



GALWAY ASSIZES, RECORD COURT—THURSDAY. INTERESTING TRIAL FOR SEDUCTION.

Judge Vandellour took his seat on the bench at half-past nine o'clock. This case having excited a very great interest among the public, the court was at an early hour unusually crowded. After some very considerable delay in procuring a jury, the following were at length sworn as special jurors:—James Staunton Lambert, Esq. foreman; Walter Lawrence, Andrew Nolan, Patrick Blake, John Bodkin, Walter Butler, J. H. O'Flaherty, John Bolkin (Bengara), James C. Malon, Henry Hubert Moore, James Kirwan, Thomas Lynch.

Mr. Martyn opened the pleadings. It was an action brought by the plaintiff, James O'Doherty, against Ensign Barrow, of the 30th regiment, to recover compensation for the loss of his daughter's services. The declaration contained but one count. Damages were laid at £2000.

Mr. West, K. C. stated the case—(Gentlemen of the jury, this is the first time it has fallen to my lot to address a jury on a case of this nature. Gentlemen, if you are of opinion that this is a case in which an injury has been inflicted—if you believe that it is a case of seduction and of a nature which is an injury to the plaintiff—if you believe that the father is trafficking in the prostitution of his child—then I am bound as the counsel for the plaintiff to call upon you not to return a verdict for him. It has been whispered about that the young person who is the subject of this action, is every thing priggish and base. It is stated broadly that she is an old and hardened seducer—a notorious prostitute—that in fact she seduced the defendant, instead of being seduced by him. It has been asserted that her father is a bankrupt in character as well as in fortune, and is not ashamed to come before the public, in order to traffic for a sum of money on the affliction of his child. The girl, gentlemen, is infamous and base now, whatever she may have been before, but she must be the victim of her own shame—human nature will tell you that her infamy will rest on every branch of her family also. It is a part of the calamity that it will rest on all. Gentlemen of the Jury, to these statements we are ready to give the most direct denial, and we are glad that the day has arrived when before twelve honest men we will be able to prove their utter falsehood. The plaintiff is a Roman Catholic by religion; he desires not to be elevated beyond his proper rank in society; he is a man respectable in trade; he never was a bankrupt or an insolvent; he was once a shilling, but by honorable industry he has acquired in this town such property as has enabled him to give to two married daughters a fortune of £300 each, and to keep the remainder of his family in a state of independence and comfort. Gentlemen, my client has five daughters; he had one son who died about a year ago, leaving two or three other protectors than their father. The eldest, who is married in Galway, is not at this moment twenty-one years of age. The second is also married to a man in the same rank of life as herself, and the third, the subject of this action, this backward seducer of her father's innocence and virtue, had attained her 16th year the 17th of last month! You will allow, gentlemen, she had no great time for priggish and vice, but gentlemen, the breath of suspicion could not have fallen on her until she met the gallant defendant. The defendant is an officer in the 30th Regiment, and was eight or nine months stationed in this town. You all know the situation of the barracks, it is close to the house of the plaintiff. The defendant had soon an opportunity of seeing the daughter of my client, and was apparently attracted by her beauty. She is extremely handsome, and unlike ordinary cases, youth and beauty cannot be allowed as extenuating circumstances. No difficulties existed in the way of the defendant. She assisted with the rest of the family in the shop, and he easily found means of becoming acquainted with her. In some months he began to talk to her of marriage. It is true that persons in the rank of the defendant often make promises which they never intend to realize; but experience tells us that many an unfortunate girl has been duped and galled by absolute liars like these. This young gentleman, and on another too, pledged his honor and his oath, and she believed him. I am free to admit that a prudent girl would not be caught by such a villainous humbug, but a girl of fifteen cannot always think rightly for herself. In the house next to the plaintiff's, there lives a Mrs. Hayes, a pious and virtuous woman, had occasion frequently to go there. He entered with this lady into conversation respecting the daughter of my client. He said she was a fine girl, and ought to go into society, that she would prove it better than many persons born in a more exalted rank. In one week after he sent her a letter, and instead of sending it clandestinely, he requested Mrs. Hayes to deliver it. She did so. It was, gentlemen, full of fire, "write to me by post, oh! if you knew all I feel for you," calculated no doubt, with true military precision, to take down the object at which he aimed. She answered the letter and it was intercepted by her father, it was then first become acquainted with the situation of his child; he saw the improbability of a marriage between his daughter and the defendant, and this man, who is represented as trafficking on her virtue instantly confined her to her room, so to punish and to protect her. A friend at length interfered, a clergyman who is so respectable any in society, argued with my client, and he advised him that it was better to show her the impossibility of the connection and allow her to go once more among her friends. He consented, but before he did he cut off her hair with his own hand. This, gentlemen, the act of a man who wanted to betray for pounds, shillings, and pence, the virtue of his daughter. On Sunday, the 12th of January, she was first allowed to go abroad, but so closely was she watched by the defendant, that during her confinement, he had been able to hold occasional conversation with her. A person less dexterous than the defendant would know how to turn her punishment to his advantage—he would lead her to go into the country with him—to go to Scotland to become his wife, and on the Tuesday following she escaped out of the window and he carried her off. After they had arrived at the barracks new difficulties were in the way of their intended journey. His manner became more warm and pressing. He carried her into an inner room and he there violated her person, not without resistance, a resistance which, perhaps, his own conscience will tell him would place him at the bar of another court where he would have no able counsel to defend him or state his case to the jury. Gentlemen of the Jury, the course of seduction never varied. He ruined her—and his passion being gratified, at

two or three o'clock on a winter's morning, in the fine and dreary streets of Galway, he abandoned her. Gentlemen of the Jury, the father was not there, if he was, the consequence might be fatal, and he might have committed an act, which, though it should be deplored, would yet meet an extension in your bosoms by the circumstances in which he was placed. What did the defendant do all this while—nothing. He had his lock for that is the term by which modern dandies designate the ruin of families. In a few days after, the defendant, with some others, went to the shop of the sister of that girl whom he had ruined, and he asked for gloves. He knew it was no part of her trade, but he wanted to remind her of the shame in which she became a participator by an allusion to direct to the situation of her sister. I am sorry to speak thus of a person in the dress, and bearing the commission of the defendant. There is no man has a greater respect for the character of a British Officer. Gentlemen, the law is as severe as it is just. The defendant is a young man of high expectations. From one quarter, we hear that he is son to a Colonel in the army. From another, that he is the son of the Secretary of the Admiralty. Whoever he is, he is a man of rank, and he has ruined the child of my client. The law protects all. If fortune has been awarded to him, if he has great rank and brilliant expectations. Providence bestowed on her great personal attractions, which would make her the respected wife of an honest husband, and the honored mother of a loving family. He has deprived her of a home—a situation in life. What can compensate for such a loss? This is no work of fancy. It is one of calculation, which you all can easily understand. What will she do—the object of pity, when years are past, and friends will turn upon her who are the cause of their shame and cold and an avowed eye? When she will see the companions of her youth going to their happy homes—it is then she will see the bitterness of her sorrow. When years shall come upon her without comfort—and age, without honor or without hope—the stain will not be blotted away; it will rest upon her memory when she will become as silent as the grave.

Mrs. Maria Durke examined—I am the daughter of the plaintiff; he has five children now living; they are all females; I am the eldest; I have a sister named Celia; she is the third daughter; I am married about two years; my sister Celia is about sixteen years of age; my sisters and I were educated in Galway; she was instructed in French and English; she was kindly brought up; my father treated his children affectionately; he was a woollen-draper; he kept two vehicles, an outside car and a gig, for the use of his family; my sister Celia was in the habit of attending to my father's business; she assisted in the management of his house; she is now residing in my house; she has been there since this matter occurred; I believe it was in February; it was three o'clock in the morning when she then came to my house; she had not since been permitted to revisit her father's; he would not receive her.

Cross-examined—A view can be had from my father's house of the barracks; I knew nothing of the situation of the mess-room; I observed officers sitting in a room, but I did not mind them; the front room in my father's house is a sitting room; that commands a view of the barracks; I have occasionally seen Celia sitting in the window; the military gentlemen pass by; I do not know since I left the house whether they look up at those in the window.

The next witness was Miss Celia O'Doherty, an extremely interesting and handsome young lady; she was dressed in a black lustrous gown, love white handkerchief, black bonnet, and lace hood. I am a daughter of Mr. James O'Doherty; I am sixteen years of age; I attended the age of six during the last two months with my sister; I was educated at Mrs. Doublin's school; I resided with my father before I went to my sister; I became acquainted with a young gentleman named Barrow, the defendant, about six or seven months ago; I first spoke to him at the door of my father's house; he said something about a message he had sent to me; I had not received any message before that time; I asked what it was; he said that it was merely for the pleasure of having a little conversation; I saw him the next evening out of the drawing-room window about half-past nine o'clock; that was in the month of November; there was one of my family in the drawing-room at the time; he addressed me while at the window; he was underneath; I recollect his saying something about going to my sister; I am a Roman Catholic; he told me he would be going there on the next Sunday, and asked me would I go there; I did not reply; I saw him about a week after; he then spoke to me; the fourth interview was by accident at the hall door; I cannot recollect what he said exactly; he said he would write to me; I recollect seeing a paper or letter in his hand when he was at one of the mess-room windows; he was standing there about five minutes; there is a Miss Hayes residing near my father's house; I observed him going to her house on the day he held the paper or letter in his hand; it was in the evening; I saw him leave Mrs. Hayes's shop; I went to Mrs. Hayes that evening; I found a letter there; I read the letter; Mrs. Hayes was present when I read it; I burst it in Mrs. Hayes's presence; I recollect it contained the words "Do write immediately;" he pressed me to return an answer; he expressed how ardently he felt towards me, and how much he wished for an opportunity of seeing me; the defendant afterwards told me he wrote a letter, and asked me if I had received it; I wrote a letter afterwards; it was intercepted by my father; he had no knowledge as far as I am acquainted of any interviews I had with Mr. Barrow; he expressed anger when he found the letter, and even beat me; I was confined by my father to the house; that was a few days after; I was confined for about a month; he did more, he cut my hair, after I was confined to the house; I heard something said by Mr. Barrow about getting the shape of the key of the hall door on paper, for the purpose of elopement; I did not make any arrangement with him for that purpose; I recollect going with him to the barracks at the hall door; I saw him first on that evening at the hall door; it was then about half past 11 o'clock; frequently asked me before that time to elope with him; I refused; on this particular evening he pressed me to elope; as I was without cloak or bonnet, I positively refused; I did go, I went from my father's house; I quit my father's house by getting out through the window; it was after 12 o'clock; Mr. Barrow was underneath the window; he spoke about procuring a ladder about half-past

eleven; he said he would have matters arranged that night to take me off to Gretta Green; I did go that night; he took me round by High-street; he said there was a chaise waiting at the end of the street; I did not find a chaise there; he took me towards the barracks by High-street; I asked him where he was bringing me; he did not answer; I repeated the question, and he said he was going to the barracks to get his cloak; I accompanied him partly by force; I went to his room—the barracks I speak of is the lower barracks; he apologized for not having the chaise, by saying the servant had gone to bed two hours before; he left me shortly after in the barracks room; he told me to go lock the door; he then went out of the room, as he stated, for the purpose of trying to get a chaise; he returned in about half an hour; he had no carriage with him; he said he had tried for a chaise, and that it was waiting for me; there are two rooms in his apartments, where I was; he took me into the inner room; there was a bed in it; I remained to that room about half an hour; he spoke to me before he took me into the inner room about marriage; he said it was really his intention to marry me, and not to do anything but endeavor to take liberties with my person; he made the declarations respecting marriage frequently before; after he made those declarations, I yielded to him the privileges of a husband; he took me into the bed; he used violence towards me while I was in the room with him; I afterwards consented to remain with him; that was after the assurance with respect to marriage; I yielded every liberty which I could if I were married to him; after I quitted the chamber, I went into the street; I did not find a carriage to wait; he took me into Lombard-street, and then towards the Church-yard; I met three plain-looking men whom I did not know; he then wanted to leave me alone in the street; the men were intoxicated, and I begged that he would not leave me alone; I met some of my own family in about three quarters of an hour from the time I first went into the street; I met my sister; it was this time after three o'clock; I went into my sister, Mrs. Barke's house, and remained there since; I was not since at my father's.

Cross-examined—I had seen Mr. Barrow once or twice before I became acquainted with him; I do not know the precise time the 30th regiment came to Galway; it was after the rides had left it; I cannot tell when the rides went away; we first met at about half-past nine o'clock at night; that was at my father's door; it was a fine evening; it was not my custom to stand at the door; he was passing up and down during the evening, and he sent a little girl to know if he could see me, as he had something important to tell me; I did not go to the door in consequence of that message; in the first evening's conversation he offered to kiss me; he said before and after he offered to kiss me that he would come again; I said his behavior was so ungentlemanlike that I would not after allow him to call again; I slammed the door in his face; I was offended at his behavior; my father was not at home; about a week after the next conversation occurred, at about half-past nine in the evening; I looked out and saw Mr. Barrow; I shut the window, and told him to go away; the conversation lasted a quarter of an hour, because he was then apologizing for his conduct. I saw him next when he was with Mr. Charles Lynch, of Drury; he, Mr. Lynch, and others, were singing in the street at about half-past eleven o'clock at night; I was going to bed; I was then addressed; I had just gone to my room, and being attracted by the song, went to the window; the persons who were singing were at the opposite side of the street; they were singing for some time and I continued listening; the windows had not been closed; Mr. Lynch climbed up the drawing-room window; there were two others with him; I knew none of them but Mr. Lynch and Mr. Barrow, but not his name; before this he had given me a false name; the first time I asked his name, he told me it was John Thompson; I did not recognize Mr. Lynch from my bedroom window, nor did I know Mr. Thompson; I came down with the servant girl, not wishing to remain alone; my sisters were in bed about this time; I remained in the drawing-room about a quarter of an hour; I had a conversation with Mr. Lynch and Mr. Barrow; the singing did not continue for half an hour; the singing stopped when I came down to the drawing-room; I remember Mr. Lynch climbed the window three times; and wanted Barrow to climb also; when Barrow refused climbing the window the second time, Charles Lynch said, "there was nothing like perseverance;" I do not remember what the conversation was about; I will swear it did not continue an hour; when it was over I shut the window and went to bed; I did not see Barrow after for a few days; at the window at which Mr. Lynch was present; I remember his asking me in which room I slept; I said "the upper room;" I never kissed hands to him; I cannot be mistaken in that; I cannot recollect when the smiling on my part commenced; I thought it was after the evening of the music; I waved my handkerchief to him once, he was then alone; the next conversation took place from the window of the drawing-room about nine or ten minutes; Mr. Barrow and I were talking about an interesting and tender subject; the servant girl asked Mr. Barrow what brought him there at so late an hour, and said if he did not go away she would tell my father; he replied, not to say a word about it, that he intended calling next day and proposing for me; I spoke to him in one or two days after; I can't say whether at the door or at a window; he was alone; I told him if he brought Mr. Lynch any more I would not speak to him; I mean seriously to swear that I expected the defendant would call to propose for me to my father; I knew he was an Ensign in a regiment; I saw him again at the door, when he requested me to shape the key of the door on paper; it was then bordering on eleven o'clock; but that evening he asked me to go to Gretta Green; I refused to cut the shape of the key on paper; the proposition respecting Gretta Green took place three nights before I eloped with Mr. Barrow; I was locked up by my father in the letter end of December, or in the commencement of January, in my room; I was locked up for a month or more; I was kept a close prisoner; I had my meals in my room; when I refused giving the shape of the key, Barrow asked me to go to Gretta Green, dressed in boy's clothes; I declined doing anything so indecent; he asked a second time, not repeating his wish about changing my dress, and I did not reply; I meant by silence to give consent; he appeared serious; I did not know when he would take me off; I thought in a

few days, within a week; had not the door been locked, I would have gone off with him at the second conversation respecting Gretta Green; I was expecting him all day, and met him about eleven o'clock; all the family were in bed; it was better than half an hour from the time I was at the door when I eloped; Mary Kelly was in the parlour; the girl was coming out to lock the door at the moment Barrow was speaking to me; I was scarcely up stairs when the door was locked; I went up stairs with the intention of coming down with my bonnet on; I told Barrow of my intention; he was outside expecting me every moment; the delay of half an hour was occasioned by my speaking to him underneath the window; he did not come back for a quarter of an hour after he left me at the door; I looked out to see if he had some matters to arrange, and he should be absent about a quarter of an hour; I thought Gretta Green a great distance from Galway; I brought no dress with me, nor made any preparation; I did not know whether Mr. Barrow had a change of dress for his intended lady; Mr. Barrow helped me out of the window; I threw out my bonnet and he caught it; I proceeded to go out; the window is one story high; he stood up to take me out; I put on my bonnet and he; I had no cloak at the time; I forgot to provide any warm article of clothing; when I got out, I walked by High-street; he told me there was a carriage waiting at the end of High-street; I believed him; there was no carriage there; he forcibly forced me into the back; we met no person; the gate was not opened till we knuckled at the wicket; he saw the centry; I was afraid any one might see me going into a barracks; my objection was not to trust Mr. Barrow; he said no one on the stairs; he has two rooms; the lower is a bed-room; when we went to the candles were lighted; there was an appearance of people having been lately drinking there; when we first went in nothing particular occurred; I can't remember what was the subject of our conversation; I did not laugh; I remember having said something about one of my sisters running away; I was in a state of alarm but not of doubt; during his absence I could not go out, because he told me no one could go in or out; I did not make the attempt; when he came back he quitted the candles; when he did so I began to doubt him; I knew there were other officers in the barracks; I ran to the door; he would not let me out; he did not propose to me to go home still after it took place; I swear he did not propose to me directly or indirectly; he did not say any thing before he put out the candles; I was in his bed-room after; he carried me in; I screamed, not very loudly; I remained about half an hour on the bed; Mr. Barrow was with me; he had his boots off; I did not see him taking them off; he had his coat and waistcoat off; he took them off in the bed-room; I sat on the bed-side; I afterwards lay on it; I did not talk to Mr. Barrow; that nothing criminal had taken place between me and Mr. Barrow; that was Mr. M'Dermott, the Priest; I may have told, but I don't remember the name of any other person; I said so to several persons; I had the conversation with the Priest some days after it occurred; I did not say when I came out of the barracks that my honor was safe; Mr. Barrow continued in the bed with me about half an hour; it was about half-past two when I went to my sister's house; I was half an hour in the street; I came out with Mr. Barrow; he was then anxious that I should go home; I was not willing to do so; I repeat the assertion, that I yielded to Mr. Barrow all the privileges of a husband; the first liberty he took was when I was lying on his bed; I took off as part of my dress; he took off his coat, waistcoat, and boots; he kissed me frequently when I was in his bed; I mean to say he took liberties of a much more serious kind; he violated my person, he wanted me to go home to my father's house.

Re-examined by Mr. Blake—I stated several persons that nothing improper had taken place between us; Mr. M'Dermott is our confessor; he asked me the question, so one was present; I last told this a few weeks ago, when I said that nothing criminal occurred; I was induced to do so, because I was ashamed to tell the real truth.

Miss O'Doherty was better than five hours under examination, and it being after six o'clock, the court adjourned to ten next day. The court was thronged to excess at an early hour, and during the trial, and the greatest interest seemed to prevail among all present.

FRIDAY—SECOND DAY. The court during the course of this day was crowded as on the preceding. The Judge took his seat at half past 9 o'clock, and the jury being called over, the examination of witnesses proceeded with until half-past two o'clock. Mr. Keating spoke to evidence. His lordship briefly charged the jury, and they retired. The foreman soon after re-entered the box and stated that there was no probability of their agreeing as to their verdict. It was then proposed to withdraw a juror on both sides on the condition that the plaintiff would take no future proceedings, but this was refused by plaintiff's counsel. The foreman soon after returned again, and said it was impossible the jury could agree. At length about six o'clock a juror was withdrawn, and so the case stands over to the next Assizes for a new trial.

BURSTING OF A STEAM CARRIAGE BOILER.

A few months ago we mentioned a trial of the powers of a steam carriage invented by Mr. Roberts, of this town, and constructed at the works of Messrs. Sharp, Roberts, and Co., Fallowfield. The carriage at that time failed from the want of sufficient capacity in the boiler for generating the steam required. The necessary alterations having been completed, a private trial of the carriage was made on the evening of Thursday week, by running it a mile and a half up Oxford-road; when it was found that the defect which had previously existed was perfectly removed, and that there was an abundance of steam to keep up a speed of 18 or 20 miles an hour on level ground. It was discovered, however, that the force pumps by which the boiler was supplied with water, were inefficient, and that the water in the boiler was rapidly diminishing. In consequence of the inconvenience which had been experienced, an alteration was made in the pumps, and the carriage (Friday) morning. It had proceeded about a mile and a half along the road, when it was again discovered, that the pumps, although they worked to all appearance, perfectly well, had injected little or no water into the boiler, which was found to be nearly empty. No time was now lost in turning the head of the carriage towards home, when it was stopped, and the fire immediately raked out, in the hope of preventing injury to the tubes and the end of the boiler, as the pressure, however, which the steam proved to have been adopted, rather too late.

As soon as the fire was got out, the boiler was filled from a pool near the roadside; the fire was then rekindled, and the carriage began to move back towards Manchester. It had proceeded scarcely as far as the end of Rusholme Road, when a loud noise, an immense volume of steam, and a mingled shower of boiling water and red-hot clinders, which flew in all directions, announced that the boiler had given way. Most fortunately no person in or upon the carriage sustained any material injury from the explosion, the principal force of which was exerted against the ground; but four men, who in spite of repeated warnings, had persisted in hanging upon the back of the carriage, were very severely scalded. One of them was gravely injured in the back and face, and was immediately conveyed to the infirmary, where, we are sorry to say, he now lies in a very dangerous state. Considerable mischief was also done to the windows near to which the explosion took place; particularly in those of the shops of Mr. Barrow, chemist and druggist, and Mr. Ridgway, grocer, in which nearly all the glass was broken; and we believe the red-hot clinders set fire to the latter of Mr. Barrow's shop, but the flames were promptly extinguished.—Manchester Guardian.

LONDON POLICE—QUEEN'S CASES.

DISTRESS OF THE SOX OF THE PRINCESS OLIVE OF CAMBERLAND.—A young man, who gave his name Charles Wilmot, without a shirt on his back and with scarcely rags to cover him, who stated himself to be the illegitimate son of the Princess, styling herself the Princess Olive of Camberland, and that Captain Atkey, who was killed at the battle of Waterloo, was his father, came to this office for the purpose of asking advice how to set on foot a prosecution on account of his mother, the Princess, refusing to acknowledge him. He had a long written statement in his hand of his case. He had been some months since, on account of the climate and extreme ill health. He had called upon the mother, the Princess Olive at her house in "Easton-grove," but she positively refused to own him, and being in a state of the greatest distress, he wished to know what he was to do. Mr. Gregoire asked him if he had applied for parochial relief?—Wilmot replied, that, although in the greatest distress, he did not apply for relief. He wished the Bench to read a statement of his case, as he had been most cruelly dealt with. Mr. Gregoire said that he would not apply for relief, he could not read his statement.—Wilmot said that he wished it to be made public.—Mr. Gregoire said he had nothing to do with it, and called the next case. The applicant then retired, much disappointed.

MUSCULAR CONTRACTION.

An experiment suggested by Dr. Wallaston, and with which he used to amuse his friends, strikingly illustrates the interrupted nature of muscular contraction, in which it is a nearly permanent as the nature of the muscle in its healthy state admits of. If the sinews be made to rest on a table, and the end of a finger of each hand be pressed steadily on that part of the ear which covers the external passage, we hear a rapid succession of distinct contractions. This is ascribed to the fact being made sensible of the motion of the blood in the vessels. But did it proceed from this cause, the repetition of the contractions would correspond with the beat of the heart. That it arises from the rapid action of the contractions of the muscles of the arm, by the action of which the end of the finger is pressed against the ear, may be proved by making the experiment in the following manner: Let the arms rest on the table in such a way as to press by their weight on the fingers which support the ears, care being taken that the stopping of the ears be left to the weight of the arms, and in no degree produced by the action of the muscles. When we succeed in this attempt, all sense of suspension immediately ceases. It will be found, that just in proportion as we succeed in preventing the action of the muscle, the noise ceases, and we perfectly succeed cease altogether. The same property of the muscle may be made perceptible in another of our senses. If a bird be allowed to rest on the finger, we perceive by the finger the weight alone; it so balances itself that the continued action of its muscles becomes unperceivable. But if the finger be moved, so that the bird is obliged to cling to it to maintain its position, we perceive a thrill, which consists of the same rapid succession of contractions as in the former instance is perceived by the sense of hearing. The larger the bird is, they are of course the more distinct.—Medical Gazette.

THE RHINOCEROS.

One of these extraordinary animals has arrived in England by the Express from Calcutta, and is to be deposited, in a few days, in the Surrey Zoological Gardens.

No. 342.

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FIRE ON BOARD The splendid steam vessel was destroyed by the river, opposite the store Steam Marine Company the North Wall, Dublin, and at the stern end of the vessel, and the vessel was completely destroyed. Several persons were on board, and were all saved. The vessel was insured by the Phoenix Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the loss was paid by the company.

WE understand that the main-hold, but from what yet to ascertain. Three or five o'clock, but in the smoke was perceived to of the main cabin, which the watch upon deck of the fire immediately burst cabin, and spread with a short time the developed in flames. It was immediately on the deck before the Globe engine, to St. Thomas's, and immediately set to work the fire was completely however, to state that the cabin, the entire of property belonging to the vessel, and the vessel was completely destroyed. The vessel was insured by the Phoenix Fire and Marine Insurance Company, and the loss was paid by the company.

The Commissioners of the finding and sentence lately held in Belfast, by the Hon. Mr. Justice Keble, in the case of the late, reverend Liverpool teacher—that his Majesty's revenue service.

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