go down into these villages, view the large, and once the most beautiful, churches, see the parson's house, large, and in the midst of pleasure gardens; and then look at the miserable sheds in which the laborers reside! Look at these hovels a mile and a half of straw; bits of glass or of old oil-cans, without frames or hinges, frequently, but merely stuck in the mud wall. Enter them, and look at the bits of chairs or stools; the wretched boards tacked together, to serve for a table; the floor of pebbles, broken brick, or of the bare ground; look at the ticks of the wretched linens; and then wonder, if you can, that the jails and dungeons and treadmill increase, and that a standing army and barracks are become the favorite establishments of England!—Id.

ARMAGH COUNTY MEETING—SPIRIT DUMPIES. On Monday, there was a numerous and respectable meeting of the landed proprietors, merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists, and other inhabitants of the County of Armagh, assembled in the Court House to consider the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of the contemplated change in the relative duties of some of the spirits and rum.—Marcus Synnot, Esq. High Sheriff, in the Chair.

The Earl of Gosford (Governor of the County) made a very energetic speech, and in conclusion moved a series of resolutions, condemning the proposed increase of duty on corn spirits.

The resolutions passed unanimously. Lord Acheson moved a petition on this subject, which was unanimously adopted.

Lord Acheson having been called to the chair, (thanks were returned to the High Sheriff, and the meeting separated.)

SANGUINARY AFFRAY AT KILBEGGAN.—TWO PERSONS KILLED AND FIVE BADLY WOUNDED. At the fair of Kilbeggan, county Westmeath, a few days ago, there was a riot between two parties of the country people. The police were called out by the chief constable, and, without any orders from a magistrate, fired and killed two persons, and wounded five others.

This distressing affair has caused a frightful sensation in the neighborhood where the event occurred. The people call aloud for justice on the offending police, and have openly declared their dreadful determination, if the police do not punish the slayers of their friends. After burying the deceased, the crowd of men who attended at the funeral, proceeded, we are informed, to the police station, and pulled down the barrack. The Duke of Northumberland, we should hope, will promptly interfere, and institute an immediate inquiry into this "outward" circumstance. If he do not, much blood may be spilled.—Freeman's Journal.

DUELLING IN AMERICA. Navy Department, March 30, 1830. Sir.—It has been proved to my satisfaction, that Lieutenants Edward Byrne, and Hampton Westcott, Passed Midshipman, Charles H. Duryee, and Midshipman Charles G. Hunter, of the Navy of the United States, were recently concerned in a duel, which took place between the late named officer and William Miller, jun. of Philadelphia, which resulted fatally to the latter. I respectfully recommend to you that the names of the said officers, Edward Byrne, Hampton Westcott, C. H. Duryee, and Charles G. Hunter, be erased from the list of officers of the Navy of the United States.

I am, very respectfully, yours, &c. JOHN BRANCH. To the President of the United States. Let the above named officers of the Navy be stricken from the roll. ANDREW JACKSON. March 31, 1830. The landlord of the Dolphin Hotel, Chichester, a few days since had a turtle, which weighed 336 lb, measuring 36 in. in length, and a yard in breadth; the incredible number of 2,000 eggs, were taken out of it, some of them as large as hen's eggs.—Globe.

THE WORKING CLERGY.

On Sunday night last, one of the most tremendous events happened in Sunderland harbour that ever occurred there. About a quarter past eight o'clock, the Durham packet, which was lying loaded ready for sea, broke from her moorings in consequence of the heavy fresh which was blowing rapidly down the harbour. This ship was hurried with dreadful impetuosity against the text tier of ships, which were at once driven from their moorings; and in a few minutes every ship which was moored on the south side of the Wear, below the ferry boat landing pier, was drifting towards the sea. The vessels, however, stopped near Hardcastle's slip, and formed a complete dam across the river for nearly half an hour, during which time the water rose several feet. At last a sloop situated about the centre of the fleet was forced out by the extreme violence of the flood, and immediately the whole of the ships drifted to the entrance of the harbour, where they grounded and stopped, the tide being out. The damage done was immense. It is calculated that at least from 65 to 75 ships have suffered more or less.—The scene is truly heart-rending—ships distressed, bowsprit lost, vessels in a state of complete wreck, and six or eight sunk, presents a distressing appearance. The number of keels sunk in the harbour and driving out to sea and lost has not been accurately ascertained, but it is very great. Lord Londonderry's sailing ship is lying sunk in the river. On the north side of the river, a ship which was being built on, was blown, or rather her supporters have been washed from under her. The damage, however, with this exception, was entirely among the ships lying on the south side of the river. We are sorry to add, that the master of the Windham unfortunately got both his legs broken in the midst of the confusion on Sunday night.—Tyne Mercury.

SEA SERPENT IN GEORGIA.

The following account of a Sea Serpent in Georgia is published in the Charleston Courier:—Capt. Diano, of the schooner Eagle, who arrived here on Saturday, from Fattle River, has furnished us with the following particulars, to the truth of which he declares himself willing, with his whole crew, to make affidavit. On Monday, the 22d inst. (ten o'clock, a m. when about one mile inside St. Simons' Bar, endeavouring to beat out, observed, at the distance of 300 yards, a large object resembling an alligator, occasionally moving along in the same course with the vessel, and at times lying motionless on the surface. Captain Diano finding himself likely to approach very near this strange visitor, charged a musket with ball, and tacked to run within 20 or 25 yards of him, at a moment when he was lying perfectly still, and apparently unconcerned. Capt. Diano deliberated a moment at the back of the land, the only part then exposed, and fired—the ball evidently taking effect. Instantly, to the use of a last shout and apprehension of the crew, the monster sprang himself, and made directly for the vessel, contracting his body, and giving two or three tremendous sweeps with his tail as he passed, the first striking the stem, and producing a shock which was very sensibly felt by all on board. On seeing his approach, the Captain jumped upon his deck load of cotton, and the whole crew including the man at the helm, were out less promptly in consulting their safety.—They all had a fair opportunity to observe this monstrous being as upwards of 70 feet in length—his body as large, or larger than a 60 gal on cask of a grey colour, shaped like an eel, without any visible fins, and apparently covered with scales—the back being full of joints or humps, the head and mouth resembling those of an alligator—the former about 10 feet long, and as large as a hog-head. A smaller one of like appearance was observed at a greater distance, which vanished on the firing of the shot; but both were afterwards seen together, passing the North Breaker, where they finally disappeared.

Captain Diano says he saw a similar creature off Doubly, about four years since, at which he fired three shots, but without obtaining quite as familiar an interview as in the present instance. He believes that this formidable nondescript has strength to injure seriously, if not totally destroy, a vessel of the Eagle's size, by a single blow fairly given, and does himself very fortunate in the result of this encounter. He related his market before his enemy disappeared, but it was only in self defence, as he felt no disposition to renew the contest with so potent an adversary.

Captain Diano states that he could not have been deceived in the general appearance of this marine polyp, and that it differed altogether from any species of whale or other inhabitant of the deep which he had ever before seen, with the exception mentioned above.

AMICABLE CLUB IN AN UPROAR. On Monday last the Club met at one of their periodical symposia. At these orgies of friend-ship, we understand that two eminent functionaries of the City afforded a fantastic illustration of the character and objects of the institution. A difference of opinion arose between them, which speedily matured into a contradiction, and followed by an impeachment of veracity, that was conveyed in an emphatic and monosyllabic form, and we were it from an eye-witness, that a "knock down" was the result, which was only a natural incident to the profession of one of the civic disputants. The result of the brawl was, that both the High Sheriffs of the City of Dublin have been bound over to keep the peace. The knocker down, the knocked down, and vice versa.—D. E. Post.

The apprehension of the notorious key Solomons has, according to the Van Dieman's Land paper, given the greatest satisfaction. The domestic arrangements of his family had been viewed with jealousy by many industrious well behaved persons in unfortunate circumstances, who were at a loss to reconcile the apparent injustice of a certain marked indulgence they received, that had been refused to other and much more deserving objects; it is evident Ikey Solomons has been caught in his own trap. The warrant for his apprehension arrived on Sunday, and was put in force the next day, when he was lodged in the jail, where he is carefully watched, until he embarks for England, there to abide the due course of law.—London Paper.

COURT OF REQUESTS, LONDON. TALLEYMAN.—Mr Jackson, the respectable game-maker in Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, was summoned before the Commissioners of the Court of Requests (in King's-gate-street) at the suit of Messrs. Maseley and Co., linen drapers, who sought to recover £117s., the balance of an account which originally amounted to £7 odd, he is sick, hose Hannels, &c. &c. had by the wife of the defendant, for her use and benefit, from the plaintiff, upon tally.

A young man, in the service of the plaintiff, produced the original bill, upon the back of which were indorsed the different payments, by weekly instalments, that had been made by Mr Jackson, leaving the balance, or thereabouts, now sought to be recovered, unpaid.

Mr Jackson, in great irritation, said, "this is the first time that I ever saw that bill. I never know any thing about it, I declare to God. I will not pay it. Such a set of fellows ought not to be allowed to carry on such a ravenous system."

The Chairman—Mr Jackson, keep yourself quiet; be composed. Mr Jackson.—It is impossible. Who the devil can bear such an imposition!

Chairman—You shall have justice done you.—If you have not had the goods, you shall not pay for them. Compose yourself. Mr Jackson (foaming at the mouth)—A set of rascals!

Chairman (handing the account)—Mr Jackson, look at that account, and tell me what articles are charged there that you object to.

Mr Jackson (placing his spectacles on his nose)—Thirteen yards of silk! Thirteen! Why, what a scandalous thing. I won't pay! My wife never had a silk gown in her life. She is content with a good cotton one. Laughter. If I pay may I—

Chairman—Your wife could tell us more about it than you, Mr Jackson. Why didn't you bring her with you?—Mr Jackson, I did not like to expose her. She never had it, I know; and I won't pay.

Chairman—Fetch your wife, Mr Jackson. Mr Jackson—A set of rascals. Here they let a foolish woman have a bill of goods amounting to four or five pounds, and before they can reach home, in many cases, they are left at the pawnbrokers, and the money spent in gin, then the poor husband is summoned, and if he don't pay, he is shipped into Whitechapel street. (Here Mr Jackson became so furious that the talliesman, for personal safety, stopped back a few paces.)

The Chairman—Fetch your wife, Mr Jackson. Mr Jackson—Ah, it's all very well to say fetch my wife; she is better where she is. Laughter.

The shopman said Mr Jackson had frequently paid him shillings upon the bill himself, therefore he must have known of it.

This fact was admitted by Mr Jackson; but he declared he had never seen the bill till that moment.

The Chairman held this fact to be a sufficient proof of the justice of the demand, and therefore awarded against Mr Jackson.

At this moment Mr Jackson's passion became quite ungovernable, and in very strong terms he reproached the poor talliesman, designating them as rascals, swindlers, rascals, &c. &c. A question now arose as to how the debt and costs were to be paid into court.

The talliesman said Mr Jackson was a man of large property, and therefore ought to pay it down.

Mr Jackson—If I do, may I be d—d; I'll pay it by instalments to punish you.

It was then ordered that it should be paid at eight shillings a month.

MARKING.—On Tuesday last week an accident occurred in this neighbourhood, which was nearly attended with fatal consequences. A young girl, nearly three years of age, daughter of James Reddie, at Lythrum-mill, while gamboling on the banks of the river Leven, had inadvertently fallen into the water, and remained therein unperceived a whole hour, it was supposed, when she was taken out apparently a lifeless corpse. Dr Paterson was promptly sent for, but a full hour had elapsed before his assistance could be procured, and then, with a laborious and praiseworthy perseverance, by friction, and inflating the lungs with his mouth, (during which he was frequently interrupted by the child's parents and others wishing him to desist from a fruitless attempt to restore animation,) he succeeded, in the course of an hour and a half, to cause respiration and pulsation to appear, and ultimately brought the dead to life. The child is now completely recovered, except the bruises received in rolling over about 500 yards of the rough and stony bed of the river, and also tumbling over a dam of 4 ft. We understand this is the third case of a similar description in which Dr Paterson has succeeded in restoring suspended animation; and hence we are led to augur favourably of his future eminence.—Life Herald.

A gentleman of Washington writing to the Editor of the National Gazette, that having been long afflicted with Tic Douloureux, he relieved himself entirely by cold applications, such as ice, and those which produced constant and speedy eradication. He adds that the most effectual is a cloth tied round the face and kept wet with ether or alcohol. When the malady is chronic, advantage, he thinks, is derived from chewing cloves of garlic.

LORESVITY.—We have observed, in the columns of our contemporaries several extraordinary instances of longevity, but none which can bear a comparison with the following fact, attested by the respectable governor of the Orden workhouse, in this parish. There are now living in that house for the aged, the destitute, and the indigent, thirteen paupers, whose united ages amount to one thousand and fifty years and three months, giving an average of nearly ninety years each.—Hullfax Chronicle.

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Mr. MACCABE begged leave to exercise his privilege, by calling on Mr. John Quinlan for a song.

Mr. QUINLAN was not a professional singer; but he wished not to be worse than another.

Such powers of vision this tory possess, He look'd with one glance to North, South, East, and West.

When royal Napoleon from Europe was sent, Our Financier's spy to St. Helena went.

Sometimes like a night bird unclean, does he croak, And struts like a bravo with poisoned and cloak.

He first taxed the air and the light of the Heavens, He taxed the potatoes by sixes and sevens.

His freedom will one for the newspaper tax, And send it tied up in ten ropes with an axe.

Mr. QUINLAN was loudly and repeatedly cheered at the conclusion of his song, and he then exercised his privilege by calling on Mr. Prendergast to sing.

Mr. PRENDERGAST would not make himself ridiculous by refusing, although he might a risk of making himself ridiculous by complying with his friend's request.

There are the lasses of Pitt-lane, The scowling barge, the saucy Cleary,

Our woes are great—the merchants say That on their autumn quarter day They mean an engine to display.

Who would be a hiring scribe? Who would take a paltry bribe? To write a silly diatribe.

Mr. Prendergast was much applauded when he sat down, but Mr. Pat. Fitzpatrick thought the song was rather melancholy towards the end.

Mr. Fitzpatrick was but an indifferent singer, and did not, at present, devote much of his time to poetical composition, but he fancied he had a song for the present occasion—cleers.

SONG—DICK BARRETT'S PILOT. Air—Good mornin' to your night cap.

Dear Gentlemen, you do no doubt, Expect to hear a verse or two, Composed to please a table rout.

Last night in Killeen's tap room, With many duets around me, One lately from Hovet's snap-room.

Not long since when our Alderman Called Morgan was elected, A chap like Neirgate's whiterman,

Now when the papers strive to worst Their foes and raise a row, boys, With bloody pen approaching first,

Mr. FITZPATRICK begged leave to propose the health of a gentleman whose talents, public spirit, and unceasing devotion to the cause of Ireland had placed him in the very first rank of her patriots.

The Chairman, Richard Barrett, Esq. Air—Remember the Glories of Brian the Brave.

The CHAIRMAN would not occupy their time by making a long speech. He felt grateful to Mr. Fitzpatrick for his eulogy, and to the company for their animosities of their regard, which would seem to say that, however high Mr. Fitzpatrick's compliment might be in its colouring,

Mr. FITZPATRICK requested Mr. Tim Conolly to sing a song, which he wished to excuse himself, but the chairman informed him that no excuse would be accepted.

SONG—THE THOROUGH BRED VARLET. Air—Mull Roa in the morning.

Go search for a thorough-bred varlet, And travel the world all around, So finished a rascal as SCARBLETT.

Mr. N. FITZPATRICK rose and said, Mr. Chairman, you did not ask me to sing a song, and I have a good one cut and dry.

CHAIRMAN—Have patience, Mr. Fitzpatrick. Mr. FITZPATRICK—No, I won't have patience—order, order.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. Fitzpatrick, you must recollect that you were fined a pound at the Catholic Association for some irregularity like the present, and I request you will be quiet.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—Fined agh!—No, but that yellow, sallow, sallow-looking disciple, Dowell O'Reilly, saw me going one day into the office of the Evening Mail, about my lawful business,

CHAIRMAN—Well, you know the Finance Committee sanctioned Mr. Dwyer's application to you for the fine.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—Sanction'd indeed! To be sure they sanctioned it, and what was it they didn't sanction! Didn't they sanction the sending a parcel of shabby attorneys and drabbling lawyers—order, order—to Drogheda, and Duntalk, and Monaghan, and Magheratell, and Wicklow, and Tanderagee, at an expense of twenty guineas a piece and their prog, for arguing cases with some stupid devils of Magistrates that didn't know an Act of Parliament from a bull-stag?—laughter.

Mr. W. B. McCABE—Mr. Chairman, we are perfectly acquainted with the merits of the Finance Committee, I beg leave to say a few words in your vindication. Mr. Fitzpatrick has, in my opinion, attacked them in a very unbecoming manner. Sir, I know the members of that Finance Committee well, and I will be bold to say that a more upright, more disinterested, more laborious, more honourable, a more—

NOTE—John Scott, Lord Earlfort, afterwards Lord Clonsilla, commonly called copper-face Jack. Read a description of him see Curran's recollection in his speech on the trial of that venerable patriot, Hamilton Baynes.

Mr. Fitzpatrick—Bab! Order, order. Great laughter.

Mr. McCABE—This interruption is neither orderly nor gentlemanlike, but I shall now say no more on the subject.

CHAIRMAN—Mr. Fitzpatrick, you are at liberty to sing your song, and indeed I am now sorry that I did not allow you to sing when you first asked permission.

Mr. FITZPATRICK—Well, better late than never, for I have ye all figuring in my song.

SONG—THE PRESS DINNER. Air—Faddy's Wedding.

Was at our great Press Dinner, O; And how so gay, Each green and orange sinner, O;

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Table with 5 columns: Bank Stock, 100 p.c. Con., Do. do. Red, G. D. S. 3 p.c., Do. S. 3 p.c., Do. new 4 p., G. D. S. L. 4, Do. do. 6 p.c., R. Can. St., Gov. Deben. Rows show prices for Friday, Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday.

The Waterford Chronicle. TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1830.

The London Mail to Saturday (inclusive) have been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

(From the Globe of Thursday.) Nothing of an important nature has transpired respecting his Majesty since our last publication.

(From the Globe of Friday.) The following Bulletin has been issued:— Windsor Castle, May 13, 1830.

(From the Globe of Saturday.) The private accounts are still very unfavourable. The Bulletin, however, does not announce any change for the worse:— Windsor Castle, May 15, 1830.

THE WATERFORD MAIL—LORD G. BERESFORD—AND THE NEW IRISH TAXES.

This wretched and thread-bare rag has put forward its sinner of political candle and retailer of tea-table rebuke—and has essayed, in last Saturday's paper, to be witty and severe, and, moreover, to publish an ample vindication of Lord George Beresford against the charges preferred by us in last Tuesday's Chronicle.

Mr. LAWLESS—You, devote time, down them to the infernal gods, and the infernal devils—great laughter—but how shall we do it? I recollect that the ancient Romans, when they devoted an enemy to the infernal gods, followed up their devotion by putting him to death. Now, we don't wish to do any bodily harm to those blockheads but merely to convince them, that if they persevere in their insidious attacks upon the Irish Press, they shall be eternally damned in name, fame, and public character, and their memories shall sink in the no-trials of muck and to the latest posterity—great cheering.

Mr. SHEEHAN said that the plan he should suggest was very simple—it was merely to write a circular letter, the copy of which he held in his hand, with appropriate emblems. This letter should be addressed to every Printer in the Empire—to every High Sheriff of a County—to every Member of Parliament, and to every individual of known public spirit and political loyalty, no matter what his principle might be.

Mr. LAWLESS—Most admirable. I believe it is not necessary to put any question on the subject. When the circulars are printed the chairman and a few more of us can sign the letters and certificates and have them dispatched to every part of the civilized world—cheers.

CHAIRMAN—Precisely so.

Mr. FITZPATRICK—Sanction'd indeed! To be sure they sanctioned it, and what was it they didn't sanction! Didn't they sanction the sending a parcel of shabby attorneys and drabbling lawyers—order, order—to Drogheda, and Duntalk, and Monaghan, and Magheratell, and Wicklow, and Tanderagee, at an expense of twenty guineas a piece and their prog, for arguing cases with some stupid devils of Magistrates that didn't know an Act of Parliament from a bull-stag?—laughter.

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upon Ireland, we are prepared to require our own character in sustaining the cause of falsehood or injustice. The MAIL, therefore, might be a reversion of its mystical nonsense about electioneering for some more suitable occasion.

We shall now endeavour to solve this political problem which his Lordship has, with so much dexterity, transmitted to his news purveyors here for solution. Solomon Goulburn has not, as is FINALLY DETERMINED what he shall do in the question of additional taxation for Ireland. He waits the result of the King's illness, and the result of Irish positioning. If the Irish representatives shall act honestly and agreeable to the instructions of the people—if they shall, OYE AND ALY, declare against this most atrocious and plundering scheme of the Chancellor's, he must, in despite of his longing to harass this unfortunate country, abandon this odious project. When such an event occurs, as we trust it shall, then comes Lord George Beresford, towering in his pride of place, and declaring "puu his honor"—his honor!—that he would most certainly have voted against Mr. Goulburn, had he persevered!

But if the English Chancellor shall persevere, in defiance of the national voice, publicly, solemnly, and universally raised against this infamous measure, will Lord George Beresford be found at his post, voting against the Minister in the ranks of his Countrymen? It hath all be so found, he will be the very first of his family that was ever known to give an honest, uninfluenced, or patriotic suffrage where the interests of the country or the liberties of the people had been assailed by a corrupt Minister. We shall just mention, for the information of Mr. Goulburn, and we trust that some Irish Member will so state, that if he perseveres, he will raise such a spirit in this country as may endanger the BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

ROAD FROM WATERFORD TO TRAMORE. Such an upsetting, disgusting, bone-breaking, dreadful, deplorable, diabolical road, as that from Waterford to Tramore is scarcely to be found in any part of Europe, at this side of Mount Blanc.

PROJECTED LINE OF ROAD TO TRAMORE. We have been informed that several gentlemen interested in the improvement of the Tramore road, held a meeting yesterday, at Mr. Fogarty's, Tramore, where Messrs Stewart and Chamney attended, with Charles Luce Fox, Esq., an extensive landed proprietor, from the sister country. The object of their meeting was to take into consideration the present state of the old road, and to devise a plan for opening a new line of road, with a canal from the pill at Kilbarry to communicate with the back strand.

A BENEVOLENT ENGLISHMAN. Charles Luce Fox, Esq., an English gentleman, possessing considerable landed property in this County, having arrived here a few days back, paid a visit to the Rev. Mr. Cantwell, Parish Priest of Tramore, and inquired from him the general state of his own tenantry in the Rev. Gentleman's Parish, and the circumjacent district. The information he obtained, which we believe to have been faithfully descriptive of their condition, has induced this benevolent Englishman to make the following arrangements with his tenantry. He has pledged himself to receive no rents from them for the next two years, and, at the end of that time, that, to all tenants who shall expend money in improvements, he will give credit, out of the accumulating two years' rents for the amount of such improvements; and to all tenants who shall not be able to improve their farms within that period, he will give four acres of land to each, free of rent, for the term of their natural lives. It is objected to say that there have been no distress or judgments, or popular outrages on the estate of this gentleman, who, in fact, ought to take up his abode amongst us and put to shame, by his example, those native locusts who are harassing the poor and exciting them to acts of desperation by their flagitious tyranny. Mr. Fox and his Agent were drawn through the County in his carriage on Saturday last by his tenants, attended by hundreds of the peasantry.

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