

The Waterford Chronicle.

THIS THE VOLUNTARY SLAVE THAT MAKES THE OPPRESSOR... TACTIC.

No. 527.

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PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION.

BRUSSELS PAPERS.

BRUSSELS, AUG. 29.—It is reported that a military force is marching upon Brussels. All was perfectly tranquil here when this news arrived to excite agitation in every mind. It is feared that the appearance of troops will only tend to create fresh commotion; and it has even been proposed to resist their entrance and barricade the gates of the town. As soon as the commandant of the Civic Guard was made acquainted with these intentions he hastened, accompanied by four majors of the guard, to the military general quarters, where he had a conference with the staff-major, the result of which was very satisfactory; on which the following proclamations were issued by common consent:—

PROCLAMATION.

"Inhabitants of Brussels—A rumour having been spread that troops are marching upon Brussels, the Commandant of the City Guards hastens to inform you that orders have been given by the superior military authority to prevent their entering the town, and to order them to halt.

"The security of the town of Brussels remains, therefore, exclusively entrusted to the brave civic guard, which has hitherto so ably performed its duties.

"A deputation of the principal inhabitants of Brussels is about to repair to the Hague.

"In waiting its return, the troops stationed in the upper part of the town will remain inactive. The officers commanding the civic guard have pledged their honour to cause it to be respected.

"The Commandant of the Civic Guard,

"Baron VANDERLINDEN HOOGVORST.

"Brussels, Aug. 28."

"The deputation departed the same morning.

"PROCLAMATION.

"We, Major-General Count de Bylandt, Commander-in-Chief of the troops in the province of Middle Brabant, in conjunction with the other military authorities of this town, make known to the inhabitants of this district that we have agreed with the principal officers of the armed Bourgeoisie of Brussels, that the troops who were marching to enter this town will not enter so long as the inhabitants respect all the civil authorities, and preserve good order—such good order, the commanders of the armed citizens engage to cause to be maintained for the happiness of all.

"The above Commander-in-Chief,

"G. Comte de BYLANDT.

"Head Quarters, Brussels, 28th August, 1830."

BRUSSELS, AUGUST 30.—The state of things remains as it was yesterday; the service of our brave citizen guard continues still with the same firmness and vigilance. After dinner yesterday the *garde a cheval*, accompanied by several detachments of foot soldiers, led upon the main road two pieces of artillery, which were at the barracks of St. Elizabeth. They placed them in the court-yard of the Hotel de Ville.

Several individuals, strongly implicated in the late events, have been arrested.

A new proclamation is to appear this afternoon, but we do not know its contents.

The following is the address which the deputation of Brussels is charged to present and develop at the audience which it will have the honour of attending with the King:—

"Sir, the undersigned, your respectful and faithful subjects, take the liberty, under the difficult circumstances in which the city of Brussels is at this moment placed, as well as other cities of the kingdom, to depute to your Majesty five of its citizens, the Baron Joseph d'Hoogvorst, Count Felix de Merode, Gendebren, Frederic de Secus, and Palmart, senior, to state, that never at a similar crisis did the good people merit more the esteem of your Majesty and public gratitude. They have, by their firmness and courage, calmed in three days the menacing effervescence, and put a stop to serious disorders.

"But, Sir, they cannot conceal from your Majesty that the discontent has taken deep root—everywhere are felt the consequences of a bad system, followed up by ministers who misunderstand our wishes and our wants—nothing assures the good citizens of Brussels that, if the nation be not appeased, they will not themselves be the victims of their efforts. They therefore supplicate you, Sir, by all the generous sentiments which animate the heart of your Majesty, to listen to their voices, and put a termination to their just grievances. Full of confidence in the goodness of your Majesty, and their own justice, they have only deputed to you their fellow citizens to express the desired certainty that all the evils of which they complain shall be remedied as soon as known.

"The undersigned are convinced that one of the best modes of effecting so desirable an end will be the immediate convocation of the States General.

"Brussels, the 28th of August, 1830.

[Here follow a great number of signatures.]

To-day all the shops were open as usual.

The number of English families who have left this city is not so great as the alarming circumstances would have led us to suppose. The organization of the citizen-guard has totally dissipated their fears.

Most extraordinary reports are in circulation as to what is going on in Holland. It appears nearly certain that in several towns the citizen guard had been armed, and placed in military garrison. They mention Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Breda, &c.

There is a report current that serious tumults had broken out yesterday at Antwerp, and that a skirmish ensued. But by a diligence, which arrived in this city at noon, all was quiet.

It is said that the windows of the Burgomaster of Namur had been broken, but no other disorders had ensued.

Several letters arrived at Liege announce that a great disturbance had occurred at Cologne, at Dasseldorf, and many other of the towns of Rhenish Prussia.

A Convocation of the States General has been fixed for the 13th of September.

LIEGE, AUG. 29.—The towns in a very agitated state. The citizens of all classes wear in their button-holes or on their hats the red and yellow ribbon. Yesterday afternoon, it is said, one or two colours were taken by the people, who immediately dispersed. The people utter no cry, unless it be that of saluting the flag of Liege.

They appear to spare all ties of pillage. Yesterday a shop near the Town-hall, where red and yellow ribbons were sold, was surrounded by a mob of the lower class of the people, who purchased one, turn by turn. "Don't plish me so much," said one of them, "otherwise it will be thought we wish to pillage." "Pillage?" uttered a man shabbily dressed, with the greatest indignation, "those that dare to pillage we will kill them."

Every one feels that at this moment it is absolutely necessary that each person should make himself as useful as he can to the public cause, and that it will only be through firm and legal measures that the country can be saved.

This morning a company of troops of the line, who were going to Venlo, were escorted through the town by a detachment of the *Garde Cominale*. When they arrived at the gate of St. Leonard a considerable number of the lower classes who had assembled cried out to them "remain with us." The *Commune* accompanied them as far as the end of the faubourg; but the people continuing to follow them, the soldiers preferred, on seeing that, to return to the town, and they were well received by the inhabitants.

Yesterday afternoon several of the military were seen walking arm in arm with the citizens, wearing the colours of Liege.

TOURNAI, AUGUST 28.—The police have this morning found several cockades, and tri-coloured flags in our streets; most alarming rumours were immediately spread in the town, but they had no bad results. The Burgomaster has assembled all the masters of the poor parishes, and means have been taken to preserve public tranquillity. The soldiers in our garrison have been kept to their quarters since yesterday. An inhabitant assures us that he saw several cannon in the citadel pointed towards the town.

The gates of the town of Ath are closed, but diligences are allowed to go through it. It is rumored that some disturbances had taken place there as well as at Mons. It is said that the colliers of the environs of Mons had just entered the town in a body.

MONS, AUG. 29.—On the 26th and 27th, about eight o'clock in the evening, the Grande Place (square) was filled by an immense mob, waiting the arrival of the diligence from Brussels.

On the 27th a number of workmen assembled, crying out "Vive la Liberté," "Vive le Couard-Tricolore." General Davivier presented himself to them, and promised that their complaints should be attended to.

On the 28th a citizen-guard was established to protect property and maintain order; each part of the town formed a company, and named their own officers. They continued patrolling the streets all the morning; a great number of workmen, however, continued parading the streets, and at three o'clock the city guard, both infantry and cavalry, was assembled to be passed in review in the square. To the great surprise of the inhabitants, the Governor came dressed in his Court dress, and at the close of his harangue cried out "Vive le Roi."

The Commander and Officers of the National Guard surrounded him, and told him that they were there to maintain the tranquillity of the town and to keep good order, and whatever troubles might have arisen, they were not come to support any political feeling, or civil or military power, but the safety of the city, and they would acknowledge no other authority than the one appointed by themselves. This was received by acclamations of "Vive le Commandant," "Vive la Regeance."

BRUGES, AUG. 28.—This morning the first battalion of the 6th division left here for Menin. The prisoners in the jail took advantage of this absence in the evening, and 18 of them managed to escape. Several great mobs soon after assembled in the streets.

NAMUR, AUGUST 27.—Yesterday, about eight o'clock in the evening, a large assemblage caused much uneasiness. Intentional, very significant and criminal, were evident; and the *generale* was instantly beaten, and the communal guard mustered. More than one hundred muskets were distributed to well known citizens, to maintain the public order thus threatened. This energetic movement sufficed to repress the effervescence, and in a few moments all dispersed.

It is said that M. Nicolai, first President of the Court of Liege, is named Minister of Justice in place of M. Van Maanen.

GUANT, AUG. 29.—Public tranquillity has not yet been disturbed here. Last night a number of persons assembled, but were soon dispersed. During the night a troop of Hussars patrolled the streets. An order has been issued by the *Regence* that all assemblies must be put down, and the National Guard is authorised to disperse them.

It is rumored that the houses of the President Sandellia and other functionaries have been set fire to.

ANTWERP, AUG. 29.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange passed through Campine yesterday, on his road to Brussels. It is thought he has very important communications for Government.

It is said that the post horses which were ordered for his Royal Highness, at Breda have been commandeered.

[From the Gazette des Pays-Bas of September 1.]

BRUSSELS, AUG. 31.—Their Royal Highnesses the Princes of Orange and Frederick of the Netherlands arrived at Vilvorde; they have already received there several of the principal inhabitants and members of the chief authorities of this city.

The Journal of Antwerp contains the following:—

"We William, Prince of Orange, and Frederick, Prince of the Netherlands. Having arrived in this city, according to the orders of His Majesty, in order to consider of the means of doing what may be effectually contribute to the good that may be brought about in a part of the kingdom of the Netherlands, by taking every where the measures best calculated to attain that end with all possible security, it has appeared to us proper to begin by expressing in the name of His Majesty the satisfaction which he has received from the union and success with which all the people of Antwerp have directed and maintained that order and tranquillity which some persons, strangers to the city of Antwerp, had endeavoured to disturb.

"After this first expression of the sentiments which animate us, since we have been among so many civil and military functionaries, so many proprietors, so many merchants, manufacturers, and fathers of families, of all classes, equally admirable for their devotedness, equally interested in the maintenance of the republic which we enjoy here, we have directed our particular attention to all the means to be adopted, in order not to prolong unnecessarily the fatigues and the want of rest, which are not easily compensated by the repose that can be taken when the occupations of commerce, or other duties, absorb almost all the moments of the day.

"In consequence, and using the powers with which we are invested by the King, it has appeared

to us a very pleasing task to endeavour to reconcile the measures indispensable for the safety of a fortified town, and usual in circumstances, so important, with those which we are permitted to take in consequence of the confidence which we have in the fathers of families of all classes, and the conduct hitherto followed up by the civil authorities of the provinces of Antwerp. In consequence we have resolved on the following measures:—

"I. The measures to be concerted between the General commanding the fourth military division of the kingdom, and civil and local authorities of the province and city of Antwerp, shall be submitted to an extraordinary commission.

"II. Lieutenant General Baron Chasse, the Governor of the Province, and the Burgomaster of Antwerp, are appointed members of this Commission. The chief of the staff of the said Commander-in-Chief is Secretary to the Commission.

"III. The subjects to be treated of by this Commission shall be proposed by Lieutenant General Baron Chasse, commander of the fourth division, who, on occasions which admit of no delay, may, on his own responsibility, take any measures for the execution of such measures as are indispensable.

"IV. These presents make no change in the dispositions referred to the superior authority by the laws and regulations.

"V. The publication of these presents shall be made known to the public, and the members of the above-named Commission, by the Governor of the Province of Antwerp.

"Done at Antwerp, Aug. 30, 1830.

(Signed)

"WILLIAM, Prince of Orange.

"FREDERICK, Prince of the Netherlands.

"A true Copy.

"The Governor of the Province of Antwerp,

"NAPOLÉON BOSSCH."

[From the Globe of Thursday.]

We communicated, in our second edition of yesterday, the full and particular details of the spreading of the spirit of resistance through the most important towns of the Flemish Netherlands. The tumults have not been serious, but most of the important towns—and many of them, it must be recollected, fortified towns—are in the hands of the armed citizens.

The formidable nature of these circumstances will be imagined from the following list of the principal towns in the kingdom of the Netherlands, exclusive of Holland. The number of the inhabitants submitted to each, which we have given in round numbers, is probably at the present time rather below than above the actual population, but not far from the truth:—

Town	Inhabitants	Town	Inhabitants
Brussels	100,000	Antwerp	65,000
Louvain	25,000	Maastricht	19,000
Ghent	65,000	Namur	17,000
Bruges	35,000	Mechlin	20,000
Mons	20,000	Tournay	21,000
Liege	50,000		

This list does not include many considerable towns, such as Ostend, Ypres, Charleroi, Oudenarde, Verviers, under 12,000 inhabitants.

[From the British Traveller.]

It will be seen from the following letter, just received, that the revolution in Holland is not, as some of our contemporaries state, a mere disturbance. It is progressing through the provinces, and has shown itself in Antwerp, where, on Monday, the popular feeling rose to a very great height, notwithstanding the Prince of Orange showed himself.

The truth is, that the revolution will be perfected, because the King of the Netherlands really has no other wish than to administer to the happiness of the nation over which he reigns. Not so with Charles the Tenth; he had all that insincerity of character which is not to be trusted; and happy may he think himself that the people allowed him to escape.

ANTWERP, AUG. 30.—The Rotterdam steam-boat is now passing, and I have just time to tell you that, since nine of last night, great disturbances have broken out here, and several lives have been lost. A number of young men assembled last night, crying "Vive la Regeance," "Vive M. Palmart," "Vive les Antwerpais." The Prince of Orange showed himself on the balcony, but a thing could pacify them. The result was that the bourgeois were called out, and several lives were lost. The bourgeoisie, or merchants, do all in their power to preserve peace, and are going to form themselves into a guard for the protection of property. The King has left for the Palace of Lachen, and appears determined to encounter every obstacle.

"The abolition of popular feeling must not be considered as the spirit of the people. I hope next post to inform you that things are more pacified, but I am sorry to say revolutionary feelings spread like wildfire amongst the young men here. The English are leaving as quick as possible."

RIOTS AT AIX LA CHAPPELLE.

[From the Courier of Friday.]

AIX LA CHAPPELLE, MONDAY, 6 O'CLOCK, A.M.

The announcement of disturbances at Brussels occasioned considerable sensation and anxiety here, but it was hoped that nothing serious would occur in this neighbourhood. I am sorry, however, to state, that this hope has not been realized.

Very alarming riots have taken place at Verviers, the frontier town of the Netherlands, and within about ten miles of the frontiers of Prussia, and the town is at this moment in a state of insurrection. The Custom House was set fire to, and the House of a Notary was pillaged and destroyed. The workmen of Eupen, a Prussian frontier town, on hearing of what was taking place at Verviers, rose, and to a man, proceeded to assist in the work of destruction at Verviers. The consternation caused by this reinforcement to the already triumphant mob, is not to be described.

Early this evening serious riots occurred in this town. The populace, in great numbers, paraded through the streets, uttering loud cries and imprecations, and then proceeded to attack the houses of persons who were obnoxious to the lower orders. Property to a large extent has already been destroyed by them, and an attempt has been made to break open the prison and to liberate the persons confined, many of whom are of the worst possible description. Hitherto, however, they have failed in this attempt.

Whilst I am writing the mob is in the act of pillaging the house of Mr. Cockerell, the eminent manufacturer, who has, perhaps, done more to serve those misguided workmen than any person in the country.

I am sorry to say that there are no troops in the town, and that the substantial inhabitants show no disposition to unite for the protection of property, and the restoration of tranquillity.

Some individuals certainly have taken up arms, but they form by no means a body sufficiently strong to repress the infuriated populace. Both here and at Verviers the cry among the rioters has chiefly been for work, unaccompanied by political allusions.—*Courier*.

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

We have this morning received Hamburgh Papers to the 27th ult. They contain an article from the Berlin Gazette, stating that the pretended Cabinet order of the 7th ult., relative to the late events in France, and addressed to the military authorities of Cologne, was a fabrication. The Emperor of Russia had issued an Imperial Ukase on the 11th ult., ordering a levy of two recruits for every 500 men, but it is stated in the preamble that this levy is merely for the purpose of completing the fleet and army to the usual peace establishment. The accounts from Hamburgh state that there have been great purchases in that city of corn for exportation.—*Courier*.

BRANDENBURG, AUG. 21.—The reports of disturbances in some provinces on the Rhine turn out to be wholly unfounded; on the contrary, in almost all the towns on the Rhine, the public voice loudly and unequivocally expressed on the 3d of August, the birthday of our beloved Sovereign, a firm conviction that the Prussian Eagle would be more than a match for the Gallic Cock, if he should come too near to the frontiers. Only in Saarbrun some trouble some guests are said to have attempted to excite a tumult. The Commandant immediately had them arrested, put into wag-gons, and carried over the frontiers.

The State Gazette contains the following article:—"A Paris Paper (The New Journal de Paris) pretends to have been informed, by letter from Metz, of the 4th instant, that the tri-coloured flag had been hoisted at Saulnois and Luxembourg, and that a wish had been manifested for a reunion with France. According to authentic accounts from both these towns, of the 7th inst., the statement in question is an absolute lie; the most perfect tranquillity prevails in both places."

STATE OF SPAIN.

MADRID, AUG. 19.—The extraordinary occurrences which have taken place in France, and which at this moment absorb public attention, have produced a great sensation in this capital.

There is no lack of elements for a revolution in the country, but a directing hand is wanting. At the present moment there are four parties in Spain—Royalists, Liberals, Carlists, and Conciliators. The first is a numerous body, but consist of persons of the most travelling ideas, and who, without a shadow of doubt, form the most ignorant class of the State. Their watchword is, "For the Altar and the Throne;" but few amongst them understand the attributes of either. The Liberals are, certainly, a most respectable body, and number amongst them persons of talent and influence; nevertheless they are distrustful of each other, and consequently their force is merely theoretical. The Carlists possess an immense share of influence, and as they act under the command of the priests, who, on account of their great wealth, can distribute largesses with unsparing hands, they compose at this moment, possibly, the most formidable body in the nation. If this party gained the ascendancy, the fame of liberty would, for the time being, be utterly extinguished, although the country, possessed of firmer councils, might prosper more. The Conciliators form, certainly, the smallest body, for this reason—that their chief ambition is the prosperity of the country. Amongst them are men of talent, who have given proofs of their good intentions, and have suffered the consequences—destitution of power. This last class consists chiefly of men who are neither Liberals nor Royalists, but steer a middle course, without inclination to side with either. The principal reason why no party advances is the distrust which each entertains of its partisans, and the want of unanimity which prevails amongst them. Besides, the greatest fear pervades every class of the State, and all are acquainted with the summary mode of proceedings in this country, none have the hardihood to strike the first blow.

I repeat, that I do not apprehend any immediate change here. I shall not, however, be surprised if we have some disturbances in this city, but a combined party, acting unanimously, whether Liberal or Carlist, is, in my opinion, out of the question. A few gentlemen were yesterday insulted at noon day for wearing white hats, considered amongst the ultra-royalists here as a symbol of republicanism. In Granada some lives have been lost, in consequence of a few individuals having worn such hats, and caps made something like our travelling caps, but, without, I apprehend no serious results from these occurrences.

More prudence has been shown by the King at the present juncture than would have been anticipated. He was advised by M. Zabrano, Secretary of War, and by M. Calamaro, Minister of Grace and Justice, to put the Royal Guards, provincial troops, and 50,000 Royalist Volunteers, into movement towards the frontiers; but he refused point blank to accede to these proposals.—The King said that he had had to do twice with the French, and he was not anxious for a third trial. He even added, "By attending to your counsel, I should expose myself to a similar fate with Charles X. which I am resolved to avoid."

THE O'CLOCK, AUG. 19.—It is currently reported that some of our Captain-Generals are to be removed from the districts which they command; the names O'Donnell, Eguia, and Aymerich, are amongst the number. General the Count of Espana, I have been positively assured, is appointed Ambassador to the Court of Russia, and will be replaced by General Quesada, the present Captain-General of Andalusia; the Andalusians will be as sorry to lose the one, as the Catalunians glad to be rid of a blood-thirsty monster as ever existed. His iron rule has alienated from the Spanish Government many individuals, who lay the blame of his proceedings to the fountain head. A regiment of provincial fusiliers (cazadores) which formed a part of this garrison, and had terminated its period of service, has been ordered to return to Madrid, although the different companies were on their way home to be disbanded. An estimate of the troops ready for immediate service is about being made out.

The Government has already dispatched couriers to the Courts of London, Vienna, Berlin, &c., to learn by the Ambassadors what is the intention of each regarding the new King of France.

* Name given to those who, addicted to the interests of the Infant Don Carlos, desire his accession to the throne.—*Courier*.

M. Salomon, Prime Minister here, told the Corps Diplomatique that this Government would observe total neutrality, until the principal Powers had declared their intentions, at the same time that his Catholic Majesty expected that the Duke of Bordeaux would be proclaimed King. Six persons have been appointed to assist at the deliberations of the council of Ministers (the council of state is, and has been for some time, a mere bundrum). General Castanos, the Archbishop of Toledo, the Marquis de la Romana, M. Garcia de la Torre, and M. Puig, are of the number. The four first are Counsellors of State, and of moderate principles, and act as conciliators between the Ministers clamorous for a war in defence of the Bourbons, and those in favour of non-interference.—Puig is an Ultra-Royalist, and President of the Chief Tribunal of Appeals. It may now be said that persons desirous of non-interference in the affairs of France have a preponderating interest in the Cabinet. Mr. Adlington has been at the Opera, where the Court has been for the last three or four days; he is on good terms with the Minister of Grace and Justice. The Royal Family is expected here on the 4th proximo, as, according to expectation, the Queen's first child must be born in Madrid. Maria, the King's favourite for some years back, died the day before yesterday, suddenly, from apoplexy.

SOUTH AMERICA.

By a late arrival from Colombia we have received letters from Cartagena, dated July 1. At that period it was known that the whole of Venezuela, with the exception of Valencia and Caracas, had declared in favour of General Bolivar, and of a reunion with the rest of Colombia. There was a very large force at Pamplona, consisting of a battalion of militia, the battalion of Boyaca, a column of grenadiers of the division of Ximenes, and two squadrons of irregular horse hussars, so that the operative force was more than sufficient to accomplish the object, if resistance were offered; but the letters state that none was anticipated, as the feeling had been so generally and strongly pronounced against the Separatists.

FRANCE.

We have no doubt that the French revolution will be recognised by every government in Europe. As to its uses and benefits, the dawn of liberty is appearing in other countries, where the governments have attempted infractions upon the constitution. In Holland it is conducted upon the French scale of moderation, and no doubt can exist but that it will be successful. The King of the Netherlands will see the necessity of so reforming the abuses of the government, as shall give his subjects assurance of his fidelity; other governments more vicious, must be dealt with by the nations whom they have outraged in a less mild manner. What assurance has either Spain or Portugal on the fidelity of Ferdinand or Miguel?—Tremas at heart, will they be faithful to any constitution which the people may propose? The two men are not to be trusted. We look forward, therefore, to such a regeneration in these two countries as shall restore the abused and long afflicted people to their rights and privileges, and be the means of removing from the government such hollow and treacherous men as the two in question.

The Spaniards of liberty is lighted. May it illuminate the darkened nations of Europe with its brightness.—*British Traveller*.

The sum of 1200 francs for the victims of July, has been sent from Florence to the *Constitutionnel*, with the following letter:—

"Sir—We are far from France; but, brought up to cherish it, and proud of the noble title of Frenchman, which our dear countrymen again so recently illustrated, we feel the wish of contributing to the wants of those amongst whom we should have been happy to have shared the danger and glory; but since we had not been able to participate in their happiness, let them at least accept the humble offering of my brother and myself.

"Accept, &c.

"NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

"LOUIS BONAPARTE."

BARBAROUS MURDER AND OUTRAGE.

A most barbarous murder was committed at one o'clock in the noon-day of Tuesday last, on a man named William Dwyer, at a cross-road on the bank of Crosscoble, within half a mile of the village of Cappa-White, and within half a mile of the residence of Wm. Purfoy, Esq. There were four houses within a few yards where the man was murdered. The unfortunate man had been placed as a Keeper on some property on the lands of Crosscoble, and on Saturday last he got some abuse, and was threatened by a man named John Dwyer, residing there. On the day of the murder he obtained a summons for this John Dwyer to appear before a Bench of Magistrates, and on his delivery of the summons he was knocked down, and immediately after his brains dashed out by repeated blows from stones.—A verdict of Wilful Murder, against several who are well known, and who have fled, was returned.

Thursday afternoon, as Mr. Purfoy was returning home from attending the Petty Sessions at Tipperary, attended by another Gentleman and two Policemen, on his journey car, he was fired at within a mile and half of the town of Tipperary, from an enclosed garden, and so near was the assassin to the party, that some of the powder lodged in one of the Policemen's faces. The fellow who fired ran off, the Police firing two shots at him—he left his shoes at the spot where he had fired, and also the blunderbuss, and made his escape.—Three men are in custody who reside at the house near where the assassin lay.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

It is with feelings of deep regret we learn by the *Courier* newspaper, just received, that Mr. Rice, the father of our City Representative, met with a serious injury by the upsetting of his chariot, on Monday, near Preston, on his way to Brighton.—The roads were crowded with vehicles, in consequence of his Majesty's expected arrival at Brighton, and the chariot in which were Mr. Rice, Lady Dysart, and others, was upset with great violence, by coming in contact with another. It was actually bottom upmost. Lady Dysart is slightly injured, but Mr. Rice was shaken so much, that some fears are entertained for him.—*Limerick B. Post*.

PIEDMONT.

Turin, Aug. 21.—We learn from Milan that several battalions, sent by the Aulic Council at Vienna, have brought dispatches to the Lombard-Venetian Government. It is said that the Austrian garrisons in the Milanese and the Venetian provinces are to be reinforced. We have also been informed of the meeting of some regiments on the Po, which, with the consent of the King of Sardinia, are to reinforce the garrison of Alexandria. The police of Milan watches more closely than ever all foreigners who enter the town; those who cannot afford good reasons for prolonging their residence there are immediately forced back to the frontier. However, the diplomatic relations of our Government with Vienna are very active; it is generally presumed that their object is the continuation of order and peace in Italy.

SPAIN.

Madrid, Aug. 19.—A courier who arrived here on a message from M. Campana, the Captain-General of Andalusia, told us that several bands completely armed, and shouting "Long live the Constitution," follow the example of the "French," have suddenly risen in that province. The public tranquillity has been troubled at several towns, and at Grenada they have sung the Hymn of Riego and the Traya. The officers of the police have re-established order, though not without difficulty; and, notwithstanding the patrols walk their rounds night and day, with orders to fire on the people in case of revolt, the absolutists are much alarmed for their lives. M. Campana has asked for strong reinforcements to distribute them in the towns of the province under his command. French and English papers will be henceforward allowed to be received in Spain without opposition. The King has issued an order for this measure, and the decrees to be published in the course of a few days. The King and all the Royal Family will leave St. Ildefonso on the 12th of next month for the Escorial, where they will remain till after the ascension of the Queen.

PORTUGAL.

Lisbon, Aug. 14.—The late events in France have obliged Don Miguel to give up his prospect of passing several days at Caldas, Arlebobrea, and other villages of the neighbourhood, and he has returned suddenly to Queluz, where he has shut himself up. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the police, the news from Paris transpires, and has quite torn away the veil by which the truth was concealed. The consternation of the government is such, that it has not even thought of any preparation for the festival of the Assumption, which is generally celebrated at the Court with great solemnity. Numerous patrols of soldiers of the police are continually going through the town night and day. Some arrests have already taken place. Not a single soldier of the line is to be seen in the streets; all the regiments remain in the barracks, and pass the night under arms. The change is quite a solitude during the last two days; it is even reported that it will be shut. Yesterday a vessel arrived at Oporto, with 144 individuals condemned to transportation, and the greater part of them on account of political opinions.

DEATH OF THE PRINCE OF CONDE.

Paris Papers contain intelligence of the death of the Prince de Conde, who is generally supposed to have hanged himself; some say from vexation, occasioned by the dethronement of his relative Charles X.; others on account of great pecuniary embarrassments. The Prince was of an advanced age, being upwards of seventy-four when he died, and was father of the unfortunate Duke d'Enghien, who was shot in 1804 by order of Napoleon, in that very castle of Vincennes where the Ex-Ministers are now confined, and where they ought, one and all, to undergo the same fate. By the death of this old Prince—who, it should be said to his credit, mounted the tri-coloured flag on his castle walls the instant he heard of the expulsion of Charles X., one of the noblest races in France, or perhaps in Europe, becomes extinct. Every reader of history must be familiar with the names and exploits of the illustrious Princes of the House of Conde, who for nearly three hundred years, like Pope's famous Duke of Argyll, were—

ANOTHER DEATH HAS OCCURRED IN FRANCE.

Another death has also occurred in France, that of the well-known Count de Segur, a veteran in diplomacy, of the old school of politesse in manners and habits, and attached in early life to the French Embassy at Russia, where he formed an acquaintance with Queen Catherine, and accompanied her in her famous triumphal expedition to the Crimea, with the Emperor Joseph of Austria, and the once notorious Potemkin. The Count must have been of a very advanced age at the time of his death. He was of the few remaining relics of the old French Court.—Sun.

DON MIGUEL.

The insolence of Don Miguel to England, for some time past, in detaining and confiscating the vessels of that nation, has been wondered at by some of our contemporaries, and now that our government has taken a step to bring him to reason by force, it is said he will be so mad to yield in time. For our own parts, we are not at all surprised at the assured impudence with which Don Miguel boards the English ministers. Neither should we wonder if he did not heed the threat of force, possessing as he does a letter from the creature of one prime minister, Lord Bessford, telling him not to mind the public declarations of our government, as severely it was their determination to support him. He may not perceive that Wellington—who is without a system or a political principle but the love of despotism, and the desire to support it all over the world, wherever he can do so with impunity—is now coerced by circumstances to change his plan against Portugal. Had Charles of France been successful, Don Miguel would be secured from England. But the strength which the success of the brave French people has given to popular opinion in the British empire, has coerced Wellington, for his own sake, to abandon his dear friend, the usurper of Portugal. Wellington yielded the relief bill by coercion—he may now oppose Miguel from coercion—for nothing but popular coercion will make him take any step towards reform, retrenchment, economy, or justice. Yet there are people who still talk of giving confidence to Wellington. The only way that fellow can be made useful—the only way he can be rendered not mischievous—the only way he can be made to act so as to deserve confidence, is by showing him none. Confide in him and he will betray, coerce him, and he will obey the public voice.—Pilot.

(From the Star of Monday.)

Yesterday morning, about two o'clock, despatches were received by the Earl of Aberdeen, from Sir Charles Bagot, our Ambassador at the Hague, communicating the news of the insurrection at Brussels; in consequence of which, Mr. Falk had an interview of three hours at the Foreign Office, with the Noble Earl. We are enabled to state, that the purport of the intelligence received was, that the town was in possession of the National Guards, after three thousand men had been killed and wounded in the streets. The prince had gone to Antwerp; the King was at the Hague. The people had sent a deputation to the King, requiring him to dismiss his Ministers; bring them to justice; and to banish Pottier, the obnoxious editor. In the mean time, the King has applied to his Majesty of Prussia, for military aid, in his distressing dilemma.

(From the Courier of Tuesday.)

We have received accounts from the Hague, dated early on the morning of the 29th inst. We subjoin the following extract from one of our letters:— "THE HAGUE, Aug. 29.—It is impossible to describe to you the interest which has been produced here by the account of the revolutionary movement at Brussels. The Council met at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and after sitting for some time, adjourned until the evening at seven, when it met again, and, with the express concurrence of the King, who appears to have acted with equal firmness and good sense, resolved on a Proclamation, summoning the States General to meet immediately, for the purpose of discussing the claims of the Netherlanders, and redressing any grievances which may be thought worthy of consideration. In the meantime, every possible precaution is taken, and Dutch troops have been ordered off to the scene of commotion. This measure has been warmly remonstrated against by some of the Members of the Council, on the ground of the known animosity of the Belgian troops to those of Holland; and it is not improbable that the order will be countermanded. "We are waiting here with great anxiety to learn what are the demands of the burghers of Brussels. It is stated, that when the last express left Brussels the old Brabantian flag was flying on the Hotel de Ville. This, however, does not accord with some other accounts. "The Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick have left for Antwerp, where a similar explosion to that of Brussels is feared, but their presence may prevent it. "Amsterdam is perfectly tranquil, and hopes are entertained that matters will be accommodated."

(From the Courier of Wednesday evening.)

RECEIVED LAST NIGHT. We have received the following letter from Amsterdam, dated Monday evening:— "AMSTERDAM, Aug. 30.—Every thing is still tranquil here, but of course there is much anxiety as to the turn which affairs may take in the Netherlands. There has been a considerable fall in the funds. The Dutch Stock, which was lately above 60, is now only at 54 1/2. The Loan, which came out a few weeks ago at 90, is now at 87. "As the troops from Utrecht, Haarlem, Leyden, and the Hague, are in full march for Antwerp, under the command of the Prince of Orange and Prince Frederick. The accounts from Liège are rather alarming. It is said here that the King has refused to receive the deputation from Brussels. One report is, that he has placed them under arrest, but this is probably unfounded. "The States-General has been convoked for the 13th of September."

SWITZERLAND.

BERN, Aug. 22.—It now appears that the coup d'etat preparing in Paris, and of which the fatal ordinances were the signal, had been announced beforehand to the Chiefs of the counter-revolutionary party in Switzerland. M. Calvello, the Neapolitan Minister, received directly from Paris, on the evening of the 24th ult., a parcel, containing despatches of the highest importance, which he lost no time in communicating to the French Ambassador, and to a Member of the Lower Council of Bern. The attitude and language of certain Deputies of the Diet betrayed hopes which had been prudently compressed before them. The newspaper of the 26th inst. arrived, and the joy of the oligarchical faction, and of the majority of the diplomatic body, knew no bounds. The ex-Minister of Bavaria, D'Obyer, who is always to be found in Switzerland, whenever any counter-revolutionary intrigue is in progress, resided for the last few days at the baths of Bonn, whence he kept up an active correspondence with Friburg and Bern. On the 30th he was present at the celebration of St. Ignace's Feast, at Friburg. He had no sooner ceased to harangue the Jesuits, and emphatically announce the downfall of the liberal party in Europe, when the news of the events of the 27th came to disturb the joy of this ex-diplomatist, and spread consternation in the cloister of St. Michael.

The Aristocratical Government of Switzerland persisted as long as they could, in denying, through the medium of their consular papers, the reports received from France. Obligated now to confess the truth, they distort the facts by placing them in the worst light. In one of the last numbers of the St. Gall Freeman's Paper, they still apply the appellation of rebels to the French, and hold out the Swiss, who fired on the Parisians, as victims of popular fury. The Diet separated on the 17th, without taking any resolution concerning the recall of the capitulated regiments, or the new relations to be established with France. It is evident that the party of the restoration entertained still some hope of an attempt being made against the liberties of the French nation.

At Geneva, Lausanne, Lucerne, and Lugano, the triumph of liberty in France was celebrated like a national feast. It is an indubitable fact, that the Constitution of Tessino would not have been sanctioned had the counter-revolutionary party succeeded in their project. It is to be hoped that the example given by the people of Tessino will soon be followed by other cantons of Switzerland. This country and Savoy will soon attract the attention of Europe. The former wishes to new model its institutions, and the other to shake off the yoke of slavery.—Morning Herald.

NAPLES.

The following important letter from Paris bears date Sunday evening:— "You may rely on the authenticity of the following:— "L'ESPERANCE, Aug. 21.—A letter from Italy, addressed to an English family, resident at L'Aquila, announced that an insurrection had broken out at Naples; that the King and all his family had been arrested, and the Swiss regiments massacred. This piece of news must be exaggerated."

The Coroner then briefly charged the jury, drawing their attention to the points in the case, and expressing it as his opinion that there had not been sufficient made out to make Mr. Long criminally responsible. The jury, however, he said, were the proper judges, and he trusted they would give the case a cool and deliberate consideration, and give a decision without fear and without prejudice. The Jury retired at twenty minutes after five, and in about two hours one of them came in and requested the coroner to expound the law relating to manslaughter, which was done by that officer; and the Jury, at twenty minutes before eight o'clock, returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Mr. St. John Long.

On the verdict being returned a buzz of approbation was heard, and some persons were so indecent as to clap their hands and stamp with their feet in token of approbation; but cries of "Shame, shame," were heard from the more decent part of the audience, and the coroner ensured in very strong terms such unmanly and un-English-like conduct.

The Coroner inquired if Mr. Long was in attendance, and was answered by Capes, the bundle, in the negative. A warrant was then issued by the Coroner, for his apprehension and safe lodgment in Newgate, and thus ended this enquiry.

PROGRESS OF REVOLUTION.

DISTURBANCES IN BRUSSELS.

(From a Correspondent of the "Times.") BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—In my letter of yesterday, I transmitted you as correct and detailed an account of the origin and first movements of the insurrection which has unhappily broken out here, as the confusion and anxiety of the moment would permit me to collect. The object of the Insurgents was and still continues vague and indeterminate, and consequently all their proceedings partake of an uncertain and undecided character. The great mass of those who first broke the public peace were of the very lowest order—manufacturers, labourers, and artisans, without bread or employment. These people felt they suffered from high taxes and low wages, and ascribed their sufferings to the King's Ministers, who, in their opinion, favoured the Dutch at the expense of the Belgians. Hence, in order to have cheap bread and plenty of employment, they were logically joined by the party who had called out for freedom of opinion and the abolition of all restraints upon the press. Hence they began by burning the house of an unfortunate journalist and bookseller, who supports the Government, and of the Minister of Justice, who prosecutes for libels. Hence M. Libray Baganno's property was destroyed to the cry "Vive la Potter," and the hotel of M. Von Maanen was burnt to the shout of "Vive la Liberté," and "Point d'impôt sur le vin."

The Belgians and the Catholic party, like the French Liberals, had polled the nation, and had found the secret of their strength. About three hundred thousand of the Belgians had last year signed petitions against the system of the Ministry, whom the King obstinately persists in maintaining in power. The object of these petitions had no reference to the distress of the lower classes; but they extended the idea that they were oppressed. They related chiefly to the freedom of the press, trial by jury, ministerial responsibility, freedom of instruction, and the perfect independence of the church on the state in religious matters. These petitions originated chiefly in the party of M. de Potter, and were supported with all his activity and zeal. Thus the perpetual agitation of questions, in which, by the way, the Brussels insurgents could feel little real grievance, led them to believe that they really were oppressed, and the banishment of their champion added what they thought insult and contumely to their imaginary wrongs. In this state of their feelings, the revolution in France presented them with an opportunity or a pretext for an insurrection against the Government, though they could not pretend, as in France; that there had recently been any flagrant attempt to invade their rights. The distress of the manufacturing labourers provoked to revolt, and supplied to the more intelligent malcontents a body of men fitted for their purpose; because such a population can lose nothing, and may gain something in political changes.

I stated yesterday what were the first results of this disaffected feeling on the various classes on whom it operated. They only thought of burning the houses or demolishing the property of their supposed enemies. They issued no proclamation as a rallying point for their friends, and made no specific demand on the Government as the price of renewed order. They ran to seize arms—to occupy the posts of the military—and to demolish the furniture of the Ministers, without earning to have any ulterior purpose. The carriage of M. Van Knuff was burnt before the Hotel de Ville, and all the official papers in his office lined the streets, or were made into bonfires. The prudent precaution adopted by the military chiefs, of retiring from the streets, and forming their troops into an imposing mass before the Palace, joined to the great forbearance of both officers and men, has saved the effusion of much blood. The ragamuffins who paraded the town with muskets, pistols, and swords, spades, and pitchforks, would certainly have fought, had they been attacked, and their poverty might have led them to pillage the city.

(From a Second Edition of the Times.)

BRUSSELS, Aug. 27.—Many of the facts which I have stated, become totally insignificant after the disclosure of what I am about to state, and with which I was previously unacquainted. The nobility and other classes have put themselves at the head of the movement. Yesterday they entered into a contract with the chiefs of the military force, who have joined their cause. The latter only requested that they might not be required to lay down their arms, and that the custody of the palace should be confided to them. The Civic and Belgic Guard took possession of all other posts by that treaty. The palace will be given up if the answer from the Hague is not favourable to the views of the national party. They are to demand a new constitution, not a treaty, but a contract. They as yet speak of no change of dynasty.

Either the King or the Prince of Orange is expected at Ghent. The populace have set fire to the buildings in the park. The King's theatre is in flames.

The Coroner, having at length obtained something like silence, said that a great many witnesses had now been called to prove the skill of Mr. Long, the success which had attended his practice, and the confidence which his patients had in him, and he thought those points could not be established in a stronger manner than had already been done. Probably Mr. Adolphus would not think it necessary to proceed with further evidence on those points.

Mr. Adolphus said he was inclined to pay all proper respect to the Judge of every Court in which his professional avocations brought him, and especially a Judge who had shown so much temper, patience, and moderation as Mr. Stirling had done in this inquiry. Mr. Long's private character, as well as his public reputation, had been assailed by a gross and foul conspiracy, and he (Mr. Adolphus) should therefore feel himself justified in calling all the witnesses who had come forward; but yielding to the suggestion of the Coroner, he should now adopt a different course, and only examine witnesses to a particular point.

Miss Penelope Smyth sworn—I am now residing at Richmond. I have known Mr. Long for about ten years. He was very young when I first knew him. He was well educated, and I always considered him a talented young man. He lived in the same house with me and my mother for about a year and a half. I first knew him at Doneraul, in the County of Cork. He had the reputation of being a good scholar. His manners and conduct were perfectly those of a gentleman. I know that, amongst his other studies, he pursued that of anatomy. He was also fond of painting. I have been living abroad for some time, and we have been separated, but I have heard of him. I have been now nearly four months under his care, and have greatly improved in my health. I was subject to very violent head-aches. I saw Miss Catherine Cashin at Mr. Long's, and I heard her sister-in-law, Mrs. O'Connor, say she was in hopes they had brought her there in time to save her. I never heard her complain of the treatment she had received. I should say that Miss Cashin was a very delicate person indeed. I never heard her cough, but I saw her apply her handkerchief to her mouth very often. It was in Dublin, where Mr. Long was pursuing his education, that I knew her studied anatomy. This was about 10 or 11 years ago. I know that he attended one course of lectures. He was also fond of painting. I do not know whether he was in a school in which anatomy and painting too were taught. I have received more benefit from Mr. Long's treatment than from that of any other medical man.

Harriet Frances Roxburgh, of Grove-street, Camden-town, sworn—I have been delicate from my birth. Sometimes the medical men represented me to be in a decline, and I have been wasted very much. It is now nearly 2 years since I was first placed under Mr. Long's care. I was under his care when Miss C. Cashin was. I use the lotion which Mr. Long always gives to his patients. I saw Miss Cashin frequently there. I was attended by Charlotte and Alice, Mr. Long's servants. I have found more benefit from his treatment than from any other medical man. The bad symptoms have materially diminished, and my health is very much improved. Miss Cashin appeared to me anything but a healthy person.

Ann, Countess of Buckinghamshire, sworn—I live in Montague-square, Marylebone. I have attended Mr. Long for seven weeks, and do yet, and shall, I hope, to-morrow morning. While I was attending him I saw Miss Cashin twice only. We were not always in the same room. It might be about a week before her death that I saw her. She appeared to me to be far from a healthy person. She appeared rather an unhealthy person. The last time I saw her she had not received the lotion. I had received some that day, and have done every day since I attended Mr. Long. I could not swear that the lotion taken by me and Miss Cashin were both taken out of the same bottle, but I should presume so, as I have always seen the same liquid used by the same ladies. I was present when she received it. There was only one bottle in the room, and that he held in his own hand when he poured it out. I received it from a servant of his named Alice, who always attended me, and so did Miss Cashin. I sustained no injury from the lotion I received that day, and in general I never was so well as since I have attended Mr. Long. I am very much recovered. I do not think Miss Cashin had been rubbed before the last time I saw her. I did not see her rubbed. We might have been rubbed with different liquid, but I think it very unlikely, and next to impossible. She did not complain to me of being ill. Miss Ellen Cashin, though thinner, looked much clearer and more healthy in the face than Miss C. Cashin. The lotion produced only a slight redness in my skin.

Alice Dyke sworn—I am servant to Mr. Long, and live in the house in Harley-street, and have been there about five months. I am employed to rub the female patients with the lotion which he gives them. I remember Miss Cashin coming there with her sister. She was not a healthy-looking person. She was rubbed with Mr. Long's lotion once only; that I believe was on the 3d of August, and she was rubbed by me. I rubbed six other ladies, including the Countess of Buckinghamshire, Miss Kavanagh, Mrs. and Miss Otley, and Miss Johnson. Mrs. Cashin washed her hands with the lotion. The lotion I washed Miss Cashin with was the same in all respects as I applied to the other ladies. I saw it poured from the bottle for all the patients alike. I have seen all the other ladies respectively every day since, and not one has complained to me of the slightest injury.

By the Coroner—I did not rub Miss Cashin more severely nor for a longer period than the others, and it had no more effect upon her than the others. Her back was dressed and washed with the same lotion every day. The last time I saw her was on a Friday, and she then appeared in perfect health. No one rubbed her but me. Her mother said in her hearing she had been very unwell for two or three days, and that was the reason she wished her to be rubbed. I never heard any one complain of the treatment. I never made the lotion myself. Miss Cashin appeared in better health after the rubbing. She appeared to increase in health, and her friends seemed satisfied. Miss Cashin was seen by Mr. Long the last time she called. I wash my face every day with the lotion, but I was never rubbed with it. I was quite well when I went into his service. The sore on the back and neck of Miss Cashin was not worse than on Miss E. Cashin. I have sufficient knowledge of the treatment to know when to leave off rubbing. I always put it down in a book when I rubbed. Mr. Adolphus here intimated that he had closed his case.

ence was completely removed. In consequence of the success of his treatment of me, I placed my son under his care, and he underwent one application. He had a violent tooth-ache, and his face and eye-lid were swollen and inflamed. The preparation was applied to the face and eye, and by one application all pain and inflammation subsided. There was no excoriation produced in this instance. I sent another child of mine to him, only six years old, with an inflammatory sore throat, and he applied the solution to the neck and throat, and it was completely removed by one application. In consequence of the benefit myself and my family have derived, a great many persons have gone to Mr. Long on my recommendation. I have been here since the commencement of this inquiry, and I should still recommend others, and place myself or any member of my family under his care, not only with the same degree of confidence, but with greatly increased confidence. I and upwards of 60 honourable and respectable persons have come forward in behalf of and to do justice to an individual whom we think an attempt has been made to persecute.

By Dr. Thompson—I never knew of any person dying under Mr. Long's treatment but Miss Cashin, except in cases which have been given over by the faculty, and then it was his custom to say he would try his best; but it was a desperate case, and he could not answer for producing a cure. Mr. Long requested my servant to withdraw when he administered the application, and my wife held the candle. He never asked me to sign any document, or imposed any obligation of secrecy upon me. I always thought that practice of his absurd and ridiculous, and I told him so many times. In my opinion it was impossible to change the bottle which contained the lotion, on the night he visited me, without my wife having seen it. I say that with the more confidence, because he had his coat off, and his sleeves tucked up. He seemed surprised and disappointed that he did not find active matter in my chest. (A laugh.) I used great endeavours to prevail on Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald to go to Mr. Long; and my opinion, on oath, is, that had he done so, he would have been able to preside at the Board of Trade at this moment. (Loud laughter.) When Mr. Long visited me the first time, I told him I had been very abstemious as to wine, and he told me by all means to take a bottle of claret the next day at dinner—an injunction which I most religiously obeyed. (Loud laughing.)

Mr. John Braithwaite, of the New-road, engineer, sworn—I was troubled with a complaint which produced great general debility and wasting of the limbs. During my illness I had recourse to medical men of great eminence, and they failed in relieving me. They had described my case to be without hope. I first applied to Mr. Long on the 5th of December, 1827, and went to him for 50 days consecutively. He gave me a lotion which I applied myself. I attended his house and found numerous patients there. I had no reason to believe that he applied one lotion to one party and a different one to another. From the benefit I received, I recommended him to several friends who applied to him for his advice. My opinion of the skill of Mr. Long is not at all diminished, but on the contrary, I was under the care of an eminent medical practitioner in the vicinity of Manchester-square, who informed my brother that mine was a perfectly hopeless case, and that I should die. I did not receive any relief from that gentleman. He, however, informed me that my lungs were quite sound.

Mr. Nathaniel Higgs, a brewer at Pimlico, sworn—I was for many years afflicted with gout, and I applied to several gentlemen for advice. Mr. Adolphus—Physicians or surgeons? Mr. Higgs—Common doctors. (A laugh.) Mr. Adolphus—You mean, I suppose, practising surgeons who keep shops? Mr. Higgs—Yes. In February I applied to Mr. Long, and submitted to his usual system—that of inhaling an outward application, for six or seven weeks. He produced excoriation on my back, chest, and both feet. I was at Mr. Long's with other patients, all of whom were rubbed with the contents of one bottle. During the time of my using his preparations, I felt no pain. I now consider myself quite recovered.

Mr. McCallan (one of the Jury) here rose, and addressing the Coroner submitted that the present mode of proceeding was highly irregular. They were not impeded to make public to the world the supposed skill of Mr. Long, but to inquire into the death of Miss Cashin. They had heard an immense body of evidence—quite sufficient to enable them to come to a verdict. If they allowed Mr. Adolphus to trifle with them for another week, he (Mr. McCallan) was sure the jury would be laughing-stock of the world.

Another Jury—T wish Mr. Long would pursue the same means to obtain notoriety as Dr. Eady, and then we should not be kept here for a week. (Loud laughing.) Mr. Adolphus, in reply, said that the evidence he was bringing forward was not irrelevant to the subject of inquiry. On the contrary, Miss Cashin had died under the care of Mr. Long, as she might under any other practitioner, and it was for him (Mr. Adolphus) to satisfy the public and (he hoped at least to do so) the jury, that Mr. Long's method of treatment was not attended with any danger, which he could only do by calling respectable witnesses.

Colonel Frederick Campbell stated that his daughter had an affection of the hip, which forced the thigh from its socket, and an abscess was formed on the hip joint, and other tumours on the leg. She was treated in the same way as Mr. Long's patients always were. The rubbing produced a redness, but no excoriation. By the process the abscess had been removed, the limb had nearly recovered its proper length, but she could not bear her whole weight upon it. Her knee had been turned round almost to dislocation, and the toes were inclining downwards. They were now quite altered, and nearly in their proper position. Witness is not a surgeon, but he was perfectly satisfied as a father with the treatment his daughter had received. The medical men who had attended her before said the thigh would never be restored to the socket. The lotion produced a surprising effect upon the parts where there was redness or inflammation.

(Here, in consequence of an observation of Mr. Adolphus, which was disliked by one of the Jury, another altercation ensued, during which the clapping of hands, stamping of feet, and cries of "Bravo," followed by occasional hisses, continued in a manner totally unprecedented in Court of Justice, prevailed for nearly a quarter of an hour. There was a scene more disgraceful.)

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Table with 5 columns: Rank, Stock, Dividend, etc. Includes entries for Rank Stock, Div. 3d, Div. 4d, etc.

IRISH LANDLORDS.

To the Editor of the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

From down to the earth with the... From this hour we shall be in the... That speaks of the... Beasts' out by tyrannical...

Now, Mr. Editor, so far as I can judge, and I speak not from hearsay, but from personal observation, I never saw yet on the face of the globe a more wretched, more wretched race of men...

And are such men, such a race, such a people, to be treated as if they were a people of the noblest and most generous of the noble parts of the soil...

Mark, Mr. Editor, that one of the landlords at whose back the freholders voted in this County, has been an absentee, and both of our successful candidates are absentees...

But, Sir, how is this remedy to be prevented in future? Election by ballot would at once cure the evil...

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-FRENCH MINISTERS AT VINCENNES.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 15.—The Commission appointed by the Emperor to examine the preliminary reports for the trial of the ex-French Ministers...

ENTRY OF MR. WYSE INTO CARRICK.

At seven o'clock, sixty-eight gentlemen sat down to an excellent dinner at the Borough Arms Hotel.

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However inadequate I may feel, Gentlemen, to answer as I should the call you have just made upon me, yet I cannot refuse responding to it...

By Dr. Thompson—We each had our own opinion on the subject of the late election, and I never saw Mrs. Cashin. The solution had a pungent taste.

MR. WYSE'S ENTRY INTO WATERFORD.

Mr. Wyse arrived here from Carrick on Thursday evening last, about six o'clock. He was received by a number of respectable citizens, and a vast assemblage of the working classes.

ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT BIRMINGHAM.

At Birmingham, August 25.—The King and Queen arrived here this afternoon, about four o'clock, and were received with every demonstration of loyalty and affection.

ADORNED INQUEST ON MISS CASHIN.

Monday morning, at half-past ten, this inquest was once more resumed, and judging from the influx of persons on the opening of the doors, the interest appeared rather to have increased than diminished.

Mrs. Otley, wife of William Young Otley, Esq., was called by Mr. Adolphus—I live at 31, Devonshire-street, Cavendish-square; I know Mr. Long, and have been under his care for the last two months; he has constantly during that time used his lotion upon me; the lotion was used upon my chest and upon my face, and produced merely a little redness; I have used the same lotion by way of experiment upon other parts, but it produced no effect.

By Mr. Waddy—I have never seen Miss Cashin's back rubbed, and I do not know what it was actually rubbed with. I think she could not have been rubbed with any other lotion, for I never saw any other used; I think it was impossible.

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When I said that there was a scratch on the back, I meant that a portion of the skin was scratched or injured. I believe that this is the ordinary application of the term, and that the ordinary application of the term is to be used to describe a scratch on the skin.

The following is also a copy of a letter on the same subject, received previously by Dr. Thompson from Mr. Brodie—

Dear Sir—Will you be good enough to tell me, by any means, whether you have any further motion to propose in your second examination of Miss Cashin's back?

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