

September 27, 1837 - Londonderry Standard - Londonderry, Londonderry, N

PAINFULLY interesting as were the details of the late horrible murder of Allan, by the Ribbonmen of Sligo, they have obtained a still more painful interest from the fact that a Roman Catholic Priest has been suspected of being implicated in the transaction. The name of the Priest is Spelman. It appears that at a special investigation held at Tubbercorry, before James Little, Esq., chief magistrate, county Sligo, and other Justices, M'Kenzie, the survivor, made the following informations:—

“ County of Sligo, to wit.	}	“ By James Little, Esq., one of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said county.
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“ The information of Thomas M'Kenzie, Carowntubber, in the parish of Achoury, barony of Liney, and county of Sligo, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evengelistis, and examined, saith, that on the 12th of August last, deponent, with the late Thomas Allen, deceased, were employed on behalf of Mr. Cooper and Colonel Percival to conduct a freeholder to Sligo election; they (deponent and Allen) proceeded to where the said freeholder, Edward Gouldrick, lived, and upon returning back, at Cloonacool, in said county, deponent and said Allen were met by a riotous mob of persons, consisting of about thirty, and in a few minutes afterwards said mob increased to about one hundred, when deponent and said Allen first met the said mob, the car (which conveyed them) was stopped and seized by one of said mob; several of them seized deponent and said Allen, and dragged them out of the car, and beat them severely, among whom deponent recognised Daniel O'Connor, Denis Preston,

among whom deponent recognised Daniel O'Connor, Denis Preston, two other Prestons, called, Paddy and Dan ; Charles Durkin, O'Connor, (thinks Jack is his name,) M'Getticot, Paddy Tarpy, and his two sons; the father said that his (deponent's) head should be cut off; Jack Wynne and Luke Wynne (his son) the father said he (deponent) should be murdered long ago ; George Ormsby and son were of the party ; deponent does not know the son's name ; Patt Tuman, ——— Rochford ; thinks his name is William; and the Rev. Mr. Spelman, were also of the party ; deponent would know several others of the said mob, if he saw them again ; deponent and said Allen were hauled by said mob into a waste house, when severely beaten, and there remained for some time, where the said Rev. Mr. Spelman and others came in to see them ; said Mr. Spelman having examined their wounds, deponent begged to know if they would be liberated ; said Mr. Spelman replied, they would, towards evening, and in a few minutes after the said Mr. Spelman said, 'boys, do your duty' (addressing himself to the rioters ; whereupon deponent and said Allen were muffled, with their faces covered so that they could not see, and were also tied, and then further beaten to a merciless degree by said mob, and deponent was stabbed several times in the thigh with a small sharp instrument and then dragged off to the mountain, where they, the said mob, put them into a waste house, and from that into another, where they remained during the night ; and towards daylight deponent and said Allen loosed themselves and escaped a considerable distance, but were taken and dragged off to the mountain by some of said mob ; among those who then took them

mountain by some of said mob ; among those who then took them (deponent and said Allen.) deponent recognised three M'Entires, two M'Carricks, and Mick Reynolds, of Leitrim ; knows the persons of M'Entires and M'Carricks, but does not know their Christian names ; would know several of the remainder if he saw them again, who muffled and tied them again, and left them beside a rock or hill for some time, where they attempted a second escape, but were retaken, and again dragged back to the mountain, being muffled and tied as before, and then thrown into a salted pit, where they (deponent and said Allen) remained for two days and nights ; being then exhausted from wounds, fatigue, hunger and cold were unable to travel, but were carried partly, and partly dragged to another waste house where they were discovered by Dominick Wynne, who with the assistance of Luke Brennan, brought them to Tubbercorry on a horse, where the said Thomas Allen died from the effects of said outrage, and deponent with difficulty survived.—Sworn before me this——day of September, 1837."

On the inquest M'Kenzie had not mentioned the name of Father Spelman, and he was accordingly reminded of this by J. M'Donnell, Esq., J.P. ; but Col. Perceval stated that M'Kenzie had told him on the day before the inquest that Spelman was of the party, though not an active aggressor. At the inquest, M'Kenzie had not been asked to give the names of those who did not as-

that M'Kenzie had told him on the day before the inquest that Spelman was of the party, though not an active aggressor. At the inquest, M'Kenzie had not been asked to give the names of those who did not assault him.

Owing to the apparent discrepancy in M'Kenzie's evidence, Mr. Spelman was admitted to bail by Messrs. M'Donnell, J.P., and M'Dermot, J.P., the approval of the Attorney-General being granted.

The alleged implication of Spelman in this awful homicide has, of course, given rise to much acrimonious discussion between the Conservative and Radical newspapers. As the proceedings have not yet terminated, and may wear another aspect immediately, we shall withhold our opinion. Thus far we may be allowed to say, that if any imprudence appear on the part of those whose active exertions have compassed the arrest of Spelman, it is most pardonable, when we reflect that the nature of the case is quite sufficient to exasperate beyond measure the minds of the Protestant population of the county Sligo. Add to this, the deplorable state to which M'Kenzie was reduced by extreme suffering might well be supposed sufficient to cloud his very faculties for a considerable period. At all events there are sufficient grounds for the apprehension of Mr. Spelman if he were not invested

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scattered in Pound-street at eleven o'clock on Monday.

Thursday a servant of Col. Perceval's, when coming to town with a travelling bag, in which was apparel, &c., for his master, was waylaid by a concourse of rural legislators, who plundered the contents of the bag, and then tore it in pieces.

On last Saturday morning, as Thomas M'Kenzie, Thomas Allen, a man named Ferguson, and several others, agents and voters of Colonel Perceval, were passing through Cloonmacool, within three miles of Tubbercorry, on their way to the election of Sligo, they were attacked by a mob of upwards of *one thousand persons!* who broke the jaunting cars on which the freeholders were travelling, beat the agents most savagely, leaving them weltering in blood on the road side.

County Sligo — Savage Outrages — On Wednesday Mr. Doolittle, Wesleyan minister, was cruelly assaulted within a mile of this town, and knocked off his horse by large stones. Mr. John Streete was desperately cut in the side of the head by a stone which was flung at him in Pound Street on Wednesday. An elderly countryman, named Middleton, was also severely injured in the head on passing through that street. A few individuals were obliged to use fire arms in defence of their lives, and about a dozen people were wounded with swan shot. The destruction to property has been unprecedented in town and county. Sergeant M'Kenzie's house, distant two miles on the mail coach road, had been nearly demolished, and his crops destroyed.

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to one of the men immolated individuals, but as a reward for her expressed kindness the mob consulted whether they might not strangle her. The villains took the wheels from the cars and separated them from the other apparatus in several houses in the village; they then conveyed the electors to some remote place in the parish of Kilmactogue. Mr. M'Hugh, P. P. informed the police of Tubbercurry of the circumstance, expressing his opinion that it would be desirable for them to bring a doctor to the scene of riot. The police proceeded to the village, and made inquiries into the outrage, for the specific purpose of reporting the case to the government, when the Roman Catholic curate of the parish peremptorily demanded their right to interfere, and told them not to attempt to go further into details, as his men were acting constitutionally, and would not be prevented from fully accomplishing their object, as he was determined to make them do their duty. On the evening before a threatening notice was served on David Allingham, of the same place, directing him in Captain Rock's name to leave the county and desiring him in the event of disobedience, "to have his coffin prepared." Several other cases of intimidation and cruelty to inoffensive individuals have come within our knowledge. The state of this once happy county is sadly

plied to custodial purposes through the
Fermanagh.

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On Wednesday Mr. Doolittle, Wesleyan Minister, was cruelly assaulted within a mile of Sligo, and knocked off his horse by large stones! A servant of Colonel Perceval's, when coming to town with a travelling bag, for his master, was waylaid by a concourse of rural legislators, who plundered the contents of the bag, and then tore it in pieces.

The general topic of conversation in the city

BARONY OF CARBERY.

PERSONS WHO VOTED FOR COOPER AND PERCEVAL.

Armstrong, Rev. Wm.	..	Calrey Glebe
Allen, William	..	Grange
Anderson, John	..	New Bridge-street Sligo
Armstrong, Rev. W. G.	..	Moydew, co. Longford
Anderson, Robert	..	Carncash
Armstrong, John	..	Fermoye
Anderson, John	..	Lissdaff
Anderson, John	..	Cash
Barrett, Samuel	..	Culleenamora
Booth, Gare Henry	..	Lissadell
Barber, William	..	Bunavally
Barber, John	..	Ballyweelin
Beatty, Philip	..	Sligo
Brown, Joseph	..	Killsellagh
Burrows, Frederick	..	Sligo
Brown, Thos. Dawson	..	same
Burrows, Rutledge	..	same
Cooper, Arthur B.	..	Cooperhill
Crawford, James	..	Seardmore

BARONY OF TIRERILL.

FOR COOPER & PERCEVAL.

James Alexander,	..	Rusheen
William Armstrong,	..	Tullymore
William Allen,	..	Tournaluddane
Robert Alexander	..	Rusheen
Cooper William Armstrong,	..	Tullymore
Lewis Burrows,	..	Loughpoint
William Bright,	..	Rusheen
Alexander Burrows,	..	Carrickoola
John Beatty	..	Sligo
Henry Burrows	..	Greenville
Johnston Burrows,	..	Carrowcrin
Alexander Burrows,	..	Sony
Francis Buchannon,	..	Carracashell
Anthony Black,	..	Cloversanna
James Benson,	..	Colloony
Hugh Connor,	..	Urline
James Carty	..	Lavally
James Cunlisk	..	Lavins Cartron
John Cawley	..	Riverstown

BARONY OF LINEY.

COOPER & PERCEVAL.

Allen, Thomas	..	Cunghill
Allen, John	..	Tubbertelly
Allen, Abraham	..	same
Allingham, George	..	Moghermore
Allen, Charles	..	Tubbertelly
Benson, James	..	Knockmuldoony
Beatty, Charles	..	Tubbercurry
Bradley, Luke	..	Leitrim
Dradley, Thomas	..	same
Cuff, George	..	Cunghill
Church, Thomas	..	Seveness
Chambers, Moses	..	Rathgran
Cuff, George	..	Lissaneigh
Craven, William	..	Ouham
Culbertson, Robert	..	Ballsodare
Campbell, Mathew	..	Killoran
Dorran, William	..	Clara
Ferguson, Edward	..	Knockmuldoony
Ferguson, George	..	Knockaculleen
Gray, Hugh	..	Doomore
Gunning, John	..	Temple house
Golden, William	..	Carrowmurry
Goulden, Richard	..	Rathscanlan
Graham, Charles	..	Rathgean
Gawley, Nicholas	..	Rathmaguiry

Morrison, Robert	..	Ballygreghan
Mitchell, John	..	Barnabrack
M'Nice, Thomas	..	Luganane
M'Nice, Ferguson	..	same
Mackey, Nicholas	..	Ranaghanbeg
Martin, Thomas	..	Doorishbeg
Mitchell, Thomas	..	Cultyliney
Mitchell, John	..	Knockmuldoony
Morrison, Hugh	..	Carrowreagh
Morrison, James	..	same
Morrison, James sen.	..	Montua
M'Carmack, Thomas	..	Ranaghanbeg
Motherwell, John	..	Aligo
M'Loughlin, Terence	..	Rathhosey
Martin, Edward	..	Gortarassey
Middleton, Robert	..	Rathhosey
M'Kim, Joseph	..	Rathgran
Motherwell, James B.	..	Ballymote
O'Hara, Charles K.	..	Annaghmore
Parkes, John	..	Derreens

BARONY OF CORRAN.

JOHN & PERCEVAL.

John Baily	cardfoot
Andrew Blake	Lavally
John Clifford	Redhill
John Corbly	Branchfield
John Duke	Ballymote
Jemmet Duke	Middle Tencreevin
William Garrett	Newpark
Stuart Gillmor	Ackonry
Rev. John Garrett	clatta
William Gillmor	Emlafad Glebe
Samual Gillmor	Kincreevin
William Gillmor	Ballynascarrow
Richard Gorman	Ballymote
Jackson Hawaby	cloonashanbally
Robert Henderson	Ballymote
George Hawaby	Ballybrennan
Jones Irwin	Ballymote
James Irwin	Drumrulla—coop. only
Henry Irwin	Harristown—do
Alexander Irwin	Sligo
John Irwin	Drumrulla
William Jenkins	camlin co. Roscomore
	Rosiril West

William Jenema	..	Roseth West
James Knot	..	Battlefield
Thomas Knot M.D.	..	Sligo
Edward Knot	..	Attycullenane
William Knot	..	Attycullenane
John Lawson	..	Drumfin
Chaworth Lyster	..	Bagot-st. Dublin
Robert Morrison	..	Ballybrennan
George M'Elroy	..	clatta
George Motherwell	..	cappagh
James Morrison	..	Killavella
John Morrison	..	Ballybrennan
Robert M'Alpin	..	Gardiners place Dublin
Andrew Motherwell	..	Ballymote
Robert Orr	..	Lisdoogan
James Orr	..	Drumiceel
Rutledge Phibbs	..	Sligo
Robert Powell	..	Moydoo
James Shaw	..	Branchfield
Richard Taylor	..	cough
John Taylor	..	clooncunny
William Taylor	..	clooncunny
Richard B Wynne	..	Sligo
John Taase West	..	Ballynaglough
Horatia Wallace	..	Simepark co. Galway
John Allan, Tansyfort plumped for Perceval.		

THE "GAZETTE."

[FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING MAIL.]

The work comes thick and hot upon us now to keep up with Lord Mulgrave. In the last *Gazette* we had the record of FOUR MURDERS in the space of two days. The number which succeeds to that, after an interval of three days—namely, the *Gazette* of Tuesday, the 29th inst., though containing but two new proclamations, is distinguishable for the horror of the cold-blooded barbarity of the only actual murder it proclaims. The first proclamation is for an attempt to assassinate the Steward of a Gentleman in the County of Limerick; the second, for the cruel and protracted murder of an individual—(there were two suffered on the occasion, though one of them has been—of course accidentally—omitted), who was proceeding to vote *against the Government Candidate* in the County of Sligo at the last Election. We shall first quote the *Gazette*, and then subjoin the particulars of as barbarous and horrible an atrocity as ever was committed by the "*Friends of the Queen*" upon any of her Majesty's loyal *Hanoverian* subjects. His Excellency's proclamation bears date the 25th inst. It is barely possible that only one of the victims had expired at that time. The *Mayo Constitution*, however, informs us of the death of the second; and for the prosecution of such an outrage on humanity as this, his Excellency offers the *liberal* reward of *fifty pounds*! The case of Mr. Hatch is by no means more atrocious, and it has elicited an offer of an hundred pounds.

(FROM THE DUBLIN GAZETTE OF TUESDAY, AUGUST 29.)

" AUGUST 26, 1837.—As two men, Thomas M'Kenzie, of Tubercurry, and Thomas Allen, of Oaghone, both in the parish of Achonry, in the County of Sligo, were recently proceeding with a freeholder to the Election of Sligo, they were attacked and severely beaten by a large party at Cloonacool, in said parish, and afterwards brought into the mountains, where they were kept in confinement until the night of the 19th instant; and that, from the effects of said beating, Thomas Allen died on the 20th instant."

Still no notice of the combination against the Messrs. Guinness, or the outrage committed on their property. We wonder if Mr. George Roe's whiskey casks were stopped in the streets—if the lives of his customers were threatened, and his establishment denounced—if his draymen had been beaten nearly to death, and those who ventured to continue their dealings with his house menaced with the destructive consequences of an organised conspiracy against property and life—we wonder if these things happened, what would Lord Mulgrave do? What security would he offer to the one—what protection extend to the other? Oh! but Mr. Roe was the proposer of the Government Candidate, Mr. Daniel O'Connell; and might doubtless command the whole power of the Executive in securing him the profits of his trade. We really think the public are bound to take up the declaration of war made against the respectable firm of the Messrs. Guinness upon public grounds. They are the proprietors of one of the

(FROM THE MAYO CONSTITUTION.)

"STATE OF THE COUNTY SLIGO—HORRIBLE MURDER.—One of the most barbarous and cold-blooded acts of ferocity we have ever heard of, has been perpetrated by some of the blood-thirsty emissaries dispatched through the country by the lay and clerical Agitators. As two Protestants, named Allen and M'Kenzie, were proceeding by a mountain-road to Sligo to vote, they were seized upon by a large mob, who were evidently on the watch for them and others of their description. After beating the two men in a most inhuman manner, breaking one of their arms, and inflicting other desperate injuries upon them, they dragged them to a lonely part of the mountain, where they tied them in such a way as that they could not move hand or foot: and, having blindfolded them, left them in that terrible situation, far from the haunts of men or the reach of assistance. There the unfortunate men remained SIX DAYS, exposed to cold and hunger, and suffering under the savage treatment they had received at the hands of their assailants. At the expiration of that period, they were discovered by their friends, who had been making the most minute search after them; but melancholy to relate, one of them died in a short time after they were found, from the combined effects of the beating, cold and hunger, while the other was at the verge of dissolution, and has since died from the same causes!! There is a specimen of Irish tranquillity—two individuals put to death by such refined and

from the same causes!! There is a specimen of Irish tranquillity—two individuals put to death by such refined and varied methods of torture as one might expect from the murderous ingenuity of a savage; and this for no crime but because they were about to act in compliance with the dictates of their conscience, and in defence of their dearest rights. What must be the feelings, if any such they have, of those who have been mainly instrumental in causing the perpetration of these murders, as well as other innumerable acts of outrage that have been committed since the commencement of the attempt of the Agitators to make themselves masters of the representation of Sligo. And to think that amongst the foremost of these, we will say indirect, instigators to murder, are professed Ministers of the religion of Him who preached peace and good will. The thought is disgraceful to the religion of which they call themselves Pastors, but which they only degrade and trample in the dust. We understand that M'Kenzie, the sufferer who survived the longest, disclosed the names of four of the persons who were aiding and assisting in the perpetration of the foul crime, for whose apprehension warrants have been issued. An inquest was held on the body of Allen, at Tubbercurry, and a verdict returned that he came by his death in consequence of the manner in which he had been treated. Of course a similar verdict has been returned in the case of M'Kenzie, since dead. We need not say how ardently we hope, as does every man possessing the slightest

in the case of M'Kenzie, since dead. We need not say how ardently we hope, as does every man possessing the slightest principle of justice, that the murderous wretches guilty of this heinous crime may be speedily brought to merited justice."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

THE SLIGO MURDERS.

A special investigation was held at Tubbercorry, county Sligo, before the following Justices:—James Little, Chief Magistrate, county Cavan; Major O'Hara, John Ffolliott, William S. Tracy, James Wood, Jos. M. McDonnell, and Charles J. M'Dermott, Esqrs.

Mr. LITTLE, the Chairman, said—We have met here for the purpose of investigating a matter of the most serious importance, and one deeply affecting the character of a clergyman of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Mr. Little addressed the Rev. Mr. Spelman, and said—Mr. Spelman, if you are not already aware, it is necessary to apprise you that you stand charged with being accessory to the taking away the life of a fellow-creature. The charge preferred against you is, that you were present, aiding and abetting, when the deceased Thomas Allen was bound with cords, in the most cruel manner, with M'Kenzie, the prosecutor, and violently forced into a waste house, where their faces were muffled, and from thence carried away into a wild mountain, and there kept for six successive days and nights, without food, until the deceased Allen paid thereby the forfeit of his life, from im-

the deceased Allen paid thereby the forfeit of his life, from imprisonment and the wounds inflicted upon him. M'Kenzie, the survivor, will detail the particulars of this melancholy case.

The informations were then read, upon which Mr. Little asked Mr. Spelman if he had anything to say in his defence, as he should now have a fair opportunity of doing so, and having any witnesses examined he might choose to produce.

Mr. Spelman then said something which could not be collected.

Mr. J. M'DONNELL said there was a great inconsistency in the statement of M'Kenzie in his informations now, and the evidence he gave on the coroner's inquest; that then he swore there were only four men present, and he now swears against the Rev. Mr. Spelman.

Colonel PERCEVAL said he dissented from Mr. M'Donnell's statement, and requested to be sworn, and give his testimony upon oath.

Colonel PERCEVAL, M.P., sworn—States that M'Kenzie had named five, and not four persons, as having actually struck him; that there were many there whom he knew, but who did not strike him; M'Kenzie made this statement before the coroner, and he (M'Kenzie) did not mention the names of any of those who did not strike him; this circumstance was strongly impressed on his (Colonel Perceval's) mind, M'Kenzie having told witness of it when he went to see him the day before the inquest, and he then distinctly stated that Mr. Spelman was present with the party who maltreated him and Allen.

Mr. LITTLE called upon M'Kenzie to state distinctly what his

maltreated him and Auch.

Mr. LITTLE called upon M'Kenzie to state distinctly what his charge was against Mr. Spelman, when his informations were then read:—

"County of Sligo } "By James Little, Esq., one of her
to wit. } Majesty's Justices of the Peace for said
_____ } county.

"The informations of Thomas M'Kenzie, Carowntubber, in the parish of Achonry, barony of Liney, and county of Sligo, who being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, and examined, saith, that on the 12th day of August last, deponent, with the late Thomas Allen, deceased, were employed on behalf of Mr. Cooper and Colonel Perceval to conduct a freeholder to Sligo election; they (deponent and said Allen) proceeded to where said freeholder, Edward Gouldrick, lived, and upon returning back, at Cloona-cool, in said county, deponent and said Allen were met by a riotous mob of persons, consisting of about thirty, and in a few minutes afterwards said mob increased to about one hundred, when deponent and said Allen first met the said mob, the car (which conveyed them) was stopped and seized by one of said mob; several of them seized deponent and said Allen, and dragged them out of the car, and beat them severely, among whom deponent recognized Daniel O'Connor, Denis Preston, two other Prestons, called, Paddy and Dan; Charles Durkin, O'Connor (thinks Jack is his name), M'Getticut, Paddy Tarpy, and his two sons; the father said that his (deponent's) head should be cut off; Jack Wynne and Luke Wynne (his son;) the father said he (deponent) should be murdered long ago; George Ormsby and son were of

Wynne and Luke Wynne (his son;) the father said he (deponent) should be murdered long ago; George Ormsby and son were of the party; deponent does not know the son's name; Patt. Tuman, —Rochford; thinks his name is William; and the Rev. Mr. Spelman, were also of the party; deponent would know several others of the said mob, if he saw them again; deponent and said Allen were hauled by said mob into a waste house, were severely beaten, and there remained for some time, when the said Rev. Mr. Spelman and others came in to see them; said Mr. Spelman having examined their wounds, deponent begged to know if they would be liberated; said Mr. Spelman replied they would, towards evening, and in a few minutes after the said Mr. Spelman said, "boys, do your duty," (addressing himself to the rioters); whereupon deponent and said Allen were muffled, with their faces covered, so that they could not see, and were also tied, and then further beaten to a merciless degree by said mob, and deponent was stabbed several times in the thigh with a small sharp instrument, and then dragged off to the mountain, where they, the said mob, put them into a waste house, and from that into another, where they remained during the night; and towards daylight deponent and said Allen loosed themselves and escaped a considerable distance, but were taken and dragged off to the mountain by some of said mob; among those who then took them (deponent and said Allen,) deponent recognised three M'Entires, two M'Carriks, and Mick Reynolds, of Leitrim; knows the persons of M'Entires, and M'Carriks, but does not know their Christian names; would know several of the remainder if he saw them again, who muffled and tied them again, and left them beside

them again, who muffled and tied them again, and left them beside a rock or hill for some time, where they attempted a second escape, but were retaken, and again dragged back to the mountain, being muffled and tied as before, and then thrown in to a salted pit, where they (deponent and said Allen) remained for two days and nights; being then exhausted from wounds, fatigue, hunger and cold, were unable to travel, but were carried partly, and partly dragged to another waste house where they were discovered by Dominick Wynne, who with the assistance of Luke Brennan, brought them to Tubbercorry on a horse, where the said Thomas Allen died from the effects of said outrage, and deponent with difficulty survived.—Sworn before me this day of September, 1837."

M'Kenzie being called a second time, Mr. LITTLE addressed him and said, you have nothing to do but fairly and honestly state what happened to you or occurred.

Mr. M'DONNELL said to witness, you left Mr. Spelman wholly out of the examinations upon the inquest—I put the question to you at the time, and you did not charge him then.

Colonel PERCEVAL here said, "M'Kenzie at the inquest named five who struck him; among them were two of the name of O'Connor; he said he was struck by others, whom he would know if he saw again, but whose names he did not know, or did not recollect them; there were many present in the mob who did not strike him; he knew some of them, and could name them. There was a circumstance connected with the case which made him (Colonel Perceval) recollect well M'Kenzie's testimony—namely, that the day before the inquest was held, M'Kenzie told

There was a circumstance connected with the testimony of him (Colonel Perceval) recollect well M'Kenzie's testimony—namely, that the day before the inquest was held, M'Kenzie told him that Priest Spelman was of the party, but did not strike him. M'Kenzie was not called upon at the inquest to name those who did not strike him."

Arthur Parkes, a sub-constable, was then sworn—recollects the 12th of last month; saw Mr. M'Hugh, parish priest, who said there were two men who were greatly beaten in Clonacoo; witness then got a car to go for the two men, who had been nearly killed: witness and his comrade went on; they met a woman and asked her where were the men who were beaten; she said they were in Luke Brannan's house or premises; saw a great gathering of people at Luke Brannan's door outside; they were in a row; saw them stooping, as if lifting up stones; the carman swore, "they are lifting up stones—I'll go no farther." "Don't be afraid," said witness, "we are with you—drive on;" he refused, and would not go farther; witness took the carbine, and drove the horse through the crowd, close to the door; witness went into the house: there was a number of persons in the house; saw Mr. Spelman in the house, whispering to two or three men that were in it; witness asked, "Where were the men that were beat?" "What need you care?" said a man outside the door; Mr. Spelman then turned round to witness, and asked, "What brought him there?" and appeared to be very angry at the time; witness replied, "Mr. M'Hugh sent him down to see if the men were in need of a doctor at the time;" Mr. Spelman said, "Eh?" and nodded his head, and then he turned round and met witness's comrade

see if the men were in there or not. Mr. Spelman said, "Eh?" and nodded his head, and witness followed him out; met witness's comrade outside the door, and asked him the same question—(what brought him there?)—his comrade replied he came on duty; he said he heard there were men beat there, and his officer ordered him to come there, and make the proper report, and Mr. M'Hugh also bid him come; the mob, or "gathering," was then closing in on witness and comrade, and Mr. Spelman said, "don't be afraid lads; you shan't be touched; only I am here, very probably you might be badly treated;" still witness was not content, and Mr. Spelman said, "don't be afraid, you shan't be touched; there is no man here who has more influence than I have in the parish;" witness said to his comrade, "don't be afraid, I have a gentleman's word for it;" witness said he knew the whole of the party; addressing Mr. Spelman and another man said, "you don't know me;" witness asked Mr. Spelman to see the prisoners, and he said, I will; he then spoke to two men, and said—Parkes neither you nor I will be allowed to see them; the men then replied to witness, we will not let them go till the election is over; witness said it was a bad way to treat them, they might be dead before the election was over; Mr. Spelman said nothing to it; Mr. Spelman then told the witness the conduct of Allen and M'Kenzie, and said it was in consequence of their shouting and huzzaing, and having struck a man with a pistol, that they were taken, and witness said there was a man came up who struck the driver of their car with a loaded whip, and witness then drove off; witness says that if Allen and M'Kenzie were in the house they must have heard them; witness was under the impression that they were in the house at the time, but since is led to understand they were in the barn, or back of the stable; heard from M'Kenzie, and many others in Clonacool, that they were in the barn; parted with Mr. Spelman,

house at the time, but since is not to understand they were in the barn, or back of the stable; heard from M'Kenzie, and many others in Cloonacool, that they were in the barn; parted with Mr. Spelman, and drove off towards home, and was followed by a man who said, Mr. Spelman would bring witness and comrade word whether the prisoners were in need of a doctor; M. Spelman followed witness, and said he was examining those men, and said they were in a need of a doctor; he described the wounds of each of them, Allen and M'Kenzie, and said Allen was more beaten than the other; well, said witness, a doctor will not come here, except we come with him; Mr. Spelman then said you have no business to come here to irritate the people, for those are a people determined to do their duty; witness took his leave and drove off; the word was—"turn out, turn out," by a great mob, as he, witness, thought to obstruct them, but they let them pass; witness and Mr. M'Hugh got a doctor, viz., Toomy, and Mr. M'Hugh sent him on his own horse to visit the men that were beat.

By Mr. SPELMAN—Were you in the house that day? I was.

Andrew Fife, sub-constable, sworn—Says his comrade, Parkes, was in the house that day; saw his comrade inside the door; witness is sure

of this; there were several mobs followed them on the roads; they were coming from different quarters; they came but a short distance from Brannan's; thinks there were about one hundred about Brannan's, and from thirty to forty about every door in the village; the people did use menacing language; they said there were two men beat there, and what was that to them (witnesses)—they would not let them go until after the election was over; saw the crowd which intimidated witness and comrade; it was owing to the kindly way in which witness and he took the people that they were not ill-treated, and not to the ungentlemanly manner of Mr. Spelman; Mr. Spelman did address witness in an ungentlemanly manner, he having a whip in his hand, with the thong of it wound round his wrist, and asked him, in angry tone of voice, by what authority he came there? Witness thinks from his (Mr. Spelman's) manner, he was the first in the crowd to obstruct him in his duty, until his comrade, Parkes, said Mr. M'Hugh sent him there; witness said they merely came to make inquiry after the beaten men; witness said he had a just right to be afraid of the mob; witness stood for a few moments.

Major O'Hara—How long did the whole last?

I did not include the whole article

FIRST DAY IN CONTINUATION.

Robert Allen sworn—Says he is son to the deceased Thomas Allen. What time of the day did the beating occur? It was eleven or twelve o'clock when witness heard of it; was afraid to go as far as his father; came from where he was, and took the horse, and was going towards Clonacool; he met two policemen on a car near Cannane; Arthur Parkes asked witness where he was going; said he was going to see his father; Parkes told him if he went down he would be used in the very way his father was, and bid witness not go, and witness did not go in consequence, but returned home again with them; did see his father after he came home; he was not able to speak from the time witness saw him till he died; did not see Mr. Spelman that day; it was two miles and a half from Bannan's house to where he

saw him till he died; did not see Mr. Spelman that day; it was two miles and a half from Bannan's house to where he met the police; had no other conversation with the police that day, but that Parkes told him Mr. Spelman was accessory to the injury his father received; the policeman said, when witness was going down to see his father, it was no use for him to go, as there were about ten or fifteen hundred men there, and as they could not get to see his father, neither could witness.

Mr. M'Donnell—Did he tell you that Mr. Spelman was instigating, or quieting the mob? He did not say he was instigating or quieting the mob, on his father's account, but said, only for he told Mr. Spelman it was Priest M'Hugh sent him there, he thought the police would be attacked; knows M'Kenzie: had no conversation with M'Kenzie at

neither could witness.

Mr. M'Donnell—Did he tell you that Mr. Spelman was instigating, or quieting the mob? He did not say he was instigating or quieting the mob, on his father's account, but said, only for he told Mr. Spelman it was Priest M'Hugh sent him there, he thought the police would be attacked; knows M'Kenzie; had no conversation with M'Kenzie at that time, but had since; M'Kenzie did not tell witness that the Rev. Mr. Spelman was a party to the pulling him off the car.

INVESTIGATION RESUMED ON SECOND DAY.

Mr. Little said—Gentlemen, we are met here this day for the purpose of resuming the investigation of yesterday, relating to the case of the Rev. Mr. Spelman.

Evidence produced by Mr. Spelman.

Doctor Tuomy sworn—Says he did not see the deceased in his lifetime; saw the body examined; there were many wounds on his head and body, which remotely were the cause of his death, through neglect, not being attended to in due time.

Mr. M'Dermott—With what were the wounds inflicted?

Witness—The wounds were inflicted by some blunt instrument; the scalp was divided from the skull; witness went to the house where the prisoners were said to have been; they were not there; they were removed farther off; witness met Mr. Spelman, who said he would endeavour to get him (witness) to see them; Mr. Spelman and witness sat for a moment, and asked to see them, and a boy came up and said they had no business for a doctor, and bid Doctor Tuomy go

they had no business for a doctor, and bid Doctor Tuomy go home; Mr. Spelman told witness no injury should be done to him, and would, if possible, have the men dressed; Mr. Spelman brought the witness down, and inquired of a man whom he met for the prisoners, who refused to give his name to Mr. Spelman, and said the men's wounds should not be dressed; witness then offered the dressings, but they would not be received; Mr. Spelman left witness and went off to baptize; Mr. Spelman and witness were refused admittance to see the deceased or M'Kenzie; from the language made use of by the crowd they appeared more exasperated against Mr. Spelman than against witness; remembers nothing more of their expressions than that they were more violent against the priest than against himself; the only language he remembers from the crowd was, that there was no use for a doctor; witness thought he ran more hazard in being in the priest's company than if he were alone, and was therefore glad to see him take another direction; witness's opinion is, that Mr. Spelman was not concerned, directly or indirectly, in the detention of the men, but quite the reverse: seeing the state of

Spelman was not concerned, directly or indirectly, in the detention of the men, but quite the reverse ; seeing the state of mind the people were in, witness said to Mr. Spelman, " Be cautious," to which he replied, " All I have to do is to make the people be cautious."

Sarah M'Nulty sworn—Lives in Rathgooa ; remembers Saturday morning, the day on which Allen and M'Kenzie were beat ; lives half a mile on this side of the place where they were beat ; knows Mr. Spelman did not get off his bed until the report was over the town, on the morning that Allan and M'Kenzie were beat at Clonacool ; Mr. Spelman has a room in her house, and lodges in it ; knows no more about it ; saw a car pass in the morning pretty early ; it was middling early ; it was before the report in the morning that the car passed ; saw a car returning back to Tubbercorry ; cannot swear whether Mr. Spelman was out of bed when the car returned, but can swear he was in his room ; it was before the usual time of persons going to breakfast ; Mr. Spelman left her house a little time afterwards ; he had to dress himself ; did not see the car ; some car passed by, but only heard

the usual time of persons going to breakfast; Mr. Spelman left her house a little time afterwards; he had to dress himself; did not see the car; some car passed by, but only heard the noise; saw a car pass by with police on it; cannot say how many were on it; there were two police on it, Mr. Parkes and another; Mr. Spelman was not then in her house; it was not very long between the two cars passing; it was half an hour good; did not go at all to Clonacool that day; went next day; went to prayers; stopped in her house all the time between the passing of the first and second car; does not think Mr. Spelman left the house between the passing of the first and second car, unless while she went into a little room, and does not think he could go out of the house unknown to her; to the best of her belief the second car was passing up by her house; does not know whether it was the same car; Mr. Spelman had got a call, and cannot say where he went; it was some time before the car passed on which the police were that Mr. Spelman left her house; it was a good while before the car passed on which the police were that she heard the report of the beating; the first car that passed

she heard the report of the beating ; the first car that passed was going to Clonacool, the second was coming back from it ; does not know a man of the name of Goldwick, a freeholder, but heard of him.

Andrew Duffy sworn—Says he is servant boy to Sarah M'Nulty, the last witness ; remembers the day that Allen and M'Kenzie were beaten ; was gathering turf on the bog with another man ; saw the car go down ; went to work very early ; it was five or six o'clock ; remained all day at work, but went into the house at ten o'clock ; heard of the beating of Allen and M'Kenzie as he got to the house ; it was a common report with every one, and by the beggars ; heard of it on the bog before he (witness) went in to breakfast ; saw Mr. Spelman in the house on his arrival there, after witness having heard Allen and M'Kenzie were beaten ; Mr. Spelman was then lying on the bed ; remained so long as to get his breakfast ; it was after breakfast time, it was more than twelve o'clock, when Mr. Spelman left the house ; he went to attend a call by a man who had been waiting two days ; saw Mr.

a call by a man who had been waiting two days; saw Mr. Spelman at night afterwards; the bog is in a contrary direction to Clonacool; witness remained in the bog after saddling the horse for Mr. Spelman; stopped in the bog till he got his dinner; did not see Mr. Spelman afterwards till night; witness did not go to Clonacool to see anything; it is scarcely half a mile to Clonacool from the bog.

Thomas Kilmartin sworn— Remembers the day Allen and M'Kenzie were beaten; left Tubbercorry with Allen and M'Kenzie that morning on the car; witness was going with clean linen to his two uncles in Sligo; got on the car; when he got into the middle of the town of Tubbercorry it was midnight, or two o'clock in the morning; saw Mr. Kyle, who said, "there they are, there they are, those are some people who intend to injure us;" witness then said to Pat Kilmartin, who was with him, "It is better for us to go to them;" Kyle came to meet them as witness and Pat Kilmartin were going up; he had a pistol in his hand, and asked who witness and Pat Kilmartin were; Kyle said he was on guard

were going up; he had a pistol in his hand, and asked who witness and Pat Kilmartin were; Kyle said he was on guard of the cars; saw him make no use of the pistol, but still kept it in his hand; witness said they were tenants of Mr. Cooper, and that they were going to Sligo; Kyle then said "There are two cars here belonging to your master, and you may ride on them going down, loaded or unloaded they will be going down;" witness then got on the car; it went to Clonacool for two freeholders; Allen and M'Kenzie were on the car with witness; did not get on the car till he got up to the church; M'Kenzie and Allen were on the car when witness got on it at the church; they made no objection to witness getting on the car; they did not tell witness at the time of getting on the car they were going to Clonacool for freeholders; they told witness along the road

they were going to about Priest M'Hugh's house; they did not tell what business they had there; witness, Allen, and M'Kenzie went as far as Priest M'Hugh's house, and when they got there, they said they had a little distance further to go; when they got beyond the priest's house, they cried out, "Cooper and Perceval for ever;" M'Kenzie was one of them who cried it; some one else cried it; can't say whether it was the driver or Allen; witness went on with the car to where the two freeholders were; waited on the road while Allen went into the town to the freeholder's place, where he lived; the freeholders were gone before them, and witness returned with Allen, M'Kenzie, and the driver, back again; they came along and met a party of people on the road; Allen rose up on the car and said, if they would not keep back he would shoot them; when they were not keeping off Allen snapped the pistol twice, when the pistol missed fire; Allen either threw the pistol at a man, or reached out of the car and struck him; saw Allen make an attempt to still

and struck him; saw Allen make an attempt to strike the man, and afterwards saw him bleeding; the man whom he struck was in the front of the car; he did not stop the car; saw no one stop the car, unless the driver did so; there were not a great many persons about it when the man was struck and bleeding; about from twenty to thirty people; did not know one of them; Mr. Spelman was not among them; knows Mr. Spelman since he came to be curate in this parish; knows him more than twelve months; could not be in the crowd without witness seeing him at the time the car was stopped; at the time the man was bleeding after being struck by the pistol, the party took Allen and pulled him out of the car; lives about five or six miles from that place; never was there before; thinks he would know the man who got the stroke of the pistol; it is his opinion if Allen had not threatened to shoot them, and struck the man, they would not have been molested; they were then beat when they were dragged out of the car; the party kept witness, M'Kenzie, and Allen in the house into which they put them; witness was not

the house into which they put them ; witness was not
he was saved by a party of women ; would not know any
the women who saved him ; did not see a woman at all in
place when the attack was first made ; he threw himself
of the car, and a man seized him ; some time after
other man came up with two stones to strike him ;
seven women, big and little, followed and took the
out of the other man's hands ; they then put them
house ; Allen, M'Kenzie, and witness were about an
or two in the house ; they then came and tied Al
M'Kenzie, and witness ; they brought them away
mountain ; thinks he would not know any of them
one, whom he thinks he would know by eyesight ;
they were tied Priest Spelman came into the house ;
they were badly off, and should be let go out of that ;
was the first time witness saw Mr. Spelman that day ;
go after he was brought up to the mountain ; some one
and loosed him whom he did not know ; Allen and M'
asked Mr. Spelman to let them go, and Mr. Spelman
they should be let go, and a man out of the

asked Mr. Spelman to let them go, and Mr. Spelman
 they should be let go, and a man out of the crowd
 "Devil a one of them should be let go;" Mr. Spelman
 nothing after the man said so, but that Allen, M'Kenzie,
 witness were in a bad way; did not see Mr. Spelman
 that; does not remember whether Mr. Spelman said
 thing else; it was a very short time after Mr. Spelman
 away they were tied; if the mob could be said or led by
 Spelman, thinks they would be let go; does not know
 man who liberated him; witness, Allen, and M'Kenzie
 brought to the mountain together; witness was not
 folded at that time; it was on the mountain side he was,
 in any house; had no conversation with Allen or M'Kenzie
 on the mountain; as soon as he was loosened, he went
 as ever he could home.

Mrs. Anne Branan sworn—Remembers the day Allen
 M'Kenzie were beaten; saw M'Kenzie go into a yard;
 stood on the street for about half an hour, and was
 alarmed; saw Mr. Spelman riding down from her father's

alarmed ; saw Mr. Spelman riding down from her father-in-law's house ; she stopped on the street until Mr. Spelman came up to her ; asked Mr. Spelman what she would do, she was so confused ; Mr. Spelman bid her get something to refresh them ; Mr. Spelman rode off then ; can't say what road, Frenchford or the mountain road ; was told Mr. Spelman was baptising ; at his return Mr. Spelman came to her house, and she called him up stairs ; can't say how long he was away ; made a drink for him which he had not taken when there came an account that the police were in the street begged of Mr. Spelman not to go out of her house, as she had not a Christian in it at the time ; he said he would go out to speak to the police ; he did go out to the police ; did not see him after ; it was in witness's out-house Allen and M'Kenzie were put into ; did not look out at all ; does not know any of the persons who put them into the out-house ; closed the doors, and was afraid her house would be wrecked ; saw M'Kenzie washing himself ; did not see Allen at all ; did not give the refreshment ordered by Mr. Spelman for the three men, they were taken away so soon ; witness did not

closed the doors, and was afraid her house would be wrecked ; saw M'Kenzie washing himself ; did not see Allen at all ; did not give the refreshment ordered by Mr. Spelman for the three men, they were taken away so soon ; witness did not hear of Mr. Spelman's inciting the mob to perpetrate the deed ; did not see him speaking to any one but herself.

was, as a matter of course, acquitted.

TRIAL FOR THE MURDER OF ALLEN.

Mr. French, counsel for the crown, said the only case of any importance that remained to be tried was that of George Ormsby, John Brennan, and Daniel O'Connor for the murder of Thomas Allen.

The three prisoners were then put to the front of the dock, and the indictment was read charging them with being accessories to the murder. There were various counts which described the manner in which the offence was perpetrated.

Thomas M'Kenzie examined—Knew Thomas Allen; remembers the month of August last; Allen came by his death by a woful beating which he got on the 12th of that month; he died on the 19th of the same month in his (witness's) house; he was a man of about sixty-five years of age; he was in the employment of Colonel Perceval, and was sent on the first day of the election for a freeholder of the name of Edward Goldrick, who lived at Cloonacool, near Tubber-terry; witness was along with Allen; they had a car; a crowd followed them and pulled them off the car and beat them most desperately; they had a freeholder named Thomas Kilmartin and Goldrick on the car with them; they were dragged and beaten without mercy; Tom Allen had a pistol and witness had another; identified two of the prisoners, Ormsby and O'Connor, as being amongst the party who first met the car; they brought them into a back house belonging to a person named Brennan, and locked them up there; Allen said his skull was fractured; after being there about two hours a party

named Brennan, and locked them up there; Allen said his skull was fractured; after being there about two hours a party came in and beat them most desperately again; covered their heads with cloths, and brought them to a waste house upon the mountain; when they were brought to the mountain they were tied to stakes, and their hands tied behind their backs; it was between eight and nine o'clock in the morning that they were first attacked; saw none of the prisoners while they were in the first house they were brought to, but saw them all afterwards upon the mountain; Ormsby was one of the men who struck Allen; they were alone in the second house, and in the middle of the night they contrived to get out of it by turning their backs to each other, and unloosing their bands; went to the house of a man named Brady, but could not get in as the people were in bed; thought then to get to Mr. Hugh Gray's, but were stopped by a party, amongst whom was the prisoner Brennan; they were then beaten and battered again in the most unmerciful manner; they then tied them up again separately lest they might loose each other; their eyes were covered; they were brought back to the waste house, and again left there until morning; they contrived to loose each other again, and got out of the house, and got on to a running stream when boys, who were minding sheep, cried out "there are the Tories;" a man named O'Hara came up and seeing the way they were he brought them into his house and had their heads washed, gave them something to eat, and put them to bed; it was three days from the time they were first carried away to the mountain till they got to O'Hara's; they

carried away to the mountain till they got to O'Hara's; they were one night in the first waste house and another in the second; they were again followed to O'Hara's house, dragged out of bed, put on horses' backs, and carried off once more to the mountain and thrown into a swallow-hole; they were left there until four o'clock the second day following, when they took them out of it, and brought them to the foot of the mountain with their eyes covered; the men carried them down on their backs in a quilt and sheet, and left them there to do the best they could for themselves; a man named Dominick Byrne took the covers off their eyes, brought them in, and got them something to eat; but Allen was not able to eat anything; they were then mounted on a mule and brought by Byrne and a man named Brennan, who left them at home in their own houses; it was not the prisoner Brennan who attended to bring them home; it was a publican named Luke Brennan who did so; saw Ormsby striking at Tom Allen with a cudgel, and another of them throwing stones.

Cross-examined by Mr. Blakeney—Has no trade or profession, only a Protestant; is a Protestant by trade; will not swear that he makes a trade of being a Protestant; holds land, only five and a-half acres; knows the value of land, and is employed to value it, and swear away the franchise of the people; the jury sometimes believed him, and sometimes they did not; he was the friend of Colonel Perceval on all occasions.

Had you a pistol with you primed and loaded?

Witness—Do you mean to put me to my oath?

Witness—Do you mean to put me to my oath?

Mr. Blakeney—I do mean to put you to your oath; and I want you to swear whether the pistol was loaded or not, and did you snap it at any person?

Witness—I cannot swear; I don't know that it was loaded; but I swear I did not snap it at all from first to last.

Mr. Blakeney—Was it primed?

Witness—It was.

In continuation he said that Allen brought the case of pistols from Sligo, and they were sent out by the friends of Colonel Perceval to bring in voters with pistols in their hands; it was to Cloonacool they went first, and then they were brought to Tubbercorry; to the best of his opinion Allen snapped his pistol; does not know of a reward; heard of it; but knows nothing about it no more than a child; was a paid witness on a former occasion at the registry sessions; was a witness for Tom Mucleday about whiskey; swore that it was his own in order to get Tom out of it, but the jury did not believe him; was examined at the inquest and never spoke a word about two of the prisoners; knew Ormsby well for many years, but did not say a word about him at the inquest; there were great crowds in various parts of the country during the election.

Edward Goldrick examined—Remembers the first day of the last election; lives near Cloonacool; is a tenant to Mr. Cooper, and a voter; Allen and M'Kenzie came to bring him into Sligo to vote; was met by a party of nine or ten men on the road near his own house, and was taken off the

men on the road near his own house, and was taken off the car and put into Luke Brennan's barn; there was in it Thomas Kilmartin, Terence Flanigan, Allen, and M'Kenzie; there came a great number of young boys into the barn and tied them; at the time Allen and M'Kenzie were beaten, or a little after it, witness looked out through the split of the door, and saw George Ormsby talking to Allen, who told him to come and look at all the cuts that were in his head; there were upwards of a thousand persons in the crowd; witness's friends interfered for him, and he was allowed to go home with them and get a place of refuge until the election would be over; did not see any of the prisoners going towards the mountain where Allen and M'Kenzie were brought to; went the last day of the election to vote; the prisoner O'Connor gave witness a blow on the cheek just after they were taken off the car; the other prisoners were in the crowd.

Cross-examined—Went to vote at the election and voted for Jones and Cooper; like the other witness, is a Protestant by trade; turned over to that religion a few years ago; was formerly an English schoolmaster, but is at present an Irish one, and has upwards of fifty scholars through the county; read Dr. Gallagher's Irish sermons, and knew "the differ."

Thomas Kilmartin corroborated the other two witnesses with regard to the pulling them off the car, but did not identify any of the prisoners.

Terence Flanigan, the driver of the car, examined—Met a number of persons on the road when they were returning

a number of persons on the road when they were returning with the two voters; Allen and M'Kenzie said when they saw the crowd that they were done; when the mob came up both Allen and M'Kenzie snapped their pistols at them; but they missed fire.

By a Juror—Is sure that both snapped their pistols.

The people then dragged them out of the car and beat them most unmercifully; then they were put into Brennan's barn with the two voters, Goldrick and Kilmartin; the whole of them were then tied; their hands were tied behind their backs; did not know any of the persons who were there that day; was employed to drive for Colonel Perceval during the election.

Cross-examined—There was not a stroke given when Allen and M'Kenzie both snapped their pistols at the crowd.

Margaret Commins examined—Lives in Kilmacool; saw Allen and M'Kenzie attacked by the crowd; after they were beaten she brought them a dish of water to wash their heads, and some one came behind her and prevented her giving it to them; thinks she heard Daniel O'Connor's voice in the crowd, but is not sure; could not identify any of the prisoners; O'Connor was in the street, but not near the crowd, the time the men were beaten.

Wm. Rochford examined—Saw the people on the car, and the mob coming round it ; some person shouted, " Cooper and Perceval for ever ;" did not see the three prisoners there in the morning when the assault was committed ; but saw Dan O'Connor in the evening amongst the crowd, when they were bringing the men to the mountain ; did not see him do anything at first, but saw him afterwards make a kick at a man who had yellow smallclothes and gaiters ; did not see the man's face at whom the kick was made, but believes it was Allen ; he kicked him in the head.

Cross-examined—Is a pensioner, and was charged with being concerned in the present offence ; was in gaol ; O'Connor's house was near the place, and it was natural that he should be in the crowd as well as another ; Father Spelman came up, and when he saw what was going on, he begged of the people to be quiet, and sent off a messenger for the police ; on his oath only for Father Spelman the men would be killed, and yet M'Kenzie swore against him, and had him charged with murder.

Arthur Parke, a policeman, examined—Was sent for by the priest to come to the place where the men were beaten, but when they came there they were locked up in a barn, and would not be allowed to see them ; none of the prisoners were there at that time.

By the Court—All the police were at the election, and they had not a force sufficient to rescue the men out of the

By the Court—All the police were at the election, and they had not a force sufficient to rescue the men out of the barn at that time, and when they had they were removed up to the mountain; the Rev. Mr. M'Cew, the parish priest, sent his own man and horse for a doctor to attend them, when he heard the way they were treated.

Charles O'Hara examined through an interpreter—Saw Allen and M'Kenzie on the mountain the day they escaped from where they were tied; he brought them into his house, had their heads washed, gave them something to eat, and put them to bed; he then went away to a fair, and left them in bed; they were taken away when he came back.

Cross-examined—Did not assist in carrying them home to their own houses; they were removed before he came back.

Dominick Byrne examined—Saw them at the foot of the mountain; took the covers off their eyes, and brought them to his own house; gave them a couple of naggins of warm milk, a bit of butter, an egg, and potatoes, but Allen was not able to eat much; was looking for sheep on the mountain when he found them in that deplorable condition; knew M'Kenzie and Allen, and when they rested a little he got his mule, put a back saggan on him, mounted the two men on top of it, got a friend to hold them up along the way, and in that manner got on until they reached M'Kenzie's house, where he left them; Allen was in a very bad condition, but M'Kenzie was able to walk some.

condition, but M'Kenzie was able to walk some.

By Mr. Blakeney—Knew the two men, and what they were about in the country, and yet he treated them with all the kindness in his power, because they wanted comfort, and had nobody else to give it to them. (This was also an Irish witness, and the manner in which he described the condition of the wretched men, as well as his simple unostentatious benevolence, was most affecting.)

Mr. Blakeney (to the interpreter)—Tell him he may go down, and that he is a genuine specimen of a real Irishman.

Dr. Meekin examined—Is surgeon to the Tubbercorry infirmary; attended Allen, who died from severe contusions on the head, caused by sticks, stones, or some other blunt instruments.

This closed the case on the part of the crown.

A number of witnesses were examined for the defence, who swore that they saw the commencement of what they called the riot, and that not a blow was struck until Allen and M'Kenzie snapped their pistols, and swore they would riddle the rebels. On their cross-examination none of them would admit that they knew a single individual amongst the assailants but one lad, who was an idiot.

The Rev. Mr. M'Cew deposed that M'Kenzie was not entitled to credit on his oath. He was one of the persons employed to break down the franchise, and his general repute throughout the country where he was known was, that he

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throughout the country where he was known was, that he was not to be believed on his oath.

To counteract this testimony, Messrs. Wood and Armstrong were called up, when they deposed that they knew M'Kenzie well, and that they believed him entitled to credit on his oath ; they considered him a respectable man.

They were cross-examined by Messrs. Casserly and Blakeney, when they admitted that on the previous day they went up to the other court to give a character to a man named Gilmore, who was employed to swear away the franchise ; that the jury totally disbelieved his evidence, and that bills of indictment against him for perjury were to be sent up to the grand jury at the present assizes.

The learned judge charged the jury, recapitulating at full length the whole of the evidence. He remarked particularly upon the improbability of the story of all the witnesses produced for the defence—namely, that although they all undertook to swear that none of the prisoners were concerned in the attack upon the unfortunate man who lost his life, yet they would not swear that they knew a human being who was present, although it was evident that all their neighbours were there.

The jury retired a little after six o'clock, and up to twelve this night they have not agreed to a verdict.

I may here remark that the crown in this case deviated from the rule laid down by the present Master of the Rolls when Attorney General, namely putting jurors aside without

from the rule laid down by the present Master of the Rolls when Attorney-General—namely, putting jurors aside without any cause. Since that humane and just regulation has been acted upon in Ireland, the people began to place the most unbounded confidence in the law, and to rely upon it for having justice done them, instead of resorting in despair to that species of revenge which brought in its train almost every crime which stained the character of the country. I was, therefore, sorry to see so salutary a rule departed from. I was of opinion that the present Attorney-General had given directions to those acting under him to follow the course so wisely, so justly, and so humanely laid down by his predecessor. In the case tried to-day for the murder of Allen, the crown put by six or seven; and although the prisoners had a right to challenge twenty each in case they did not join, they challenged only eleven. They were all Catholics who were put aside by the crown.

A man named Darkin, one of the principals in the murder of Thomas Allen, and the almost murder of M'Kenzie, during the Sligo election, was apprehended last week by the Tubbercorry police. Rochford, the prosecutor of the murderers of the lamented Allen, has been so inhumanly persecuted on his return to the village he resided in, near Tubbercorry, that he and his family have actually been obliged to fly out of that part of the country in terror of being massacred. His house has been levelled since his departure.

The erection of new docks and quays of Galway are resumed by Mullins and M'Mahon, the contractors.