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TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

London, 28th October, 1830.

FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN—It has been said that you are disposed to listen to advice coming from me.

There are these reasons why you should attend to the advice I give you—

First—I am your sincere and disinterested friend—you may well believe that the leading, if not the sole, object of my public life is to do good to the people of Ireland.

Second—I have had considerable experience in the political affairs of Ireland.

To these good qualities of good intentions and experience I add the advantage of having acquired the mortal hatred and vituperation of every enemy of Ireland.

Listen, then, to me, people of Ireland, and let the advice I give you sink deep in your minds.

My first advice to you—is to determine on securing the repeal of the legislative Union. That Union is the primary cause of all the misery, destitution, and poverty of our native land. It is a work of benevolence and Christian charity to struggle for its repeal.

My second advice to you—is to look for a repeal by no other means but those that are peaceable, legal, and constitutional.

My third advice to you—is to use every possible means to reconcile the Protestants and Catholics of Ireland to each other heartily and cordially.

My reasons for giving this advice are these:—

In the first place—Ireland was the most prosperous country in the world, under her own domestic legislature, from the year 1782, when she achieved her independence, until the year 1794, and subsequent years, when the war and revolutionary principles impeded her progress.

In the second place—The independence of Ireland was achieved in 1782 by legal and constitutional means. There was no riot, no confusion, no injury done to person or property. If we wish for similar success, let us follow the salutary example set us in the year 1782.

In the third place—Any violation of the law on the part of the anti-Unionists would strengthen their enemies, by throwing into the ranks of those enemies all the wise, considerate, and good men, because, circumstanced as Ireland is at present, no wise man or considerate man, or good man, can countenance, or support any attempt at force, or violence, that which we are certain of bringing about by peaceable means, if we are permitted to go on peaceably, legally, and constitutionally.

In the fourth place—Any violent measures adopted at present although by well intentioned persons, would naturally and indeed necessarily assume a religious or sectarian character—they would produce an increased hostility between Catholics and Protestants—and instead of being a struggle for Ireland, would, at least in many places, become nothing more than an intestine and dissension between fellow countrymen and fellow Christians. The truth simply is—AND THIS TRUTH SHOULD NEVER BE LOST SIGHT OF—that Ireland is at present totally unfit for any forcible mode of resistance—even if force were necessary—which is not at all.

In the fifth place—The use of force or violence is a crime against the law of the land, punishable with death—and what is more awfully important, it is an offence against the laws of God, whose vengeance ought to be expected to fall heavily on the heads of the guilty.

In the sixth place—There can be nothing more foolish than illegal oaths, or secret societies—they are in truth even more foolish than they are culpable. As to secrecy, if the matter be good, it requires no secrecy—on the contrary, it should be made public. It is only criminal matters that are concealed, because they could not bear the light—and as to oaths, why should any man require to be bound by an oath to do what is in itself right. That which is wrong to be done, is itself made doubly wrong by the intervention of an oath. Such an oath is not a binding solemnity, but is in its nature perjury.

In the seventh place—It is quite clear to every reflecting mind, that by peaceable and legal means the repeal of the Union will be brought about.—Every body in Ireland, except the corrupt knaves and the mistaken tools of bigotry or of power, is convinced that the Union ought to be repealed. If it would be repealed within three months, if all those who wish for its repeal would come forward and demand that repeal. Why do they not all come forward—simply, because they are afraid to encourage persons who they think would be disposed to carry the repeal by violence and outrage, but who would be the cause of blood and ruin to the subject, and I will answer for it that we shall soon obtain their ardent co-operation and assistance.

Recollect, people of Ireland, that the revolution of 1782 was brought about by peaceable, legal, and constitutional means.

Recollect, people of Ireland, that the revolution of 1820—the obtaining of Catholic Emancipation—was achieved by peaceable, legal, and constitutional means, and by none other.

Recollect these things, and allow me and the ablest men, who with me labour for the good of the people, to bring about peaceably, but without unreasonable delay—legally, but with firmness—such a speedy, but with salutary exertions—the political salvation of our country.

Let there be no illegal oath taken—let no seditious society formed; or, if formed, let it be immediately discontinued. Let there be no riot, no violence, no riot or tumult; let us be distinguished and separating, but let us be peaceable, legal, and constitutional.

As we all know, and before all things, let us be benevolent, charitable, kind, and conciliatory to each other—let the Catholic supplicate the Protestant to peace, union and kindness. "Forgiveness" the pious says, "to the injured doth belong." Let us Catholics heartily forgive, and let us Protestants heartily be forgiven, and let the amount of Christian charity be thrown over our former fences. Protestants, be reconciled to your fellow countrymen—Catholics, conciliate your Protestant fellow countrymen. Irishmen of

all classes and persuasions, combine together in affection and harmony for the restoration and legislative independence of your native land.

Irishmen, follow the honest, the affectionate advice I give you—let peace, morality, and kindness be in your hearts. Let your first word in the morning, and your last at bed time be—"The Repeal of the Union."

I am, fellow-countrymen, your devoted and ever faithful servant,

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

TRIAL OF MR. ST. JOHN LONG FOR THE MURDER OF MISS CASHIN.

OLD BAILEY SESSIONS.—SATURDAY.

The Court at an early hour was very fully attended; there were several most fashionably-dressed ladies in the jurors' box, eager to hear a case which has excited so great an interest in the public mind.

The prisoner at the bar is a tall, gaunt-looking young man of dark complexion, apparently about three and thirty, dressed in black, and very slender. He heard the indictment read against him with great composure.

The indictment contained six counts, each terminating in charging a felonious killing and slaying of Miss Catherine Cashin. The first count charged that he, with a certain inflammatory and dangerous liquid, secretly prepared and mixed by himself, did feloniously rub, and caused to be rubbed, wash and sponge, the back of Miss Cashin, and that by such rubbing he did cause, give, and procure to be given, one mortal inflammation and wound upon her back, of the length of eight inches, of the width of four inches, and of the depth of two inches; of which said sickness and wound she did languish from the 31st of August till the 17th, and that on the latter day she did die. And that the jurors concluded that he did feloniously kill and slay the same.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty. He had a large bunch of keys fastened to a chain, which he every now and then took out of his pocket.

Mr. Charles Phillips and Mr. Alley appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Adolphus and Mr. Gurney for the defence.

(Before Mr. Justice Sir J. A. Park.)

Mr. C. Phillips opened the case for the prosecution. He weighed heavily on the neglect and improper knowledge that the prisoner must have had of the manner of treating a disease, that by his unskillful manner he had caused the death of a fine young lady, who undoubtedly would, if properly attended to, soon have recovered. She unfortunately heard of the prisoner and yielded to his advice. It was true that the prisoner did not wash her herself, but as he ordered a woman to do so, he was therefore equally guilty as if it had been done by himself. On being informed by the friends of the unfortunate young lady in what state she was in, in consequence of the staff ordered to be rubbed in her, prisoner observed it was all right, and it had taken the effect it ought. On the 14th of August she became much worse, and it was mentioned to him that a large black spot had shown itself on the ulcer. He then said it was all right, and that he would give £200, if every one of his patients exhibited similar effects from his treatment. The friends not being satisfied, Dr. Brodie was sent for, who administered something that gave her relief, but highly disapproved of the treatment. Prisoner called again on the 15th, and was informed that Dr. Brodie had been there. Prisoner told her friends to give her some port wine, as she was averse to medicine, at which they appeared very much surprised, as she was in an inflammatory state. He was sent for on the 16th; he took off her coat, and took for the clothes off her back, and appeared to be doing something to her back. Her friends observed that they thought it very strange he should thus expose her person. He said it was necessary. The young lady said to him, "Mr. Long, you shall not touch me again, my back is in a dreadful state, when I first heard of you I was so sad and perfect, now I am dying." She died the next day, in the most excruciating pain.

Mr. Alley here read several laws respecting the incompetency of surgeons, physicians, &c., and observed that this case must be considered as one of manslaughter, and not of murder, and he hoped the Jury would give a verdict that would show how much they disapproved of persons setting up as medical practitioners, who were incompetent to that duty, and caused the death of their fellow-creatures through their quackery and ignorance.

Witnesses were then called.

Mary Ann Roddiss examined by Mr. Phillips—I am the wife of Mr. George Roddiss, No. 32, Mornington-place, Hampstead-road. I remember on the 26th of June last two ladies coming to lodge at my house; one was Miss Catherine Cashin she appeared in perfect health till after four or five days; I went with her to Mr. Long's, which was on Friday the 13th of August. Mr. Long lived at that time at 11, Harley-street; we saw Mr. Long & Miss Cashin introduced to Mr. Long; Mrs. Cashin sent me to express to Mr. Long her uneasiness at the wound in her daughter's back; Mr. Long said Miss Cashin must go and imbath, after which he would look at her back; I went with her and remained during the time she imbathed—she then went into another room with Mr. Long; when I went into the room there were two machines resembling pianos; each took a pipe about a yard and a half long, and put it to the orifice of a machine, and then imbathed; there were about eight or ten ladies in the room. Miss Cashin kept imbathing from half an hour to three-quarters. She then went into a room below stairs, into which I did not go. I saw Mr. Long again when Miss Cashin and I were going to our carriage. As we were going to the carriage Mr. Long expressed a wish that Miss Cashin would not omit a day going to his house for the purpose of imbathing. In reference to the wound, he said that she would be quite well in a few days. On the next day, in consequence of some appearance in Miss Cashin, I wrote to Mr. Long. In the evening of that day, between five and six, he came and saw the deceased in my presence; the evening after the wound in her back he said it was in a very bad state, and that he would give 100 guineas if he could produce a similar wound in the back of some of his patients. I directed him to attend to a

portion of the wound which presented a dark and inflamed appearance. He said it was the consequence of imbathing, and unless these consequences were produced, he could expect no beneficial results; the wound and inflammation appeared about six inches square. Mr. L. asked me what I had applied. I told him I had applied a poultice of bread and water, with a large portion of hog's lard in it—that I had given her saline draughts. He said that I had done very well. I asked him what was to be done to allay the irritation of the stomach—he said he had not heard of the irritation. I said that in my note I had expressed the words "nauseating sickness." He said I did not; but, on referring to the note, he found that I had so stated it. He said the sickness was of no consequence, but on the contrary, a benefit. I begged that he would order something to quiet the stomach and bowels. He said it was all the consequence of imbathing, which, combined with the wound, was a proof that his system was taking due effect. I begged of him to give her a composing draught. He said that a tumbler of port-wine was a better composing draught than all the medicine that doctors could give; for that he hated the very name of physic. On the staircase, Mr. Long requested that I would expose the wound to the air, and told me to administer to her the matted wine. I objected to do it, but he insisted upon its being given. I gave her a wine glass full, which was immediately rejected by the stomach. He said I was to lay on the wound a piece of linen, and keep an application of cream. I said that to expose a wound like that to the air would produce almost madness. He then said, on reconsidering, he thought there could not be a better application than the port-wine, and to continue it, and that he should rely upon my judgment for an account of the wound the next morning. He stated that, as I had applied the port-wine, I should be better able to judge of it than he could; he then took his leave. I acted accordingly to his orders; Miss Cashin continued to get worse. Mr. Long called again the following morning, the 15th, about 12 o'clock; the mother of the deceased was alone with them in the room; Miss C. was in bed; on going into the room he very hastily took off her coat and threw open the bed, and requested some dry linen. He asked me how Miss Cashin was; I told him she was worse. He very unaccountably pulled off her night clothes; he did it in the manner I never saw a medical man do before. I begged of him to stop aside until I had removed the poultice. Miss Cashin said, "Indeed, Mr. Long, you shall not touch my back again—it is horrible, the state in which you have brought me. You very well know that when I became your patient I was in perfect health, but now you are killing me." Mr. L. applied, "Whatever inconvenience you are now suffering it will not be of long duration, for in two or three days you will be in better health than you ever were in your life," and spoke most confidently that his system would prolong her life. He then put on his coat. Mrs. Cashin said, "Mr. Long, I thought you were going to do something to Catherine's back." He said that within two months she would be seized with consumption; alluding to the effect of the imbathing, he said that was a proof that there were the seeds of consumption within her. He said to Mrs. Cashin that no person could be doing better than Miss C. was. I pressed his attention again to the sickness, and pointed out the same spot on the wound that I had the day before. The spot was much darker, and the wound had spread considerably. He said that probably a number of boils would come out, which would be the consequence of imbathing, and what he wished to produce, and again said she was going on uncommonly well. He did not make use of the linen, and Miss Cashin's wound lay exposed to the air at least ten minutes. Mrs. Cashin and I again pressed about the sickness; he said that he had a remedy about him that would stay the sickness, but that he would not then apply it. He said it would be of ultimate benefit to her, and that he liked the sickness. The mother then said, "Good God, Mr. Long, why don't you now apply it?" He said he did not wish the sickness to be stayed; he said that he had had a lady who had the sickness for six weeks, and that she was better for it. He said that our fears were perfectly groundless, for no person could be doing better than Miss C. was. I then named the irritation of the bowels, and he ordered her to have some rhubarb and magnesia. Before he went away, he said that if the sickness was not over before eleven or twelve at night, he would call and stop the sickness, as he was going to Richmond for the day. This was on the Sunday morning, and she died about ten on the Tuesday following. He called between eleven and twelve in the evening; as the sickness had continued he gave her some medicine which he brought with him; it was thrown on the stomach before he left the room. Miss Cashin presented on the Sunday morning a very disturbed and restless appearance, and was tossing about in the bed; and at night got gradually worse. I told Mr. Long in the evening that I thought the nervous system was so irritated, that probably some medicine might be given with effect. He said my fears were perfectly groundless, that it was my ignorance of his system, and that she would be perfectly well in two or three days. Mr. Long then left. I was with her till past two o'clock; we were constantly moving her pillow, and she was in a very distressed state. Mr. Long called twice in the course of the next day (Monday). He had every opportunity to see the state of Miss Cashin. I did not see him the first time he called on Miss Cashin, but I waited in the drawing-room to ask him how she was. This was about nine o'clock in the morning. He then said she was doing extremely well. After he left she continued getting gradually worse till six in the evening. Mr. Brodie was then sent for, and saw her about six o'clock in the evening, and administered something to her and a poultice. After Mr. Brodie left Mr. Long called about seven. Miss Cashin passed a very bad night. At half-past seven on Tuesday morning I gave her a saline draught, by Mr. Brodie's prescription. About half an hour after I gave her some coffee and toast. Mr. Long never had any opportunity of seeing her; he had said, in the course of his attendance, that his patients might take what they liked. When I left her about 10 o'clock, she appeared extremely well, but at 11 o'clock

at my breakfast the bell rang violently, and there was a loud thumping; I ran up stairs to Miss Cashin's bedroom and found her dying; I tried to get a respirator of brandy into her mouth, but her jaws were quite shut, and she was dead; this case, however, has been about ten o'clock. I believe Mrs. Cashin is now in Ireland.

(The prisoner here requested a seat.)

The Judge declined a re-examination of this case. His Lordship inquired of the witness—You said there were two ladies with Miss Cashin; what became of the other one?

Witness—She is in Ireland. She had been under Mr. Long's care before I knew her. Miss Catherine Cashin, I understood, had also been under his care a few days before she came to my house.

Frederick Sweetman examined by Mr. Alley—I live in Dublin and am married to deceased's sister. I received a letter, the contents of which I communicated to the prisoner. I arrived in London on the 14th of August. I saw the prisoner and asked him what he thought of Miss Cashin; he replied that she was doing remarkably well, and just in the state he wished her to be. I remarked about the sickness; he said it did not signify. I told him say to the last witness, on her asking him if something should not be done to Mrs. Cashin, that she should be exposed to the air; and on Mrs. Roddiss asking if something should not be put upon the wound, I begged Mr. Long say that she had better apply a little cold cream. (His Lordship here observed that Mr. R. had already given her deposition on this point.) He continued—On the Sunday morning I told Mr. Long that I had come over from Ireland to inquire into the health of the two Misses Cashin. He told me that with regard to Miss Catherine Cashin, her friends need be under no apprehension, as there were many of his patients who would be glad to have such a discharge, and that her stomach would get well of itself. Mr. Long told me that a young lady had asked what he thought of Miss Cashin? He told her that unless Miss Cashin put herself under his care, she would go into a consumption in two months; this young lady mentioned the consumption to Mrs. Cashin, and the consequence was, that she was put under his care, hoping to prevent her from having a consumption. On being asked by Mrs. Cashin his mode of treatment, he said that he rubbed the body in various parts with a mixture, and also the eyes. He produced a book for me to sign, and showed me a mixture that he said was a certain cure; a friend was with me, who remarked it was all nonsense.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney—A son of Mrs. Cashin had died in Lyons some time before of a consumption, also another younger daughter.

Mr. Brodie examined by Mr. Phillips—I went on the 16th of August last to see a young lady of the name of Cashin; she was then confined to her bed. I examined her back; it was in a very inflamed state, and there was an inflamed wound as large as a plate; in the middle of the wound there was what we call a dead spot; she was also suffering from violent sickness. I was informed that nothing whatever would remain on her stomach. I prescribed some medicine for it, and said that nothing farther could be done at that time, and I ordered a poultice to the back. I considered her very ill, but did not think she was near dissolution. It appeared to me as if some powerful stimulating liniment had been applied. I called at the house the following day, and found that she had died in the morning. I think the administering of the port wine was quite absurd, as it was certain not to remain upon the stomach.

Cross-examined by Mr. Gurney—When I called the next day I was rather surprised to find she was dead. On examining the body I found that mortification had taken place very rapidly during the night; it had considerably extended since I saw the wound in the back on the Monday. It is not an uncommon thing to make use of a blister as a counter-irritation, which may have different effects on different people. The black in the wound would not increase after death.

By Mr. Phillips—There are means to prevent a counter-irritation from proving too rapidly, but they all require a great discretion. I do not think it right to have applied such a stimulating liniment to a person in health, so as to have produced such a sore as Miss Cashin had; and I doubt much whether any of the counter-irritating liniments now in use would have produced such a constitutional and local effect; and had not the liniment been made use of, there would not have been that sickness of body or the mortification.

Mr. Baron Garrow—I wish to ask you one question, Mr. Brodie, at the solicitation of my brother judge, whether you think that the liniment applied to Miss Cashin would have produced the same effect upon another person in good health?

Mr. Brodie—I think it would, my Lord, as I have had another person under my care similarly affected. It is not uncommon to apply moderate stimulants to the chest where consumption is suspected. When I first saw the young lady there was a black spot upon her back as large as the palm of my hand, which was mortification. Wine moderately administered, if the stomach would bear it, is not a bad thing, but it must be in very small quantities. The appearances that I saw on Miss Cashin's back were quite sufficient to have produced death. I was not present at the opening of the body, but saw a piece of the dead skin from the back.

Doctor Thompson was next examined as to the nature of the injury inflicted on Miss Cashin, by Mr. Long's treatment, and stated it to have been the cause of the young lady's death.

The examination of Mr. Long's female servant, who applied the lotion, closed the case for the prosecution.

Counsel on behalf of Mr. Long, contended that he could not be found guilty of manslaughter, he having used his best exertions to be of service to Miss Cashin.

Justice Park and Baron Garrow differed in opinion, and ordered the case to proceed, stating that should the verdict be against the prisoner, the case would be sent to the consideration of the twelve judges.

A written defence was read by the officer of the Court, who, with the assent of the prisoner in many cases, and that he killed in one was

of a nature by no means infrequent in medical practice.

The Marchioness of Oranoid, Lord Innes, the Marquis of Sligo, Mrs. Webb, Miss Gregory, Mrs. S. and Mr. Col. Campbell, Mr. Porter, (formerly Surgeon-General of Jamaica,) Gen. Skeriff, Mr. Peembogart, Mr. Abington, Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Braithwaite, Miss Grindlay, Miss Roxburgh, Mr. Synges, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Roxburgh, Mrs. Peembogart, Mr. F. Roxburgh, Mr. George Manley, and others, to the number of ninety-two, were produced, some deposited to their having received great benefit from his practice, and all to their having perfect confidence in his treatment.

Mr. Justice Park proceeded to sum up, the Jury retired and remained in consultation till seven o'clock, shortly after which hour, Mr. Justice Park again entered the Court, and ordered the Jury to be called, apparently with an intention, if they had not agreed on their verdict, to apprise them of his wish to retire for the night, and that they must therefore be locked up until Monday morning.—The Jury did not immediately obey the summons, but in the course of about five minutes they returned into the box, and were then asked if they had as yet agreed to their verdict?

The Foreman instantly answered yes; and that they found the prisoner—GUILTY.

The expression of this opinion, so different from what was anticipated by the audience in Court, from the summing up of the learned Judge, excited very great surprise, and several persons gave utterance very audibly to their feelings of satisfaction.

Mr. Justice Park promptly remanded them of the necessity of conducting themselves with decorum in a Court of Justice, and his determination to punish those who repeated the offence.

His Lordship, who seemed to be very little prepared for such a verdict, then consulted for a few minutes, in great apparent earnestness, with the Recorder, and immediately afterwards, begged the Sheriff to request the attendance of his brother Garrow.

Mr. Baron Garrow, the Sheriff, and a number of Aldermen and Magistrates then entered the Court; and a consultation between the two Learned Judges and the Recorder was then renewed for several minutes. At its conclusion,

Mr. Justice Park addressed the Counsel for the prisoner, and observed, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he and his learned brother had agreed to defer passing judgment on the prisoner until Monday morning.

Mr. Sergeant Andrews immediately addressed his Lordship, and requested in that case that the prisoner might be permitted to depart, on finding sureties for his re-appearance on Monday morning.

Mr. Alley, however, was proceeding to oppose this application, on the part of the prosecution, when

Mr. Justice Park said he could make no distinction between the case of the prisoner and that of any other person convicted of felony; justice must be dealt out to the same extent to the rich man as to the poor. He begged, however, that he might not, in saying this, be supposed to cast any aspersion on the character of the prisoner, as he had no doubt, if the forms of justice had allowed his taking bail for the prisoner, that he would have appeared accordingly. It was probable that the Court might pronounce a sentence of imprisonment, and consequently it would make little difference whether the judgment was pronounced then or on Monday.

The prisoner then bowed to the Court, and was conducted to Newgate.

Nearly the whole of the witnesses and friends of the prisoner remained in Court, to hear the decision, and seemed to feel extremely anxious about the result.

We understand that Miss Carranagh, the niece of the Marchioness of Oranoid (one of the witnesses for the prisoner), a young lady, who had been for some time under the course of treatment prescribed by Mr. St. John Long, has also died since the commencement of the prosecution.

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Mr. Justice Park said he could make no distinction between the case of the prisoner and that of any other person convicted of felony; justice must be dealt out to the same extent to the rich man as to the poor. He begged, however, that he might not, in saying this, be supposed to cast any aspersion on the character of the prisoner, as he had no doubt, if the forms of justice had allowed his taking bail for the prisoner, that he would have appeared accordingly. It was probable that the Court might pronounce a sentence of imprisonment, and consequently it would make little difference whether the judgment was pronounced then or on Monday.

The prisoner then bowed to the Court, and was conducted to Newgate.

Nearly the whole of the witnesses and friends of the prisoner remained in Court, to hear the decision, and seemed to feel extremely anxious about the result.

We understand that Miss Carranagh, the niece of the Marchioness of Oranoid (one of the witnesses for the prisoner), a young lady, who had been for some time under the course of treatment prescribed by Mr. St. John Long, has also died since the commencement of the prosecution.

of a nature by no means infrequent in medical practice.

The Marchioness of Oranoid, Lord Innes, the Marquis of Sligo, Mrs. Webb, Miss Gregory, Mrs. S. and Mr. Col. Campbell, Mr. Porter, (formerly Surgeon-General of Jamaica,) Gen. Skeriff, Mr. Peembogart, Mr. Abington, Mrs. Ashworth, Mrs. Macdonald, Mr. Braithwaite, Miss Grindlay, Miss Roxburgh, Mr. Synges, Mr. Sutherland, Mr. Roxburgh, Mrs. Peembogart, Mr. F. Roxburgh, Mr. George Manley, and others, to the number of ninety-two, were produced, some deposited to their having received great benefit from his practice, and all to their having perfect confidence in his treatment.

Mr. Justice Park proceeded to sum up, the Jury retired and remained in consultation till seven o'clock, shortly after which hour, Mr. Justice Park again entered the Court, and ordered the Jury to be called, apparently with an intention, if they had not agreed on their verdict, to apprise them of his wish to retire for the night, and that they must therefore be locked up until Monday morning.—The Jury did not immediately obey the summons, but in the course of about five minutes they returned into the box, and were then asked if they had as yet agreed to their verdict?

The Foreman instantly answered yes; and that they found the prisoner—GUILTY.

The expression of this opinion, so different from what was anticipated by the audience in Court, from the summing up of the learned Judge, excited very great surprise, and several persons gave utterance very audibly to their feelings of satisfaction.

Mr. Justice Park promptly remanded them of the necessity of conducting themselves with decorum in a Court of Justice, and his determination to punish those who repeated the offence.

His Lordship, who seemed to be very little prepared for such a verdict, then consulted for a few minutes, in great apparent earnestness, with the Recorder, and immediately afterwards, begged the Sheriff to request the attendance of his brother Garrow.

Mr. Baron Garrow, the Sheriff, and a number of Aldermen and Magistrates then entered the Court; and a consultation between the two Learned Judges and the Recorder was then renewed for several minutes. At its conclusion,

Mr. Justice Park addressed the Counsel for the prisoner, and observed, that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, he and his learned brother had agreed to defer passing judgment on the prisoner until Monday morning.

Mr. Sergeant Andrews immediately addressed his Lordship, and requested in that case that the prisoner might be permitted to depart, on finding sureties for his re-appearance on Monday morning.

