

DEATH OF ANOTHER PATIENT BY THE SLAUGHTERING QUACK MR. ST. JOHN LONG.

CORONER'S INQUEST ON MRS. LLOYD. On Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, J. H. Gell, Esq., and a highly respectable Jury assembled at the Wilton Arms, Kinnerton-street, Knights-bridge, London, to inquire into the death of Mrs. Colin Campbell Lloyd, aged 48, the wife of Captain Edward Lloyd, of the Royal Navy, whose death was alleged to have been occasioned by the treatment she experienced under the hands of Mr. St. John Long, of Harley-street.

The inquiry excited the most intense interest, and the jury room was crowded to excess, principally by gentlemen of the medical profession, anxious to hear the result of the proceedings.

Mr. Wheatly, a barrister, attended on behalf of the family of Mrs. Lloyd; and Mr. Wooler attended to watch the proceedings for Mr. St. John Long.

After the Jury were impanelled, they proceeded to view the body of the unfortunate lady, at her lodgings, No. 33, Wilton-place, and on their return the following evidence was adduced:—

Mr. George Vance, of No. 27, Sackville-street, Piccadilly, surgeon. I visited Mrs. Lloyd on the 21st of October last, which, as I was informed by her medical attendant, Mr. Campbell, was about ten days from the commencement of her illness.— Mrs. Lloyd informed me that she had inhaled from a tube a few times at Mr. St. John Long's in Harley-street, and had been rubbed on the chest with a liniment twice. She did not say who rubbed her. The first rubbing, she said, produced no inconvenience, but the second a sense of burning heat. She stated that she was quite well at the time, and had not suffered any important indisposition for three years, which was the time I had attended her. From the inhalation it appeared to me that her tongue, mouth, and fauces had eroded. On examining her chest I found a sloughing sore of great extent (where she had, by her own account, been rubbed with a liniment), which extended from the arm-pits across the chest in one direction, and from the collar-bones above, under the nipples, in the other direction. In the middle of this sore, the soft parts covering the breast-bone were black and dead, but towards the circumference there was a little appearance of health, and the mortified parts were separating from the living. The stomach was much disturbed, and she was in a state of great exhaustion and despondency, frequently expressing a desire to die. In a day or two after my attendance some of the constitutional distress (by which I mean fever and irritation, as well as the sickness of the stomach) subsided in a degree, and her spirits revived. The dead parts began to separate more freely, and in correspondence with her friends I gave encouraging hopes of her amendment. No granulations, however, appearing in the clean parts of the sore, and the surface having become dry and flabby, exhibiting the appearance of the dissected parts of a dead body, I imparted to her friends the certainty of her death.

By Mr. Wheatly—Mr. Campbell, a surgeon, and myself, together and separately, removed masses of putrid flesh. The breast-bone was found bare, and I believe that if the slough had been freely thrown off, the cartilages of the ribs would have been exposed also.

The deceased gradually grew weaker, and died on Monday morning, the 8th of November.

Mr. Wheatly—Can you form any judgment as to the cause of the death of the lady?

Mr. Vance—In my opinion the application of some corrosive matter, applied to the parts which I found in a state of mortification, was the cause of her death.

Mr. Vance added, that about three years ago he attended Mrs. Lloyd for an affection of the throat, which he considered to be globus hystericus.— It was a nervous complaint, but soon disappeared. This was the only disease which he observed in Mrs. Lloyd; she was, in all other respects, a stout woman, very richly covered with fat. He had never known any disease of that nature terminate fatally. Mrs. Lloyd said she had been persuaded to apply to Mr. Long.

Mr. Brodie, of No. 16, Saville-row, surgeon, sworn—I saw Mrs. Lloyd last Friday week with Mr. Vance. The witness here gave a similar description of the wound as Mr. Vance did. I should think that any mineral acid or arsenical application would produce such an effect; but I do not mean to say that either of these produced the effects in the present instance; it would not have been proper or prudent to make any application that would have produced such effects on persons labouring under globus hystericus. The effects produced, such as I have described, were in my opinion sufficient to have occasioned death. I would not intentionally have produced such effects for any complaint with which I am acquainted. I do not remember having seen the same mischief produced by any local application that had been used as a remedy, excepting in the case of the late Miss Caslin.

By Mr. Wooler—In some cases the applications in common use produce effects more violent than in other cases, and beyond what the practitioner may have intended.

Mr. Campbell, surgeon, of No. 23, Wilton-place, said—About the 1st of October, Mrs. Lloyd and her family came on a visit to my mother's house, and she appeared to be in sound bodily health. On the 12th of October I was requested to see her, as she was dangerously ill. She complained of pain on her chest; on examining which I found the wound which has been described. Mrs. Lloyd stated to me that she had consulted Mr. Long for an affection of the throat, a few days before, and he told her that the affection of the throat arose from excessive disease of the lungs—they being full of small ulcers, and recommending her to inhale, which she did for a few days previously to her being rubbed at his house, which took place on the 10th and 11th of October. She stated that the first rubbing had no effect on her, but that she suffered pain immediately after the application the second time, and that he then recommended her to apply cabbage-leaves to her chest, which she did. She stated, also, that the agony she had suffered on the 11th of October was very considerable, and that she would die rather than continue under Mr. Long's care, and requested me to attend her. I then took away the cabbage-leaves, and dressed the wound with common spermaceti ointment. She also told me, that Mr. Long was anxious to rub her again with the liniment, but she positively refused to submit to it; and told her that if she wanted to heal the wound, she must do it with dry lint; that she had complained to him of having

suffered from severe chills, for which he recommended her to take a glass of strong punch, and put her head under the bed-clothes. I considered Mrs. Lloyd to be in perfect health, excepting the nervous affection of the throat. I have heard the evidence of Mr. Brodie and Mr. Vance, and concur with them in opinion as to the cause of her death.

By Mr. Wheatly—Mrs. Lloyd had no symptom whatever of disease of the lungs; the wound I have mentioned on the chest extended twenty inches in length, independent of the inflammation, which extended over the abdominal muscles, all down her sides, over the hip and over the shoulder.

By Mr. Wooler—The deceased told me that she was persuaded by her family to apply to Mr. St. John Long; I recommended her not to do so.— There was no mortification on the wound when I was first called in to attend her on the 12th of October; she then told me that she would not allow Mr. Long to come into her presence again, and from that day he never saw her.

Captain Lloyd was then examined.—He said he came to London with his wife and family on the 13th of July. Mrs. Lloyd was in good health, but subject to a nervous affection of the throat when she took cold. She continued in good health until she became ill from the rubbing of Mr. Long. On the 5th I accompanied her to Mr. Long's house; she merely had a conversation; she went on the following day when she inhaled. On the 7th she inhaled again, also on the 8th, when she said him £1; she went to him on the 9th, when she was rubbed for the first time across the bosom, as she described to me. On the 10th Oct. she told me that she had inhaled as before, and afterwards was rubbed, as they termed it, "rubbed out;" she told me that there was but a small portion of liquid in the saucer, but more was added when that was expended. She became so unwell while the rubbing was going on, that the rubber became alarmed and went for Mr. Long, who did not come for some time, but when he did he said it was nothing, and would soon go off, which it did after some time, but an odd sensation remained which continued during the evening; she came home in her sister's carriage and continued uneasy the rest of the day; she complained of cold aches all the evening; a cold shivering fit came on when she retired to bed, and she took some hot wine and water; she had a restless night, and on the 11th of October was unwell all day. There was a vivid redness across the breast where the rubbing had taken place, and a dark place in the centre of the breast, from which a discharge was taking place from under the cabbage leaves, which had been applied by the directions, as she said, of Mr. Long; the large dark spot on her breast still got deeper in colour. The edges were white and all muddled up. The pores of the skin on the black spot were expanded but did not break. She expressed great surprise that Mr. Long did not call, was inclined to be sick during the day, could not take any nourishment, and complained of a dreadful burning heat in the breast. She passed a restless night, and on the morning of the 12th of October, on looking at her breast, it appeared to me that from lying on her back where even the matter discharged from the wound rested, it caused fresh blisters, some of which I cut to relieve her pain, as she complained all over. A wicker cradle was forced to be made to place over her to prevent the bed-clothes touching her. On this day I called upon Mr. Long, who expressed his surprise at not having seen Mrs. Lloyd to go on with her inhalings.— On explaining her inability, and great sufferings, he said that he would come in the evening, which he did, and found that she had applied a common blister's dressing to alleviate the heat and burning feeling. Mr. Long said that was wrong and contrary to his practice, but he would rub it out, which Mrs. Lloyd exclaimed against, saying that she had suffered so much that she could not endure these parts being rubbed at all; the very idea of touching them, even by herself, was excruciating. Mr. Long said that the only thing necessary to be applied to the wound was old dry linen, to absorb. He then asked for a towel, and began rubbing it dry on the large black spot, as I suppose to absorb the discharge. Mrs. Lloyd said she had always healed my blister by a simple blister-dressing; and Mr. Long said he saw no objection to her using it, and then departed. (During the time Captain Lloyd was giving his evidence he appeared deeply affected, and frequently burst into tears.)

The inquiry was then adjourned until next day, second day—THURSDAY.

In consequence of the absence of Mr. Brodie, the examination of the body did not take place until one o'clock; in the mean time it was suggested by J. H. Gell, Esq. Coroner, that any further evidence which could be given before the body was examined should be produced, in order that the Jury might not experience any unnecessary delay. It was proposed by the gentlemen who were going to examine the body, that a medical gentleman on the part of Mr. St. John Long should also attend.

Mrs. Elizabeth Campbell, residing at No. 25, St. George's-place, was examined.—She remembered Captain and Mrs. Lloyd coming on a visit to her house on Tuesday, 23rd September. Mrs. Lloyd was at that time in perfect health, with the exception of an occasional irritation of the throat. After she had been at witness's house a few days she said she had been to Mr. St. John Long, and saw the ladies inhale. Shortly afterwards, she told the witness that she had also inhaled and had been rubbed. She was rubbed on Saturday, 9th October. She was quite well and in spirits on that evening. She remained well on Sunday morning, the 10th; but in the evening of that day she complained of great coldness, and a shivering came on. She was put into a warm bed, and she continued in that cold state for several hours. She told witness that she had been rubbed on Sunday morning. On the Monday morning following she complained of the soreness and irritation upon the chest and all over the bosom.— The witness saw it, and it was in a very vivid state of inflammation. Could not positively say whether the skin was not broken at that time.— The inflammation extended almost from shoulder to shoulder, and extended from the neck to the pit Monday morning. (This the witness observed on cabbage-leaves were put upon her breast.) She complained of great sickness and the irritation of the parts which had been rubbed. She never rose from her bed on that Sunday night until she changed her bed on the Tuesday following. She walked with assistance to the fresh bed, from whence she never rose again. Witness afterwards saw the deceased frequently; and from Monday morning

the 11th, until her death, she never saw any one suffer so much. The witness could not think of it but with horror. At times she was delirious; she expressed a great dread of Mr. Long, and as a proof of her delirium she fancied he was concealed in a large box in the room, which she desired the servant to lock up, and hide the key. Mr. Long came on Tuesday or Wednesday. Captain Lloyd went and fetched him. Witness went into the room, and Mr. St. John Long was there; he was then dabbling her chest with a cloth. Her chest at that time was oozing out water very rapidly.— It seemed to ooze out all over in different places, but particularly from the wound, the centre of which was about the size of a teacup; the inflammation was stronger marked at this time than when I saw it on the Monday morning. The wound appeared to be on the surface at that time. The place in the centre at first was of a more vivid red, but afterwards of a darker colour. Mrs. Lloyd was at that time in a very great pain. Mr. Long said it was doing very well, and asked what she wished to be done. She said that she wished it to be dried up and healed. He had taken of the simple dressing which had been applied by Mr. Campbell, on account of Mrs. Lloyd's extreme pain. Mr. Long would have rubbed it again, but Mrs. Lloyd would endure no more rubbing; she was at the time in extreme pain. Mr. Long prescribed nothing more than dry linen to heal the sore, but Mrs. Lloyd wished a blister-dressing to be applied to cool the wound. She told him that she had had frequent blisters, and always healed them in that manner with no further trouble. Mr. Long then replied, if that is the case, I see no objection to your using it now. He gave no medicines internally, or any directions as to diet; in fact, she had no appetite, but great thirst. This was the last time Mr. Long saw Mrs. Lloyd. He called the following day, but she desired he might be told she was asleep, for she would not see him. From that time she continued under the care of Mr. Campbell and Mr. Vance, until she died on the 8th of November. She gradually grew weaker. Her sufferings were beyond any one's belief; they were dreadful—dreadful!

A Jurymen asked the witness whether she had heard Mr. Long prescribe a glass of punch. The witness replied that she had not, and, in continuation, stated, that the deceased was a person of perfect health and good spirits, with the exception of the occasional irritation of the throat. She had walked a considerable distance with the witness on the day before.

By Mr. Wooler—Mr. Campbell had applied the simple dressing before Mr. Long saw the deceased for the last time. Mr. Long objected to the application of the simple dressing, and recommended another dressing with the lotion, but Mrs. Lloyd positively refused. When Mrs. L. went first to Mr. Long, she had no cough—nothing but the irritation of the throat which affected her swallowing; in all other respects she appeared to be in perfect health.

By a Jurymen—Mrs. Lloyd said, the lotion was put into a saucer; it was applied with a sponge; she had signed a book, declaring that she would not divulge what she knew, but she told witness that she thought for the benefit of others she had no right to keep anything secret, which had been so fatal, she feared, to herself—and that, in fact, there was little to divulge. The colour of the lotion was of a light fawn colour. She was rubbed by a female at Mr. Long's. The second rubbing was rather painful. This closed Mrs. Campbell's evidence.

The Jury were kept waiting a considerable time on account of the examination of the body by the surgeons not being concluded.

Mr. Wheatly said he wished it to be understood that every opportunity had been offered to all friends of Mr. St. John Long to assist at the opening of the late Mrs. Lloyd, but no person on the part of Mr. Long, availed himself of this offer.

After the examination of some other witnesses, whose evidence merely corroborated that which had been given by Mr. Wooler, for the defence, called Mrs. McDougall, wife of Captain McDougall, of the 79th Foot; a Miss Gertrude Smith, and Mrs. Prendergast, wife of George Prendergast, Esq. M.P.; but nothing peculiar was elicited by their evidence. They bore testimony to the general efficiency of Mr. Long's mode of treatment.

The Jury retired for a short time, and then came in with the following written verdict:— "The Jury, having attentively considered the evidence that has been before them, can come to no other verdict than that of Manslaughter against John St. John Long."

The Coroner then said, that in order to draw up the document before him properly he should wish to know on what ground they returned their verdict.

The Foreman of the Jury said, on the principle of gross ignorance. They say nothing about intention, as they had not been time between the treatment prescribed and the death of the deceased. The Foreman added, that they had drawn up a Protest, which they wished to be made public.— He then read as follows:— "The Jury, in delivering their verdict, think it an important duty on them, on the present important and melancholy occasion, of stating it as their solemn conviction, that the time was now arrived for the Legislature adopting immediate measures to prevent any further sacrifice of human life, by stopping persons from acting as surgeons who were not duly qualified to act as such." (Loud applause followed this.)

The Coroner said, that as it was the wish of the Jury (from the Jury, "our most anxious wish"), he would take care that the two documents should go, together with the rest of the proceedings, to the proper Court.

The Jury then put their names to the back of the indictment, and the warrant against Mr. St. John Long, for manslaughter, was filled up in the usual way.

The proceedings occupied from eleven o'clock in the morning till six in the evening, and were watched with the greatest anxiety by a numerous assemblage composed of most respectable persons, some of them of distinction. The door, which was kept by the beadle, was frequently forced by persons wishing to hear what was going on; and the Coroner was sometimes obliged to declare that he should be obliged to commit the persons crowding into confinement.

It is reported that Mr. St. John Long has left London, and fled to America. It is said that Long was absolutely under bail for the first offence when he committed the second, which took place only about three weeks since his trial.

THE FAUGH-A-BALLAGHS. THE RECORDS OF HIS MAJESTY'S 87TH REGIMENT, OR THE ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS.

The 87th regiment was raised in 1793, by Lieutenant-Colonel, now General Sir John Doyle, Bart., G.C.B., and K.C. It was originally intended to make part of Lord Moira's expedition to France; but his Lordship having been sent to extricate the late Duke of York from the awkward predicament in which he was placed in Flanders, after the "Dunkirk Races," the 87th were ordered to accompany him; and, without undergoing the slightest discipline, these "wild boys of the sod" (they were all Irish,) made their first military debut in one of the most severe and arduous campaigns of the wars, that succeeded the French Revolution. Lord Moira was literally obliged to fight his way, to reach the headquarters of the youthful commander-in-chief, and the raw Irish recruits formed the vanguard. At Alost, when attacked by a strong corps of the French cavalry, Veterans soldiers, under similar circumstances, would have suffered little reputation from retreating before an overwhelming force; but Sir John Doyle was determined that his young soldiers should not disgrace their country. The order to stand firm was given; the *march* commenced; the first blood was given; and it is scarcely necessary to add, that it was not the last. Sir John Doyle, though he received two severe wounds, did not quit his regiment till they had driven the French fairly off the field.

In 1795, the 87th regiment, after being reduced to a skeleton in half a dozen desperate engagements, were, Irish-like, sent to Bergen-op-Zoom to be drilled. Soon after their arrival, the Dutch garrison revolted against the government and joined the French, who entered the town to the amount of 20,000 men. The 87th, the only British corps in the place, made good their post against the enemy until they capitulated, under condition of being sent to England; but the capitulation was afterwards broken by the French, and they were marched off prisoners of war to France.

Soon after their release, the 87th were sent as part of a secret expedition to the North Seas; but this, like most other secret expeditions, was better known to the enemy than to the troops composing it: the 87th returned, after suffering some loss, and were immediately after transported to the West Indies.

In the West Indies they remained for 8 years, during which period they lost 700 officers and men. South America was the scene of their services in 1807. The various skirmishes in which they were engaged, would be too long to enumerate; but we find that in the attack made on Monte Video, 3d of February, 1807, the 87th, by some mistake, were posted at one of the gates, to rush into the town when it should be opened by the troops who had entered by the breach. "But," says General Aherburn, in his general thanks to the Army, "the ardour of the 87th would not allow them to wait—they scaled the walls and opened to themselves a passage." In the subsequent engagements which took place, and in the assault on Buenos Ayres, which was made under the auspicious auspices of General Whiteoboke, the 87th bore a distinguished part. It would occupy too much space to recapitulate their exploits; suffice it to say, their total strength, on entering the first engagement, was 755, and on retiring from the last, it was 255.

In 1808, the 87th returned to Europe, and were stationed at Guernsey. The Peninsular war commenced in January, 1807, the 87th rendezvoused at Cork, recruited from its native soil; and in the March of the same year, it was in active service in Portugal, under Sir Arthur Wellesley. It would occupy too much space to follow the British army in its career of glory from Torres Vedras to Toulouse. Suffice it to say, that when the troops under the command of Sir Arthur Wellesley came up with the enemy at Talavera, the 87th, reduced almost to a skeleton, had been reinforced by the second battalion, composed chiefly of new recruits from Tipperary. It was upon the memorable 27th of July, that this battalion encountered the enemy, and for the first time, smelt gunpowder. Urged on by their native valour, they were soon far in advance of their companions in arms—a British regiment, just emerging from a wood, fired upon them by mistake—they were thrown into confusion, and at the same instant, they were hemmed in by an infinitely superior force—both flanks of the battalion were turned and two-thirds of the officers and men were cut to pieces—the remnant forced their way through their assailants, and forming a *column* in the rear of the division, they flung of their cross-bills and accoutrements, raised their wild war-cry of *Faugh-a-Ballagh!* and again returning to the charge, drove the enemy, like chaff before the wind, and decided the fortune of the day.

But never did the 87th cover itself with such glory as when "wild Ronda" learned the conquering shout of Grenada.— On the 5th of March, 1811, the regiment was engaged in the battle of Barossa, and distinguished itself in a particular manner.— Ordered to take up its position under a most destructive fire from the enemy's artillery, and a column three times its number, it formed with all the precision of parade movements, advanced in line upon the French division under General Laval, charged the 8th Regiment, took their eagle, forced again on to the ranks of the retreating army, charged the 53d French regiment, which had attacked the right of the 87th, dispersed them, and nearly annihilated two battalions of one of the finest regiments of the Army. General Graham, on this glorious occasion, wrote a short but comprehensive note, from the field of battle, to Sir John Doyle, the Colonel of the 87th Regiment, congratulating him on the steadiness and gallantry displayed by the corps in an action which rebounded so much to the fame of the British arms.— "Barossa, 5th March, 1811.

"MY DEAR DOYLE—Your Regiment has covered itself with glory. Recommend it and its commander to their illustrious patron, the Prince Regent. *Too much cannot be said for the 87th.*"

The next occasion on which this distinguished regiment engaged in battle, was one which was supposed to be little adapted to the genius of the corps. Storming a fortress, or taking a battery at the point of the bayonet, was a thing of ordinary occurrence; but the *forts* of the *Faugh-a-Ballagh* had never been considered to be defensive warfare. On the 10th of October, 1811, the second battalion of the 87th embarked for Cadix, with a brigade under the command of Colonel Skerret, and landed at Tarifa on the 15th. On the 29th of December, the French commenced the siege of Tarifa, and, after a heavy cannonading and bombardment, with considerable skirmishing, effected a breach in the

walls, and prepared to storm on the 31st. The post of the 87th on this occasion, was, as a matter of course, *at the breach*. On the morning of the 31st of December, 1811, 2000 picked men of the French besieging army advanced to the assault. The second battalion of the 87th were drawn up to receive them; while the 87th were drawn up playing the national airs of *Patrie's Day*, *Garrygoen*, "just," as one of the soldiers observed, "to encourage the enemy to come to the assault." The French advanced at something more than double quick time, and not a shot was fired until their progress, till they arrived within a few feet of where the 87th were drawn up with their arms "ordered," to receive them. Extra cheers were duly given for "Old Ireland," and the next moment they received a volley, every man of which told; another, and another following, and the enemy finding the breach defended by the 87th to be impracticable, "hurried along the wall to the dexter to force the *porte d'Arce*." The battle of the assault was obliged to fly precipitately to their lines. The only difficulty now was to prevent the *Faugh-a-Ballagh* from pursuing the retreating foe, and charging an enemy ten times their number. But steady discipline, tempered enthusiasm, and humanity, effected what tactics would have failed to accomplish; the 87th advanced from the breach which they so nobly defended; but it was to save and assist the wounded who had been left behind by the discomfited enemy. "On our right," said Colonel Skerret, in the orders which he issued on this occasion, "all behaved nobly; but the conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Gough and the 87th regiment surpasses praise." It is not to be wondered that Lieutenant Colonel Gough, in addressing the 2d battalion, on its being disbanded, in 1817, alluded particularly to the "conduct of Tarifa." "At Tarifa," says he, in the memorial orders, "a species of warfare, unknown to the British Army, called for a renewal of the steady gallantry which marked the conduct of the 87th at Barossa. The immense superiority in number of the enemy, added enthusiasm to discipline; the cool intrepidity, the strict observance of orders, the exulting cheer, when the enemy's column pressed forward to the attack, proved the feelings which influenced the defenders of the breach of Tarifa; and were as honourable to them as soldiers as their humane conduct towards the wounded, when the enemy fled, was to their place."

To give a regular account of the exploits of the 87th in Spain, would be nothing less than to write a history of the whole Peninsular war. They formed part of what was significantly termed the "Fighting Division;" and whenever an engagement or skirmish took place, they were sure to abide the hour, and on every occasion they gave the gallant soldier who commanded the brigade an opportunity of repeating his favourite exclamation: "Gallant 87th!" "Noble 87th!" and never was those titles more deservedly bestowed. It would be tedious to enumerate the various anecdotes of individual valour; but the following is characteristic of the national humour and recklessness of the 87th, which the illiberal of the Irish character are willing to concede to the inhabitants of this country, may not be uninteresting to record the circumstances. In one of those marches in the Peninsula, which so frequently terminated in a general action, the 87th, during a short halt, took up its ground upon a hill not far from the enemy. The men were sitting down to rest when a howitzer, that had been miscalculated, opened upon them. Some of the men fell short, but one alighted in the centre of one of the companies. The soldiers naturally endeavoured to get out of the reach of so dangerous a missile, but James Gorryghy, a private grenadier, called out to his comrades, "Never mind boys, I'll show you how we play foot-ball in Limerick;" and immediately kicked the live shell with his burning fuse into the hollow, where it exploded, without injuring a man of the regiment.

At Vittoria the 87th renewed its claim to be foremost place in the "Fighting Division;" and the expense of one half its numbers, and in the desperate and sanguinary affairs of Orthes, Nivelle, and Toulouse, its unequalled heroism drew forth the repeated thanks of the General commanding. In July 1814, the 2d battalion of the 87th returned to Ireland, after an absence from their native country of five years and a half, during which they were engaged in several actions. The regiment was not suffered to remain long inactive;—the 3d of August, 1815, it was landed at Fort William in Bengal, and it served through the whole of the Burmese war, with a distinction worthy of its former fame. In India, it was the good fortune of the 87th to be frequently under the eye of the hero that first led it against the enemy, and the numerous testimonials of approbation sent by the Marquis of Hastings to the officers and soldiers of the corps, are recorded in terms of enthusiasm, which show that the burning sun of a *clime* had not dimmed the front of national feeling that once shined so largely in the breast of one of the bravest men that ever wore the British uniform. In June, 1817, the 87th returned to England, after having been engaged in foreign service for three-and-thirty years. The paternal anxiety of Sir John Doyle procured for his favourite corps many and proud marks of distinction from his late Majesty. The correspondence which this veteran warrior carried on with the House of Commons concerning these honours *invidiosa*, is marked with all the eloquence and somewhat of the grandeur of the Pylean age; and the scene which took place when he reviewed the 87th, on their return, is described, by those who witnessed it, as one of the most affecting that has occurred in the annals of military life. Peculiarly gifted with a manly and natural eloquence, the address of Sir John Doyle was rendered still more forcible by the tears that rushed down his cheeks, as he recognized, among the youthful faces around him, a few of those who, "in life's morning march," had accompanied him to the country which has been aptly styled, "The Battle Field of Europe."

The Records of His Majesty's 87th Regiment, which relate to the home service, are chiefly occupied with testimonials of approbation, and votes of thanks from the inhabitants and civil authorities of the places in which they were quartered; and they form a striking contrast to the attempts which have been made, by party malignity, in their native country, to draw the foul trail of its slander across the tablet of their fame.

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Table with columns: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, and rows listing various stocks like Park Stock, L. & C. Co., Do. do. Red., etc.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The following communications were late for this post, but shall appear in our next—'Charleville Petty Sessions,' 'A True Anti-Unionist,' and 'A Friend to Fair Play.'

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1850.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.

We regret to see in this respectable Journal an article, which substantially imports that there will be no immediate meeting held in the City of Kilkenny for the purpose of preparing petitions to Parliament for a repeal of the Union.

Mr. O'Connell in Parliament. Our readers must have noticed the increasing violence with which Mr. O'CONNELL has been assailed every night since the opening of the present Parliament.

Since the foregoing was written, we received the Kilkenny Journal of yesterday, which has the following paragraph—'As we know that the people of this country, as they ought to do, intensely desire the necessity of a Repeal of the Union, we would recommend the trades, as they are called, to meet and to prepare petitions to Parliament on the subject.'

It is very clear that the recommendation in this given to the trades of Kilkenny, by the Editor of the Journal, is the result of recent information obtained by him as to the real state of public opinion in that City, and we think the trades should immediately act upon that recommendation.

REPEAL OF THE UNION—SILENT MEETING. A copy of the petition adopted at the above meeting, on Sunday last, shall appear in our next. We refer to our first page for Mr. F. Wynn's speech on taking the Chair.

THE MOB OF WATERFORD—SIR JOHN NEWPORT—MR. O'CONNELL—AND MR. WYSE.

In our last we briefly adverted to the manner in which the petition, presented by Mr. O'CONNELL, from this City, had been received in the British House of Commons. Mr. Dawson is reported to have called the petitioners 'a mob.'

Mr. Wynn is scarcely less culpable than Sir J. NEWPORT, for though he does not represent the City or County in Parliament, the names of his friends and acquaintances, together with those of some of the most wealthy and respectable gentlemen in the County, were affixed to the petition.

MR. O'CONNELL IN PARLIAMENT.

Our readers must have noticed the increasing violence with which Mr. O'CONNELL has been assailed every night since the opening of the present Parliament. These attacks have come, for the most part, from cowardly hirelings—creatures who are taking advantage of Mr. O'CONNELL'S well-known determination not to fight, and who are endeavouring to make a character for themselves, conscious that they are perfectly safe in the effort.

DIOPHANTUS OF FERN.

The Right Rev. Dr. Keating, R. C. B. of the diocese of Ferns, has been pleased to make the following changes in the Co. of Wexford—The Rev. Mr. Dempsey has been removed from Cullinstown to Tintern; the Rev. Mr. Riordan from Tintern to Cullinstown; the Rev. Mr. O'Connell from Durlinstown to Moneygoose; the Rev. Mr. Wainor from Moneygoose to Blackwater; the Rev. Mr. Redmond, from Blackwater to Marshinstown; and the Rev. Mr. Martin, of Ballymacrack, to Adamstown, the new and splendid chapel of which will be completed about Christmas.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

On Sunday last a meeting of the Parishioners of Trinity Without was held in the Chapel-yard of Ballybricken.

The Chairman addressed the meeting at considerable length, in eloquent and forcible terms, and said that he never felt more sincere pleasure than in being called upon to preside at a meeting in his native parish, and particularly when he was aware that their object was to prepare petitions to be forwarded to Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union.

Mr. W. MORRISSEY fully concurred in the spirit of the second resolution, which the Committee did him the honour to place in his hand, and he would, therefore, move that it be adopted by the Meeting.

Mr. ROBERT GLEESON, proposed the third resolution, which he said was one of the most important of the proceedings of that meeting, at the head of which was Ireland's only Duke, who had the audacity to say, that himself and his supporters represented the feelings and wishes of the Irish people.

Mr. NASH, on proposing the fourth resolution, spoke nearly as follows—In rising to propose this resolution, I feel a genial glow within me in standing before an old agitator—a gentleman who, in the late struggle for religious liberty, covered himself with the dust of the glorious fight—who was faithful among the faithless, and whose presence in the chair this day throws a halo of splendour around our proceedings.

Mr. O'Connell, who presided at the meeting, spoke in a most eloquent and forcible manner, and said that he never felt more sincere pleasure than in being called upon to preside at a meeting in his native parish, and particularly when he was aware that their object was to prepare petitions to be forwarded to Parliament for a repeal of the Legislative Union.

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to the polite youth, to Lafayette, and to the brave men of Paris; they were led on by no aristocrats. We are the people, and will constitutionally fight for ourselves. (Loud cheers.) The British provinces are in arms; the Poles are convulsed; the shouts of discontent are ringing through the streets of London, and the choirs of the men of Ballybricken announce to Wellington and his Ministerial gang, that no power on earth can suppress the hallowed and sacred flame of Irish independence.

Mr. J. O'BRIEN said, that Mr. O'Connell had been taunted in the House of Commons for the wording of the Petition sent to him from the County and City of Waterford, and that was a sufficient reason why they should adopt the same form. He desired the meeting to remember, that when their Representative was attacked by the Minister, it was their duty to support him in putting down the Government hirelings.

Mr. O'Connell was the originator of all these petitions, but they would continue his Majesty's Ministers such was not the fact. They would soon forward their Petition to the Representative of this City, Sir J. Newport, who had grossly misrepresented their feelings, when he said they did not wish for a repeal of the Union.

Mr. O'Connell, from the City and County of Waterford, should be adopted by the parishioners of Trinity Without, and forwarded to Sir J. Newport, for presentation.

The business of the meeting having been concluded, Mr. O'CONNELL was called to the chair, when the marked thanks of the meeting were voted by acclamation to Mr. WALSH for his dignified conduct in the chair and his uniform patriotism at all times, after which the assembled multitude gave three cheers for O'CONNELL, and old Ireland, and separated in the most peaceable manner.

MORE HUMBURGERS.

A meeting of those theological chapmen who hawk their spiritual wares from town to town, for the benefit of the faithful, was held in Waterford on Monday last.

The Rev. Mr. PULLER told the meeting that they had thirty-one agents on the Continent of Europe, performing the blessed work of preaching the Gospel; but he forgot to tell how it has happened that, after all the preaching the people have been listening to for sixteen hundred years, they are still so excessively ignorant as to require instructions from a gang of illiterate English and Irish fanatics.

The Rev. Mr. PULLER next addressed them, and said that the Sabbath was openly profaned in Paris. What a story for this gentleman to address his audience with, as if it were a thing of yesterday! If the elegant and enlightened Montaigne could not correct this evil practice in his day, by writing against it, do these asses, in every time but their own, expect to put an end to it by preaching in broken French to the Parisians?

The Rev. Mr. STREW, (from Kilkenny, we suppose) was, as usual, quite pathetic, and he made his sermons very sympathetic.

The Rev. JOHN DUNN, in a relation to the gentleman who owned the 'Rev. of Dublin,' called on the meeting to enable him and them to purchase their fellow creatures out of the 'Valley of darkness, and the shadow of death.'

This was well supported by the Rev. Mr. PULLER, who requested them to lay their hands on the Rev. Mr. STREW, who presided at the meeting.

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HOLE-AND-CORNER MEETING.

My DEAR MURPHY—I have this morning received your letter of the 11th instant, requesting permission to attach my name to a declaration agreed to at a secret meeting, the details of which are unknown to the public, and you also request that I would 'use my influence to procure the signature of my friends.'

The Duke of Leinster, as a private individual, of mild and amiable disposition, is eminently entitled to the high estimation in which his character is held, but as a leading public character his practical measures have but slender claims on the confidence of the people. The 'declaration' forwarded by you, as emanating from his Grace, is likely to increase his claims on the Irish public.

This 'declaration,' purporting to promote the 'well-being and tranquillity of Ireland,' and to avoid the most distant allusion to the CAUSES which perpetuate the destitution and misery in Ireland are subjected, in consequence of ignorance and misrule of the successive governments, to which this fertile island has been scourged. The 'declaration' does not state that while the 'well-being and tranquillity of Ireland,' are to be secured, the 'well-being and tranquillity of the people' cannot even be hoped for.

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GREY CUR... At held on the late posed which b (Sir C. such egr appear the mer had adv the mer turning King S about? entertain The Hon Sir C tion wit turday, jesty sho I told Liked tho ing into Mayores for her, will, a conual rest. A Me cretary o Sir C from the took a l be from at the A Me Saturday Sir C quite in is so mu ray own tation fr all abou Lord M longer, an Office, as vious to to murr laughter Baronet, deable. Peel can thing he Duke of been pre such was pelted the and so I that the city at a Upon we said, rat what did Welling (I have no harm that his would sta I certain should in his hands disposition, I, a pudent distance, of a riot, and I to poor fell which theo alderman ing day (rare, both different ul that station. I did not truly—(will be a shuck of Ho, Pa Not with bility of continued Peel if he ter, but h the hav a observatio that he la The Ro adopted, C. H. Han position we the bill t said respect by his ple probability any account Last Su troplitan of the Poll view with eived in t of their vi sent to M. Ad fresses persons rag The G met French Pa As a fur nouncing of Hunsin, from the I that the gr nial comm 60 days be exchange. A corres- tion has very revolul A trade leading on timid enoug might with breaking h