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THE COMMISSION—Monday, Aug. 15.

TRIAL OF MRS. E. BYRNE FOR WILFUL MURDER.

(Continued from our last.)

Mr. Brewster stated the case for the prosecution, detailing all the extraordinary facts with which the public are already familiar, and commenting on the mystery in which the whole case was shrouded. The learned counsel concluded his statement in the following words, having stated all the leading circumstances as they appeared afterwards in evidence :—These, gentlemen, are the facts of this painful case, and it is now necessary to touch upon the nature of the offence of which the prisoner is guilty. It must be known to persons of your experience, gentlemen, and to every one who hears me, that deaths, which are the subjects of criminal prosecutions, are divided into murder and manslaughter; and, as I have already stated to you, that, in my judgment, and standing here an humble instrument to administer the criminal justice of the country, I am bound to mention to you the fact that, if the prisoner be guilty, she must be guilty of murder. The interests of the public require that I should maintain that view of the case. Heat of blood and blows are what the law calls provocation for the commission of such offences, and thereby cuts the crime of murder down to the mitigated one of manslaughter; but in this case there is evidence to show that there was no such heat of blood or of blows as in my judgment would cut down the crime of manslaughter; and it would be a monstrous and dreadful doctrine to go abroad that if husband and wife quarrel, dispute, and use ill language towards each other, the party can be guilty of less than the crime of murder who takes his life as a consequence of that abuse. But this case is entirely free from all difficulty on that subject, because the evidence for the prosecution goes to prove, supposing Telt to be a creditable witness, and nothing had been said to the reverse, that a single murmur or a breath was never heard in the room where the deceased and the prisoner were, from the Sunday evening after the Bellewstown races until the body was found dead, and there was no quarrel whatever between them. In conclusion, I think it right to give you, gentlemen, this caution, that you will not let the indignation, the just indignation, which you may feel at the beastiality and grossness of the life of this woman, sway you in deciding as to her guilt or innocence. Let her be the most abandoned drunkard that ever disgraced the human family, she is not to be tried or convicted here of drunkenness, but she is to be tried for the murder of her husband, and punished should she be found guilty—and you are not to be influenced in the remotest manner to come to a conclusion that she is guilty because she is an abandoned and profligate drunkard, but you are to come to a conclusion because she killed her husband—if she did so. The crime of which she is arraigned, until lately, was esteemed in law as petty treason; by a recent statute, that law has been changed, but the guilt remains undiminished. There can be nothing more horrible than for a man to meet his death by the hand of his sworn partner, and that, too, at a moment when, taking advantage of his being rendered defenceless by reason of intoxication, she takes the opportunity of executing her guilty purpose, which, if the prisoner did in this case, I think it is quite clear she must have long preconceived. The learned counsel having concluded his luminous and excellent statement, the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with.

Luke Wall examined by Mr. Martley.—I am one of the sons of the prisoner. I am the second eldest son. My mother's second husband was the late Mr. Augustine Byrne, I resided in the house with my mother and stepfather in Rathmines. I resided regularly there for two years. My eldest brother resided there. Two servants were in the house. I remember when Mr. Byrne went to the Bellewstown races on Thursday, the 30th of June. When I came into the house he was in the back parlour. My mother was there also. He did not appear to be sober. Sometimes my mother and stepfather slept in the same bed room. My stepfather slept in the room under my mother's room. I do not think I saw Mr. Byrne on the Saturday following. I saw him on Sunday, between three and five o'clock. He was in bed asleep. He was undressed—completely undressed. I had no conversation with him. My mother was in the room. My brother was not. I had no conversation with my mother as to his state. His bedroom, when he left the house, was generally locked. The door had a particular lock—a spring lock. When my mother and Mr. Byrne used to be sober, they used to be very friendly, but when they used to drink they used to quarrel now and then. I did not remain more than a minute in the room. Did not see him again until Saturday, the 9th, when he was dead. On that Sunday evening I heard a noise in the room between six and seven o'clock. It was like a drunken moan. I did not hear any other noise subsequently. There was only one voice. I knocked at the door. I knocked loud. The noise stopped then. I can't say whether my mother was in the room. I did not hear any subsequent noises until I saw Mr. Byrne dead. My mother did not dine with me and my brothers on that Sunday, nor do I recollect that she did so up to Mr. Byrne's death. Mr. Byrne was not habitually intemperate. He was intemperate, and used to take fits of drinking. He took a fit of this kind in May, which lasted, I think, ten days; he was then in my mother's room; she used not to be constantly in the room; she did not breakfast or dine with us then, not more so than the last occasion; we were not in the habit of sending up meals then, but we sometimes did so; we sent up drink on both occasions; I did not observe any difference in this particular on either occasion; I think on the last occasion rashers were sent up to the room on Tuesday. The rashers were not eaten. I don't think they were. I am not sure. I found some rashers in the room after the body was found—some time after, not the day on which the body was discovered. I sent to the door twice after Sunday. I went first on Wednesday. I was not inside the room—it was shut. I knocked. My mother was in the room, and when I told her what wanted I she came out. I told her I wanted money. She gave it to me. I then induced her to lie upon the bed in her own room. This was about ten o'clock in the morning. I thing she remained in her room till five o'clock, when I think she went back to Mr. Byrne's room. I thought that if my mother did not go down again, my stepfather might get up. She was intoxicated at that time. I went to the room again on Friday. My mother did not strip herself when I asked her to lie down—she merely lay down in her clothes. She got the money which she gave me in a drawer. It was about ten o'clock on Friday when I went again to the door, which was locked. I knocked at it. My mother opened the door. She half opened it. I could see into the room, but not the bed. I could not see it open either occasion. I told her something was wanting for dinner. She told me not to annoy her. I went away immediately. She returned into the room and shut the door. I did not make any inquiry about Mr. Byrne, it was such a usual thing. As I was going up stairs on the Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, my mother called me into the room, to lift Mr. Byrne of his face. I can't say whether the windows were open or shut. I think that the room was light. I went into the room. I saw that his face was quite black. Went down stairs for my brother. He came up, turned the body in the bed, and said he was dead. My mother said, "Oh, he is not." He was lying completely on his face. I did not touch him, and I can't say upon what part of the bed his head was lying. I think when my brother turned the deceased that the room was light, but I am not sure. I was not called up to turn him on any of the former occasions. I did not make any other observation about his appearance. The bed cloths, I think, but not his own clothes, were upon him.

To Baron Pennefather.—The Sunday after the return of the deceased from the Bellewstown races was the only time I saw him alive. I am almost sure he was then alive. I heard his voice afterwards. I am sure it was he who gave the drunken moan. I cant say what was said. It was a sort of moan. I am able to say it was my stepfather's moan, because I knew his voice—I knew it from his roar. I did not hear his voice afterwards. Could not see that he breathed when I saw him on the Sunday, but I am almost certain he was alive. On the Wednesday, when I induced my mother to go up to her room, she left Mr. Byrne's room so open that any one could have gone into it.

To Mr. Martley.—I am sure I heard his voice only once on the Sunday. I don't recollect having heard my mother speak to my step father on any part of the Sunday.

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell.—The fits of drunkenness were frequently repeated. On the former occasion the fit lasted ten days. We used on the former occasion to hear noises much the same as the last, and these acts were so frequent that they did not make any great impression upon me. On some of the occasions the fits of drunkenness were in my mother's room. The family were excluded. The door was kept shut. On those occasions quantities of liquor were sent into the room, and taken in exactly in the same way as on the last occasion. Very little food went up to the room on those occasions. Mr. Byrne used not to permit the servant to make his bed. He always carried the key with him when he went abroad. He never used to allow a servant to go in. Whenever he would take a fit he used to be drunk the night before. He then took to his room and kept on drinking. The back drawing room was divided from the front by folding doors. The bed was to the left of the bed room door. The feet of it were towards the fire place. On a former occasion I found the deceased lying upon the floor. This was about five or six months before the 30th of June. I did not interfere with him, because he would be very angry if, when he got sober, he found it out.

Joseph Wall examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I am elder brother to the last witness. I remember the night that Mr. Byrne returned from Bellewstown races. When I came into the parlour my mother and he were there. They had supper. He was tipsy. He went into bed. I did not see him next day. I was in the house next day. Mr. Byrne did not breakfrst with us, nor did my mother. I saw Mr. Byrne on the Sunday between three and five o'clock. He had not been with us at breakfast, nor was my mother. He was lying on his bed. My mother was there also, He was on his back, I think. I then went down stairs. I went up stairs for the purpose of getting keys to get the dinner, having sent up the servant boy before for that purpose, but he knocked at the door, and got no answer. My mother was so tipsy that she fell at the door, and I told my brother to go into the room and get the keys, as my mother would not mind him so much as she would me, which he did. I heard a drunken growl from the room in the evening. My mother seemed to be scolding Mr. Byrne, and he was growling. I lived in the house every day. On Saturday, the 9th, bread and tea was sent up to the room. On Saturday evening, between six and seven o'clock, I was called up by my brother to see Mr. Byrne. Come and lift "himself" off his face, said my brother—for we used to call Mr. Byrne "himself." I turned Mr. Byrne on his back, and said that he was dead. My mother desired us to send for a doctor. His ear was blueish. I did not upon that occasion mind whether the body was swollen. On my entering the room I got a bad smell. As on former occasions there used to be a smell in the room, because they kept the slops and every kind of filth in the room. I did not give any directions to have the house bucket removed.

Cross examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon, Q.C.—The room was not large. It was not a novel occurrence for Mr. Byrne to be shut up in the room with my mother. On former occasions they used to be four or five days shut up. On the drunken bout before they were shut up for eight or ten days.

Baron Pennefather said there was no reason to doubt the fact, as it was plainly stated by the previous witness

Witness (to Mr. Fitzgibbon.)—Mr. Byrne did not drink anything in my presence on the night he came from the races.

Valentine Wall examined by Mr. M'Donagh.—I knew Mr. Byrne. He was married to my mother; I remember Bellewstown races; I remember his coming home; He appeared to be well; I remember the Sunday after his return home; I heard a noise in the room.

The witness, who is a very small boy, was so embarrassed that his voice was inaudible. It therefore became necessary to permit Mr. M'Donagh to repeat his answers.

Witness.—The voice I heard was as if "dada" was bawling. The voice was not very loud. There was more than one bawl. I think I was in the parlour when I heard the voice. I saw my dada upon the Saturday, on his bed, in the back drawing room. He was only half dressed. I was speaking to him. He seemed as if he were sick. I remember my brother John Wall going up to the door, when I heard the noise and knocking at the door. I did not hear any noise afterwards. I don't think I saw my dada after the day I heard the bawling. I went up to the room on a day. I knocked at the door. I asked for a tea cup. My mother opened the door just a little. I did not see her entire person. I got one cup. She did not say anything to me while giving it to me. I knocked at the door afterwards for a beer can. I saw my mamma. I brought beer, I think, back in the can. My mama, I think, desired me bring the beer. I cannot tell on what day this occurred. There is a garden attacked to the house. I could see into the bed room. The blind was down. I remember having gone up to a room for a book, but not to that room. I am not sure whether my mother breakfasted with us that day or any other previous day. I cannot tell the day of the month of this or the other occurrence.

Cross examined by Mr. Walsh.—When I saw my dada on the Saturday I think he was lying on his side.

What clothes had he on him?

Baron Pennefather—Now do you think it material to ask the question?

Mr. Walsh—Very well, my lord, I will not trouble the witness any more.

Paul Barry examined by Mr. Curran—I reside next door to where Mr. Byrne lived. On the Friday before the body was found I got a bad smell in Mr. Byrne's house. When I was sent for by the coroner on Saturday I experienced a smell in the house, and it was so disagreeable that I would not go up stairs then. I will not take upon myself to swear that the smells were similar. On the Sunday night previous to the Friday I heard a noise in the house as of persons quarrelling, which continued for some time, but I did not pay any attention to it, as quarrelling was frequent in Mr. Byrne's house. I did not hear any noise as of quarrelling afterwards. I saw Mrs. Byrne upon the Saturday night, when the jury were empannelled. I saw her also upon the following day after the *post mortem* examination. I was standing in the passage; and when Mrs. Byrne came down stairs from the body she said, "He had that appearance after death." I asked her how long Mr. Byrne was dead? She said "since the day before." She did not mention any hour. I did not ask her any other question. That was all she said. She left the room then.

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell—Nothing particular was elicited.

To a Juror—I cannot say that I perceived the bad smell on the Saturday.

Christopher Telt examined by Mr. Brewster.—I was in the employment of the late Mr. Byrne. He had only one drinking bout, and that at his death, while I was in the house. He left the house on one occasion to go to Bellewstown races. He came home on the Thursday night about eleven o'clock. I brought a pint of spirits into the house on that night. I brought it into the parlor, where Mrs. Byrne, Mr. Byrne, and Mr. Val. Wall were; Mr. Byrne was not drunk; I saw him again on Friday evening; I used to go up every day for his boots; I was not in the habit of going into his room; the boots were left outside; the door was always locked; Mr. Byrne came down about five o'clock on Friday evening, and I brushed his coat; he then went into the parlor; he was not in the room at dinner; I brushed his coat about five minutes before dinner; I can't safely say whether I brought in any spirits on Friday; I did not go up to the room on Saturday morning; I did not get Mr. Byrne's boots to clean; I brought up spring water; I used usually to bring up hot water, but I did not bring it up that morning; I did not bring in any spirits that day; Mrs. Byrne was down stairs on the Friday; I did not see Mr, Byrne on Sunday; at ten o'clock that morning the bell rang; I went up stairs; I saw Mrs. Byrne; she sent me to Lynch's for a bottle of wine and a pint of spirits; she did not give me the money for them; I met Mrs. Byrne at the parlor door, and I gave them to her; I went up again at three o'clock for the keys of the pantry; the door was not opened; I was not answered; I did not get the keys; there was dinner at six o'clock that day in the house which was later than usual; I did not go up to Mr. Byrne's room upon the Monday. I went up stairs on Tuesday morning at seven o'clock. I heard Mr. Byrne's voice at the door. He put out his left arm. He sent me out for a pint of spirits. He gave me a bottle. To the best of my opinion it was a pint bottle he gave me, and I brought in a quart. He gave me half a crown. I am not sure I brought the quart. I remained away ten minutes. I brought back three pence. He said, when I came back, that I had taken my time. His arm was naked to the elbow. I went up to the room on Thursday. I did not knock at the door. To the best of my opinion I went up on the next morning. Mrs. Byrne opened the door. She sent me to Findlater's for a pint of rum. She didn't give me the money. I brought it and gave it to Mrs. Byrne. I brought up a boiled chicken about one o'clock. I went out for the chicken. I did not hear Mr. Byrne's voice at all. I took up a tray, knives, and forks. Mrs. Byrne took the tray. She put her side to the door, took the tray, and brought it in. I could not see into the room further than off the wall. The blind was down. To the best of my opinion I did not go into the room on Thursday. I bought strawberries on Wednesday and Thursday. I gave them to Mrs. Byrne She opened the door in the same way. I think she was in her own room on Wednesday or Thursday. I went up to the room on Friday, about ten o'clock in the morning. Fish came to the door. I carried it up to Mrs. Byrne. She looked at it and bought some. I had not heard Mr. Byrne's voice from Tuesday. I went up again to get the money for the fish. She said that she had no change. She did not open the door then. Rashers were dressed in the house on Thursday. This was before the strawberries. It was on a different day that I handed in the chicken. I did not go up again on Friday till evening, when I brought up water. I did not observe a bad smell upon that day, but I did observe it about a quarter before one o'clock on the following day. Went up at ten o'clock that day, and Mrs. Byrne was sober. Both on Friday and Saturday she appeared to be sober. On the Saturday she told me to bring up two cups of tea and two cuts of bread. She received them from me. When I went up at a quarter to one I observed the smell. When Mr. Byrne spoke to me on Tuesday it was not in his usual voice. Mr. Byrne's door was opened by a key. I heard no noise in Mr. Byrne's room the week before he was found dead.

Cross examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon—I saw the arm to the elbow that handed me out the bottle. I am sure it was Mr. Byrne's arm. I knew his voice. (A passbook handed to witness, but he could not identify it.) I got the whiskey from Lynch's on tick. On the former occasion Mr. and Mrs. Byrne acted in the same way as on the last occasion. I do not know whether he was about the house upon the former occasion. I did not take Mr. Byrne hot water to shave on the former occasion, take up his boots, or brush his clothes. I went to the door on that occasion. She used to open the door, but not wide. She did not allow me to see in more than on the last occasion. She took the things from me in the same way as on the previous occasion.

Catherine Finnegan examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I was in the service of Mr. and Mrs. Byrne. I remember my master's coming from Bellewstown races. I was up in the room on the Tuesday. I saw Mrs. Byrne. I got orders from her. I was not up in the room at any time afterwards. I did not perceive any smell in the house. I saw the mistress on Saturday, when she spoke to me about my weekly money. The boy brought me down 1s of my money, but I had not got the rest.

Cross examined by Mr. Walsh.—I was only once in the master's room during three weeks, and that was to clean it out. Never saw his room open. It was always closed. If he were inside himself it would be on a half hinge. I cannot tell who used to make his bed. Except himself I know of no one else. When the master was confined before, I never saw the mistress's room open. He was confined in his room. The mistress was then with him.

Arthur Harvey examined by Mr. Martley—I am an apothecary living at Rathmines. I saw Mr. Byrne's body upon the 9th of July. It was lying on the back, the head toward the window. Mr. Byrne was in the room. She met me at the door, I asked her who it was that was lying on the bed? She said it was Mr. Byrne. I said he was dead. She said see what you can do for him. She had a sponge in her hand, with which she wiped the lower part of the abdomen of the deceased. The body was greatly swollen. The face was black, the tongue out half an inch between the teeth, and the right eye protruded, the left eye was closed. The lips were swollen. There was blood issuing from the mouth and nose. I did not make a minute inquiry then. The body was going rapidly into a state of decomposition. I thought the body must have been dead 4 or 5 days. I did not examine the body with such minuteness as to form an opinion as to the cause of Mr. Byrne's death.

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—I don't say that the body must have been inevitably dead 4 or 5 days My experience or reading does not enable me to say that a body under certain circumstances would run into decomposition in 37 hours. I remained in the room about 5 minutes—not so much. The lower parts of the body were exposed.

To a Juror—My experience does not enable me to say whether blood could flow from the mouth or nose of a person who was 5 or 6 days dead.

Surgeon J. J. Fox examined by Mr. Brewster—I am a licentiate of the College of Surgeons. I saw the dead body of Mr. Byrne on Sunday, the 10th of July. He was rather corpulent. He was about five feet eight. I would say he was a heavy man. He appeared to me to be a young man. The body was in almost a perfect state of decomposition. The upper part of the body was more decomposed than the lower. The head and neck were most decomposed. The face was quite black. The neck equally so. I cannot form a positive opinion of the number of days that the deceased was dead, as we have not had opportunities of tracing the different stages of decomposition in human bodies in different cases. The eye was very much protruded, but I would not say that was, in this case, a mark of any particular kind of death.—Protrusion of the eye takes place in strangulation, but not to the extent in this case; in cases of putrefaction the eye is pressed out by air. I have met with cases of putrefaction where only one eye was protruded, and here decomposition set in more upon the right than the left side—therefore it was natural that the right eye should protrude. The body was generally swollen. The protrusion of the tongue, if it be thick and black, is looked upon as a mark of strangulation. But in this case it was thin and flabby.—and I do not look upon it as a sign of strangulation. I should say that the blood was fluid. In some cases the fluidity is a mark of particular death, but I have known the blood to coagulate in a case of strangulation.

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.,—If a body lay in a warm bed the gravitation of the fluids would give rise to the decomposition I saw, and would effect the protusion of the tongue and eye.

Surgeon Andrew Ellis examined by Mr. Curran—I am a member of the College of Surgeons—one of the examiners, and have been for years connected with anatomical schools, I made a *post mortem* examination of the body of Mr. Byrne. Mr. Fox operated. I took down the notes. This was upon Sunday, the 10th of July. The body was very much swollen and discolored. The chest and neck were very much discolored. The upper part of the face was perfectly black. The lower part a dark green. There were maggots near the mouth and nostrils. The appearance of the head and face was indicative of an advanced stage of decomposition. The right eye protruded beyond its natural position. The left held very much its natural position, but was full. The tongue protruded between the teeth about half an inch. The face was very much swollen. I examined the vessels of the conjunctiva of the eye. There was a sort of bloody mucous or serum issuing from the mouth, but it did not convey the idea of a stream. The fingers were semi flexed. I think the deceased died in a convulsive struggle, but what might have given rise to it I am unable to say. All the appearances were consistent with this impression. From the consideration of all the appearances, I think he died in a convulsive struggle; and from the protrusion of the eyes and tongue, and the curve on the fingers, I think these occurred immediately upon death. If a person died in an epileptic fit such appearances might be present, and putrefaction supervening might in a great degree account for every thing else besides the symptoms I have enumerated. It is possible that Mr. Byrne died from epilepsy. Knowing the possibility of such an occurrence, if I heard he was subject to epileptic fits, and if I were a member of the jury, I would give a verdict of acquittal, but it would require this condition. I cannot form a positive opinion of the cause of Mr. Byrne's death, but my opinion is that it was from violence, This, however, does not amount to a conviction. I do not think that the protusion of the eye could be caused by putrefaction. I never saw nor read of such a thing. It certainly could not be the cause of gravitation. From the consideration of this case I am brought to a conclusion that neither putrefaction nor gravitation was the cause of the protrusion of the eye. It is possible that they would be the cause, but is exceedingly improbable. I think the body was four or five days dead. I take it as a *minimum*, but it might have been above a week. In case of sudden death the blood does not coagulate. The body had a shirt and waistcoat.

Cross examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon.—I stated that my opinion was that Mr. Byrne's death was caused by violence, but that did not amount to a conviction. If violence were used, it obstructed respiration. Either strangulation or suffocation would obstruct respiration. I also formed my opinion from the swelling of the face being more than that of the abdomen, as that part runs sooner into decomposition. I would not expect protrusion of the eye or tongue in intoxication. But, if convulsions took place, it might have occurred. I have read, since the inquest, the treatise upon intoxication, by Dr. Oxtone. I was a surgeon in 1833 (the book was published in that year.) The book was an excellent publication.

Mr. Fitzgibbon read a case from the book in question, which contained the *post mortem* appearance of the body of a person who died from intoxication, which were—that the lips were blue; the mouth was twisted to one side, the tongue was pushed out between the fore teeth, which were clenched, and the head was somewhat swollen. The learned counsel then asked the witness if he considered that the person in that case died from intoxication?

The witness said that he was not satisfied that it was a case of mere drunkenness. Violence might have been used, though the case was represented to be death from his intoxication.

Mr. Fitzgibbon quoted another case of a similar nature, and asked the witness if drunkenness caused death?

Witness gave him a similar reply. If a person were hanged and examined, the blood would be found at the right side of the heart. The left cavities empty. I think that Colman, in his treatise on suspended respiration, is wrong in stating there was blood in the left ventricle of the heart.

Baron Pennefather objected to this line of examination, as likely to lead to an interminable inquiry.

The Chief Justice said it would be very difficult to get mecical men to give testimony if they were to undergo an examination by counsel, who were prepared to ask them such questions as those put to witness. He did not wish to prohibit counsel from putting any legitimate questions to the witness, but he wished him to put a limit to his inquiry.

A juror (to witness.)—If a man had been drinking for several days, and was subject to epilepsy, he might die from this?—I cannot say these habits would generate the decease.

To Baron Pennefather.—Fits might be caused if the person were in the habit of drinking a great deal of ardent spirits and not eating anything.

To Mr. Curran.—There was no smell of spirits in the stomach of the deceased.

To Mr. Hatchell.—Putrefaction would cause the spirits to disappear.

Surgeon George Brassington examined by Mr. M'Donagh.—Before the *post mortem* examination I observed that the neck and head were swollen and had a very bad color—the head more so. There was a wet shirt covering the body. The right eye was protruding. I took hold of the bopy by the sleeve of the shirt. Did not observe any of the skin come off. My opinion is that the body was dead some days.

What is a protrusion of the eye indicative of under the circumstances?—It might be caused by decomposition—by writers on the subject it is attributed to strangulation. I saw the body for a very short time on the following day.

The prisoner's counsel declined to cross examine this witness.

Surgeon Robert Harrison examined by Mr. Brewster,—I am professor of anatomy in Trinity College, and was formerly professor of anatomy at the College of Surgeons. I have heard all the statements of the medical men here today. I should consider the protrusion of the right eye attributable to muscular convulsion before death. It is impossible that gravitation or decomposition could cause protrusion of the eye. It is impossible that it could occur from gravitation, and in decomposition the effect is quite different, for the eye becomes dry and shrunk, and shrivelled in the head. I have drawn two conclusions from the evidence—one is, that the body appears to have been dead several days—the other is that Mr. Byrne died from some violent convulsive struggle. I could not say whether epilepsy and apoplexy, which is a combination occasionally found in cases of intoxication, was the cause of death. All marks of an unequal pressure upon the nose, mouth, or throat, by which suffocation has been caused, are done away with by decomposition. The brain in this case was putrified to such an extent that no evidence of apoplexy could be afforded. I have found from experience that the blood continues fluid in cases were persons have been hanged, but not in cases of apoplexy or epilepsy. Some years ago several sawyers were hanged in Dublin, and in all cases the blood was found fluid.

Cross examined by Mr. Hatchell, Q.C.—A man who had been lying in bed intoxicated for several days might die from the effects of it.

It is not possible that a man, in an insensible state from intoxication, might, by turning on his face, be suffocated? He might; but I have never seen such a thing in my experience.

Baron Pennefather—You have said that in apoplexy the blood is not liquid. Now, from the evidence you have heard here to day respecting the blood, do you suppose, consistent with the state of the blood, and the length of time which occurred after the death, that this man might have died of apoplexy?

Witness—I must necessarily have some difficulty in answering that question, my lord, because the state of the blood had not been fully detailed by the witnesses.

Baron Pennefather—It is a very important question, and therefore it is that I wish to press it on an intelligent witness such as you are.

Witness—As far as my experience goes I have not known the blood to remain fluid in those who have died of apoplexy In this case I cannot say, because the question of the state of the blood has not been fully touched upon.

Baron Pennefather.—Perhaps the evidence has not been full enough in that respect. But now, suppose you draw a conjecture.

Witness—Blood may remain in small vessels and outflow, while in other portions of the body it may be coagulated.

Surgeon Fox re examined.—The blood was liquid in the scalp, but there was no blood in the heart or large vessels.—There was a great deal of reddish serum about the scalp.—There was no blood in either of the arteries. Did not examine particularly the blood vessels of the body. The blood was found fluid in decomposition.

Surgeon Harrison.—It would be exceedingly difficult to say, from the state of decomposition in which the body was, whether the deceased died from apoplexy or not, particularly as all evidence of the state of the brain was removed by decomposition.

Surgeon Ellis.—I saw no coagulated blood. The liquid state of the blood might have been caused by putrefaction.

Surgeon Harrison said that putrefaction softened blood. Would not expect blood to be liquified in less than 10 or 12 days, if it had become coagulated.

To Mr. Hatchell—Bodies have shown some symptoms of decomposition in thirty six hours. Wet and heat favor putrefaction.

Surgeon Geoghegan examined by Mr. M'Kane.—I examined the stomach and small intestines of the deceased, which were given to me by Mr. Fox. The stomach was empty, with the exception of a small seed, which appeared to be a strawberry seed. The stomach was considerably advanced in decomposition. There were red traces of ulceration or corrosion in the stomach.

Cross examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon.—I have heard the circumstances in which the body was placed, and taking the general circumstances, I would say they would favor putrefaction. I have seen a case in which the viscera of a person were more decomposed in twenty eight or thirty hours than those of Mr. Byrne. The protrusion of the eye was undoubtedly caused by putrefaction. I have since the inquest made an experiment, and have found protrusion of the eye to arise from decomposition—air in the sockets is enough to cause protrusion of the eye.

To Mr. Brewster.—The subject upon which he experimentalised was the body of a child. On the sixth day after death the left eye protruded—the left was prominent. On the eigth day the eyes became more prominent. It was stated by writers that the bodies of children decomposed more rapidly than those of adults.

Inspector Finnamore examined by Mr. Curran.—I was in Mrs. Byrne's house on the 9th day of July. I was present at the *post mortem* examination. He and Mrs. Byrne had a conversation. She was not threatened, but she was in custody. Mrs. Byrne told him that Mr. Byrne died upon Saturday some time in the day. That she heard a gurgling noise in his throat. Called in her son, and then sent for a doctor.

Dr. M'Carthy (the coroner,) examined by Mr. Martley. I went to Mr. Byrne's house on Saturday evening, the 9th of July. Mrs. Byrne made a statement to me, having been cautioned not to criminate herself. She stated that Mr. Byrne died about one or two o'clock on Friday, the 8th of July, and that she slept in his bed on Thursday and Friday.

To Mr. Hatchell.—The statement was taken in Mrs. B.'s own house. She seemed after drinking, but not immediately. To a stranger she might appear collected, but she appeared to me to labour under an aberration of mind, and I did not in consequence ask her to sign the statement.

John Woods examined by Mr. Brewster.—I knew Mr. Byrne for twenty years. I never knew him subject to fits of any kind. When I heard of the death of Mr. Byrne, I saw Mrs. Byrne, and asked her for the keys belonging to Mr. Byrne. She said that she had not the keys. On the Sunday, during the *post mortem* examination, Mrs. Byrne asked a policeman to get her a bottle of turpentine to keep away the smell.

The case for the Crown here (half past six o'clock) closed.

Mr. Hatchell, Q. C, asked the Court to postpone the case till next day, as he could not do justice to his client at so late an hour.

Baron Pennefather said that if the case could finish in a reasonable time that night, it would be desirable that it should be proceeded with.

Mr. Hatchell said that he and his brother counsel did not consider that the case could be finished that night within a reasonable time.

The Court then acceded to the request of counsel.

The prisoner was removed back to Kilmainham, and at a quarter to seven the case was adjourned to eleven o'clock next morning.

TUESDAY.

The excitement in the neighbourhood of the Court house, from an early hour this morning, continued to be of the most extraordinary character. The entire of Green street was thronged with people, many of them most respectable dressed, and the greatest anxiety to know the result and the day's proceedings prevailed.

At half past nine the prisoner was led into the dock She was attired in deep widow's weeds, and wore a thick veil over her face, on rising which at the entrance of the judges, she looked pale, wan, and haggared, and was evidently suffering under great mental anguish. During the day she frequently wept bitterly, and started convulsively once or twice when the immediate circumstance attended on the death of her husband were alluded to.

The judges entered the court at a quarter past ten, and the case was immediately proceeded with.

Mr. Hatchell, Q.C., rose to address the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He said—Gentlemen of the Jury, in this instance I am counsel for the prisoner, Mrs. Ellen Byrne, whose case becomes before you for final adjudication this day. Gentlemen of the jury, I deem it right to say that we are fortunate in the circumstance that the case has been conducted on the part of the Crown in a manner of which we have no right to complain. It was well known that this trial had been previously investigated elsewhere, in a novel and extraordinary manner, unprecedented in the history of law. I shall however, make no observation on the species of evidence that was then permitted to influence the verdict in this case, but I say it was prejudical to my client, and it influenced the neighbourhood of the locality in which the inquest took place, to such an extent that justice could not be done were the jury chosen from that locality. I congratulate myself that the men who are chosen come to this trial with minds prepared to decide according to law and to evidence; and I have no hesitation in forming a confident opininon as to the result. I do know that they will be uninfluenced by any feeling but to do justice between the Crown and the unfortunate prisoner at the bar. I have, gentlemen of the jury, adverted already to what has occurred elsewhere, and I will now proceed to consider the case according to the rules of law. The charge against the unfortunate

prisoner at the bar is the highest criminal charge known to law. It is a charge of murder—the murder of a husband by his wife. It is a principle well known to the British law that the more horrible or unnatural a crime may be there in the less likelihood of its commital; and I hope that in this case you will hesitate to give a verdict against the prisoner unless convicted of her guilt. You are not to be governed in your verdict by any thing you may have heard out of court. You must be fully satisfied in your own minds of the guilt of the party before you can convict. If you have any reasonable ground to doubt, you are bound to discharge the prisoner. The case in charges of this description sometimes assumes a very nover appearance. In order to constitute the crime with which the prisoner is charged, it must first be proved that the crime of murder has been committed. Before you begin to consider by whom the alleged crime was committed you must first find that violence was the cause of the death in question. If the death was not caused by violence—if it was caused by self suffocation, intoxication, or any natural cause—you cannot find the prisoner guilty. I say, therefore, gentlemen of jury, the material issue in this case is, whether you can be satisfied that the late Agustine Byrne met his death by violence, or died from accidental epilepsy, apoplexy, or any of the diseases that afflict our common nature. That is the cause, gentlemen, you have to try; and if you have any doubt, I say again, that doubt alone will entitle the prisoner to an acquittal. It is not on surmise or conjecture that you are to take away the life of your fellow-creature, it must be on broad, sound, satisfactory evidence that the law warrants. In considering this question, if it should appear that there is contradictory medical evidence arising from the cause of the death, and that that contradiction is not satisfactorily explained, my client is entitled to an acquittal. Gentlemen, in all cases of homicide, you must first prove a murder committed before a person can be put upon their trial for the murder. (The learned counsel here quoted some legal authorities to prove that such was the law of the case as laid down by former learned judges.) Gentlemen of the jury, (continued Mr. Hatchell,) to mantain a case of this kind the counsel for the Crown are bound to prove their c se fully and satisfactorily. The evidence that can be adduced in such cases is of two descriptions—direct and circumstantial, the Crown has produced no direct evidence. All the medical men deposed that there was not a mark of violence on the body. Their object in making the examination was solely to discover if the death was caused by violence, and not a single trace could they discover of exterior violence. In fact, there was no direct evidence whatever of how the death occurred. They then resorted to circumstantial evidence, and that rested on the mere matter of the opinion of the medical gentlemen. What satisfactory evidence has the crown produced to prove to you that without a doubt the death was caused by violence, and not by the natural causes suggested? I say those medical men differed, and that difference ought to entitle my client to an acquittal. I think it is perfectly plain that not one of all those medical men can tell the cause of Mr. Byrne's death without a doubt. I say that not even Dr. Ellis could come positively to a conclusion that he died a violent death. What were the grounds that the medical men went on? why, the protrusion of the eye and tongue, and the state of the blood. The putrescence was also adverted to to prove that the body was dead for some days, and to eke out from that circumstantial evidence that the prisoner must have been conscious of that death, and concealed it. Dr. Fox, who was examined before you, could not state that there was a violent death, but he considered the contrary was the case. He accounted for the appearances of the body on different principles, from decomposition, gravitation, &c. If his evidence remained uncontradicted, a jury would not be safe in convicting without further criminating testimony. Dr. Ellis, if I recollect rightly, swore he could not account for the nature of Mr. Byrne's death. He swore that, in his opinion, the appearances bore evidence of a convulsive struggle; that death has its struggles we all know, but that a convulsive struggle was the cause of death in this case has not been proved. Well, Dr. Ellis deposed that Mr. Byrne's was a violent death, not certainly, but to the extent of his opinion, and to sustain that he was examined as to appearances. His professional skill and character were at stake, and he studied to maintain that false opinion that he had given before. One of his principal grounds for asserting that death was the consequence of a violent struggle was the partial protrusion of the tongue; his second, the protrusion of the right eye, and on these circumstances he grounded his statement of a violent death. He knew that his opinion was before the public, and he prepared himself by a course of study to maintain that opinion. Yet, gentleman of the jury, he found himself absolutely confounded by a similar case, the case of Mary Robinson, and how, then, did he act? He endeavored to maintain that his own opinion was correct, by one of the grossest absurdities that ever came from the lips of a man. It would be creditable to have said, when the precisely analogous circumstance was brought forward, I was not aware of the case. I am now satisfied that the protrusion of the tongue and eye were natural, and that I should not have held my own opinion. But what is his idle—his futile—his ridiculous answer?—"It was not a case of drunkenness merely, but I suspect it was the case of a man who deprived his wife of life by violence." (Mr. Hatchell here read the statement in question, from which it appeared in the medical work from which he quoted to be a case of natural death from drunkenness.) It (continued the learned counsel) was perfectly analogous to the present case, and Dr. Ellis has the assurance that the eminent physician who recorded the fact was imposed upon, and that murder was committed. I say his evidence is of no value. I say he was a partisan in that witness box, whether he was influenced by the relations of Augustine Byrne, or by a previous acquaintance with the deceased, I cannot tell, but I will say his evidence is that of a partisan. When he was asked had he ever examined any subject that died from drowning or strangulation, he said not—he gave his evidence from reading; and added, with, when I consider the awful circumstances of the case, what I call disgusting levity, "an astronomer was not to know what was doing in the moon." Dr. Brassington was the next witness, and he gave his evidence fairly and truly. He said he could not give a positive opinion as to the cause of death. The body, in his opinion, might have lain in that state for four or five days, but it was only a matter of opinion. He conceived that the protrusion of the tongue and eye was caused by decomposition, and thus entirely corroborated the evidence of Dr. Fox.—The next witness was Dr. Harrison, an able man, no doubt, whose character professionally entitled his evidence to the highest consideration. He gave his statement from the reports of others. It was clearly shown that he never saw the body, and he could not give a positive opinion, relative to the blood found in the body, because the whole of the blood was not examined by the medical men, on whose opinion alone he grounded his evidence. It was proved that the change of the blood from coagulation to fluidity might be caused by putrescence. From the evidence of Dr. Harrison it appeared, that if a party had died of apoplexy the same appearance would be presented, as in this case.—(Counsel here adverted to a medical work to prove that an apopletic disposition was brought into action from an excited state of the system, and that from Mr. Byrne's habits of dissipation, and his corpulence of body he had predisposition to apoplexy.) Gentlemen of the jury, (continued Mr. Hatchell,) is it where facts such as these exist that you are called on to convict the unfortunate prisoner at the bar? Dr. Harrison has said that it is no uncommon thing for intoxicated persons to be smothered by falling in a position where respiration could not be had, and that there were instances of smothering by the discharge of the contents of the stomach. Dr. Geoghegan was the next witness called, he had examined the stomach and found in it a small strawberry seed.

Baron Pennefather.—A small seed, not a strawbery seed.

Mr. Hatchell.—I think, my lord, he said a strawberry seed.

Baron Pennefather.—No, a small seed.

Mr. Hatchell.—Very well, my lord, but I still think that a most important fact. Dr. Geoghegan also said he had known bodies to be decomposed 28 or 30 hours after death, and that the protruded eye and tongue were the effect of decomposition, and not the consequence of any convulsive struggle at the time of death. He had tried the fact by actual experiment; he had investigated the case; had tried a subject, and had proved that the protrusion was caused by putrefaction alone. This unfortunate man was found lying on his right side, and the gravitation of fluids towards that portion of his body, proved that his eye and tongue protruded from putrefaction alone. This is the case of circumstantial evidence, that is brought to prove a violent death. This is the contradictory evidence on which the Crown calls for a conviction, and I am convinced that no jury on earth could find a prisoner guilty on such testimony. (Mr. Hatchell continued at considerable length to remark on the differences of the medical men, and said that the sole question being, whether the death of Mr. Byrne was violent or natural, in the event of not being able to prove a violent death his client was entitled to an acquittal). If (said the learned counsel,) the unfortunate prisoner at the bar associated in the beastly orgies of that drunken and dissipated man, she assuredly did not from that act deserve to be put upon her trial for his murder. The learned gentleman proceeded at great length to comment on the evidence, and concluded by calling the following witnesses:—

Dr. Robert Adams examined by Mr. Fitzgibbon.—Is a member of the medical profession since 1818. Has had much practice, hospital and private. Has attended this trial. Was here the entire day, yesterday, and heard all the evidence. From the state of the body in question as described, could not swear as to the cause of Mr. Byrne's death. Thinks, from the state of the body, it was perfectly impossible for a medical man to form any opinion as to the cause of death. Thinks that the protrusion of one eye arose from decomposition. Thinks that the protrusion of the tongue arose from the position of the body, and the gravitation of the fluids. Thinks the tongue would not retire if the body was altered in its position. Could not, from the state of putrescence in which the body was found, give any opinion as to the length of time it was dead.—Should say that, from what he heard, the body was more than six hours dead; but certainly could not say that it was so beyond any doubt. Would not say that it was incredible that the body was more than thirty hours dead—by no means. The circumstances of drunkenness, of the body being laid upon a wet bed in a close room would produce putrefaction. The body lying on its face, in a moist place, with the head lower than any other part of it, would make the putrescence greater about the head and face. The chest is generally very slow in putrifying. Doubted much that gases could protrude the eye by weight, but thinks if air were generated behind the eye, as it could not escape backwards, it undoubtedly would have the effect of pushing the eye out to a certain extent. Thinks that the eye could be protruded by putrefaction.

Cross examined by Mr. Brewster.—Having heard all the evidence, will you give us the opinion you have formed as to the time the body was dead?—I should say about 30 hours. I should say the micimum was 36 hours; the maximum three or four days.

Mr. Fitzgibbon.—Do you give that opinion free from doubt?

Dr. Adams.—I do not think any medical opinion is free from doubt.

Doctors Kirby, Geoghegan, Charles O'Reilly, and Mr. Shea, an apothecary, were subsequently examined. Time will not admit of our further reporting.

Mr. Martley rose to reply when our reporter left.

Chief Justice Doherty subsequently charged the jury, leaving it to them to pronounce a verdict of murder or manslaughter, or an acquittal.

The jury returned a verdict of "Not guilty."—*D. E. Packet.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	177½
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent Stock	99¾
3½ Debentures	92

ENGLISH STOCKS—WEDNESDAY.

Bank Stock	170½ 70	New 3½ per Cent.	100⅛⅛
3 per Cent. Consols	92⅞⅞	India Stock	—
Ditto for Acc.	91⅞	India Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	92⅛⅛	Exchequer Bills,	(£1000
3½ per Ct. Red	101 100⅞	51 49 p.m.	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1842.

Almost the only topic that, since the prorogation of parliament, occupies the public mind is the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts in England and Scotland—particularly in the great towns of Lancashire and Staffordshire. Things indeed have worn a very menacing aspect, nor have they as yet subsided into the calm position of peace: But there is no ground for any serious alarm, beyond the local distresses and misery which must needs be produced by the riotous proceedings of the misguided populace, and the preventive and suppressive means which must necessarily be adopted to protect the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects. The military force on the spot, or within call, is quite sufficient to enable the local authorities either to preserve or restore the peace; so that no apprehensions for the ultimate safety of the country need be entertained; our only reasonable ground of anxiety is, that the deluded victims of interested demagogues may not bring upon themselves miseries and misfortunes more heavy than the just retribution of their rash and infatuated conduct.

The ostensible object of this outbreak is an increase of wages. Whether the rioters have taken the best method of effecting their ends, or not, is little to the purpose. We believe they have not—but doubtless they were taught to think that they had. But means so unsuitable to the end could not possibly, in our opinion, suggest themselves, were the end avowed the true one; and we are therefore constrained to the conclusion that the real contrivers of disturbance had other ends in view; and those ends intended to affect the property and constitution of the realm. Indeed it is now admitted that the anti-corn law leaguers, and the chartists, are secretly at the bottom of the movement; and it is well known that the objects of these gentlemen are strictly revolutionary. It is they who conjointly have set on the distressed manufacturing population at war with their employers, and at variance with the laws, in order that they themselves may take advantage of the disaffection thus created; and extort by force or intimidation a compliance with their own political creed. But everything gives evidence that though they have had no power to disturb the populase, they have failed to impress their ruling principles upon them, and that the misguided rabble, have no mind to go the extremes which their advisers desire. "The accounts from the manufacturing districts and collieries of the north," says the *Standard* of Tuesday, "are generally encouraging. The people are still, perhaps, doubtful and dissatisfied; but it is quite manifest that the *leaguers* and the chartists have failed in urging them to any desperate course. The prompt and energetic measures of the government for the security of the manufacturing metropolis, Manchester, has had the effect of arresting the growing mischief at its source; and we may anticipate that as the example set in that neighbourhood has really given occasion for whatever disturbance has appeared elsewhere, the exhibition of returning order will be equally contagious."

Mr. O'Connell boasts that "no Irishman—no honest Irishman, at least—has taken part in those disturbances." We really hope this to be the case. But, whether or not, we have the consolation of thinking that, whilst (according to her Majesty's proclamation) outrages and riots prevails in parts of *Great Britain*—our own sweet little island—"our right little, tight little island"—enjoys a repose the most complete and unprecedented. Not a riot—not a murmur disturbs the peace. Oh, what would the Whigs—what would Lord Normanby now give for a rousing disturbance or two, that they might lay the charge of broken tranquillity, and Ireland again in disorder, upon the Earl de Grey and the Conservative cabinet. This fact furnishes the best answer that could be given to the charges made on the government in the recent speeches of Mr. Sheil and the Earl of Fortescue:

And with congratulations on this happy occurrence, we conclude.

MANCHESTER RIOTS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following placard has been issued by the shopkeepers of Stalybridge:—

"UNION IS STRENGTH.

"To the Operatives of Stalybridge and its Vicinity.

"Fellow Townsmen,—We, the shopkeepers and tradesmen of Stalybridge, beg to inform you that we have associated ourselves together in order to act as mediators between you and your employers, in the unhappy disputes now existing, and to endeavor to assist you to obtain 'a fair day's wages for a fair day's work,' and we are now only waiting for a uniform list of prices to be agreed to by you in order that we may assist you in obtaining a proper remuneration for your labour.

"We beg also to inform you, that if you allow your attention to be turned from the object you first had in view and allow the present contest to become a political one, you will be frustrating yourselves—you will become disunited, and, consequently, an easy prey to every evil designing person. Stand firm then to your motto,

'A FAIR DAY'S WAGES FOR A FAIR DAY'S WORK!'

and victory will speedily crown our endeavours.

"Stand to this, and we pledge ourselves, in conjunction with the shopkeepers of Ashton, Hyde, Mossley, Lees, Glossop, and other places, to stand by you in all your just endeavours and to support you to the best of our power. More than 350 have become members of our society in Stalybridge; but if you mix up politics or religion with this matter, we cannot, as a body, support you: and by so doing you will be divided, one party against another, and under such circumstances you cannot succeed.

"Be united, and victory is yours!

"We remain, yours faithfully,

"THE COMMITTEE.

"Stalybridge, August 13, 1842."

The following exciting advertisement of the *Norther Star* (Feargus O'Connor's paper) has been published:—

"NOTICE.

"The *Star* of Saturday next will contain a full report of the important proceedings in Manchester on the 16th of August, connected with the monument to Henry Hunt; and also the sittings of the Chartist conference on the 17th, 18th, and subsequent days. To give due effect to the anniversary of an ever-memorable day, and to do justice to the memory of the poor man's advocate, we have, at great expense, procured an engraving of Hunt's monument, which will be given in the *Star* along with the report. We have also, at a great expense, procured an engraving of the horrible Manchester massacre on the 16th of August, 1819! This we shall also give in the *Star* of Saturday next, accompanied with a detailed account of the atrocities of that bloody day; a list of the names of the Manchester yeomanry who dyed their drunken hands in the blood of an unarmed people; and the awful judgments of God on the actors and abettors of those deeds, as evidenced in the horrid end of Castlereagh, Canning, and the 'visitation' on Sidmouth.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.

SIR—I have just read in the *Gazette* of the 10th instant the following paragraph:—

"The Calcutta, Captain G. F. Rich, acting, was at Malta on the 5th, to sail for Lisbon and England in a day or two, Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts going home as a mere passenger in her, the Admiral having placed him on half pay, being more than six weeks at the hospital sick."

I beg, sir, you will insert, in justice to me, the following contradiction to a part of your statement. It is true that I was at the hospital. I went there on the 2d of June, 1842, and left on the 7th of July following, and I must observe that there is no limited period for the stay of an officer or seaman there on a foreign station.

My removal from the Calcutta was cruel and harsh in the extreme—quite unnecessary, the necessity of the service not requiring it.

Writing under intense bodily pain from a severe attack of paralysis—and in mind heavily oppressed by accumulated annoyances by which a death vacancy was nearly accomplished, the treatment I met with was a subject of universal conversation and regret to every well thinking person in Malta. The Admiral Commander in Chief will have much to do to obliterate from the minds of Naval Officers the belief that—to promote some Officers, I fell a sacrifice to obtain that end. I further beg leave to observe that Capt. Edward Collier of her Majesty's ship Castor, was nine months in the same hospital from a wound he received in the service of his country—that his ship went to sea during that period under the command of the first Lieutenant; he, Captain Collier, was never removed from the command of that ship by that gallant and high minded Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford—then Commander in Chief.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient humble servant,
S. W. ROBERTS.

"A mere passenger" in the Calcutta, though her late Captain.

H. M. S. Calcutta, Gibraltar Bay,
29th July, 1842.

"INGENIOUS DEVICE."

On Saturday last a man, apparently a farmer or country dealer, went to the bacon stores of the Messrs. Courtnay, at the Scotch quay, and purchased a quantity of pigs' heads, amounting to £2 2s. He handed the clerk a note purporting to be a £10 note of the Provincial Bank, to deduct £1 from it as "earnest," the balance to be paid on the following Monday, on delivery of the heads. The clerk gave the man £9, but before Monday he discovered that the word "Ten" had been gummed into the note where it appeared the word "One" originally stood. On Monday a servant girl, belonging to an eating house in Royalosk lane, called at the Messrs. Courtnays' cellar, paid the balance of £1 2s due, and desired the heads to be forwarded to Ross by the steam boat—she said the man who sent her, and whom, she stated, she did not know would call for them at Ross on the arrival there of the boat. That active thief catcher, Sergeant Hughes, of the police, was despatched to Ross as supercargo of the pigs' heads, in the hope—a vain one it turned out—of catching the ingenious author of the transmutation. No person called for the freight, and Sergeant Hughes returned to this city next morning with no other prisoner in custody than his original *compagnons du voyage*—the pigs' heads. We should observe he was quite unknown to the eating house keeper, except as a casual visiter, once or twice.—*Chronicle.*

IPSWICH ELECTION—CONSERVATIVE VICTORY.

This election terminated on Tuesday in the return o Captain Gladstone and Mr. S. L. Fox. The numbers were Gladstone, 651; Fox, 641; Thornbury, 548; Vincent, (the Chartist, recently out of prison) 473.

BELFAST ELECTION.—WEDNESDAY, THIRD DAY.

Gross Poll—Emerson Tennent, 671; Lord H. Chichester, 339; Mr. Ross, 740.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS OF KENT.

Wednesday was the birth day of Her Royal Highness, when she completed her fifty sixth year.

THE NEW COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

WHITEHALL, AUG. 15,—The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, constituting and appointing Field Marshal Arthur Duk Wellington Commander in Chief of all her Majesty's forces in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. *London Gazette.*

AMATEUR CONCERTS.

Our readers, and the musical public in general, will learn with pleasure that some gentleman amateurs of this city intend giving a series of concerts both vocal and instrumental. The committee, we are informed, will have the privilege of admitting a certain number on each night of performance. It is also intended to give public concerts in aid of our several charitable institutions. The first concert will take place on the 1st September.

Our respected fellow citizen, Michael Galvin, Esq., solicitor, having, we understand, a number of English cases to attend to, in the superior courts, has been induced to remove his office to 77, Dame street, Dublin, where he intends also to conduct the business of his clients in this neighbourhood. In leaving Waterford he carries with him the good wishes of his fellow citizens, and the well earned reputation of an honest man.

The *Maid of Erin's* boiler burst, without doing any injury to her passengers, on Thursday evening, on her return to Ross. Owing to her powerless state it was one o'clock Friday morning when she arrived at her destination.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The August Monthly Board was held on Tuesday postponed from the Thursday preceding. Francis Davis, Esq., presided, and the following gentlemen were present—Aldermen Poole and Newport; Messrs. Strangman, Moore, Ridgway, Barden, Power, Aylward, Williams.

After the minutes of the last meeting (27th ult.) were read,

Mr. Strangman said that the object of the letter from the Bristol Steam Company, read at the last meeting, was not to get the Board to erect a beacon upon a certain sunken rock at the Saltees—but to get them to use their influence with the Ballast Board of Dublin, to induce the latter to place an iron perch on the rock. Such a beacon would be most useful, and as the Ballast Board had on other occasions listened to the suggestions of the Commissioners, it would be for the consideration of the meeting whether they would not make such an application to the Ballast Board.

The Chairman reminded Mr. Strangman that the first business at each meeting was the reading of the Committee reports.

(A resolution to the effect recommended by Mr. Strangman, was adopted at a subsequent period of the meeting.)

By the report of the Pilot and Ballast Committee it appeared that on the 6th inst. Alderman Poole and Messrs. Sparrow and Ridgway proceeded to make enquiry into the usefulness of the *Dart* pilot boat, and the possibility of making reductions in the Pilot establishment—referred to the Committee at the last meeting.

Capt. Clarke, R. N., appeared before the Committee, and stated that although a larger Cawsand bay boat than the *Dart* would be desirable, she had been of essential service, and most efficient on all ordinary occasions—her size was her only defect. Whether a larger boat was procured, or whatever other arrangement was made, the mouth of the Harbour should not be left without a boat. The pilots were much improved since they took the Temperance pledge, and they were now a well regulated and efficient establishment.

Mr. Conn, Deputy Pilotmaster at Passage, stated his opinion that since the pilots had become Teetotalers, they might be trusted to go from Passage to Dunmore by land. He thought that two cutters could do the duty as they did before. He admitted that the *Dart* had been of service in fair weather, but she was useless in bad weather.

Capt. Price, Harbourmaster, stated that he was of opinion that if the pilots were paid in proportion to the duty performed, the duty would be done more efficiently by one quarter the number of pilots. The *Dart* was too small, and he thought a Cawsand bay boat of thirty tons would be advantageously substituted for one of the present pilot cutters, in the hands of a skilful master, such as the *Dart* had at present. However the *Dart* had been of much service, particularly in meeting vessels that had passed the Harbour's mouth without pilots, and in taking out pilots to the boats off Dunmore. Does not approve of sending pilots by land. Believes their habits are improved since they took the Temperance pledge. Considers that the Harbour Act has made cowards of the pilots—they have not been much at sea—and, unlike every other port, the vessels have to run after the pilots, in place of the boats looking after the vessels. Many of the pilots are incompetent to take charge of large vessels, and is quite satisfied of this, that there are several of them to whom he could not trust a vessel of his own.

The Committee reported that there had been an increase in the number of vessels supplied with pilots since the *Dart* came on the station, and the Committee stated that (exclusive of the first cost of the boat) her expense was for the year ending March, 1841, £196 18s 11d and the year ending March, 1842, was £161 14s 3d.

In conclusion the Committee reported that as necessity existed for a reduction in the Pilot establishment, and with the evidence of competent persons before them, they were led to think that it may be found practicable to do the business with two boats and therefore recommended that the *Dart* and one of the cutters be disposed of, and a Cawsand bay boat of thirty tons be procured—The Committee trusting that owing to the improved habits of the pilots it would not be requisite to have a third boat or tender to convey them to the cutters outside. The Committee stated that they could not conclude without impressing upon the Board the necessity of seeking from Parliament such an alteration of the 13th section of the Harbour Act as would permit the Board to pay the pilots in proportion to the service performed.

Alderman Newport said it was rather extraordinary that Captain Clarke and Mr. Price did not give their reasons for saying that it would not do to transmit the pilots by land from Passage to Dunmore. That was the only part of the report he found fault with. The pilots could be sent round in jaunting cars in three quarters of an hour, and it was a mode of conveyance that while more efficient, was also more according to their wishes. One part of the report delighted him—that in which it was recommended that a superior class Cawsand bay boat be procured, for the lives of the pilots had been for some time in jeopardy in the *Dart*—though they went safe ninety nine times, the bolt might hit the hundredth time.—While on his legs he would suggest that the *Scott* should be temporarily repaired, and sent down to take the place of the *Enterprise*, whose decks were so split by the sun, that the men were continually wet when between decks, by the spray. Whichever of the boats was to be sold, would sell better for being put into repair.

The chairman said it would be well the Board agreed upon some system before they proceeded much farther. If the proposed alteration in the Act was procured, perhaps the board would not require to keep any boat more than a yawl, and if they went to much expense, building a large Cawsand bay boat, it might afterwards go for nothing.

Mr. Aylward said that the increase in the number of vessels to which pilots were given, was probably owing as much to the temperate habits of the pilots, and their consequent improved attention to business as to the *Dart*. He wished also to call attention to the startling injustice of giving such salaries to the master of that boat and his assistant, compared with what even first class pilots received.

Mr. Ridgway—It is idle to talk of any minor alterations, until the one great alteration in the Act is procured.

Alderman Newport said that on the grounds of economy and safety the *Dart* was proved by incontrovertible facts to be unfit for her purpose, and if she was to be kept up for the winter, he would wash his hands clear of the business, in case any accident happened.

Mr. Williams was not immediately a party to the drawing up of the report, but he had heard it read. The proceedings of the pilot committee had been frequently sharply commented upon of late, but though he would be far from denying the right of Alderman Newport and the Board to make such comments, still upon this occasion he (Mr. W.) wished to make an explanation as to the motives of the committee—

Mr. Power—I protest against this. We are only fairly discussing the report, as it is our right to do, and I have never heard the motives of the committee aspersed.

Ald. Newport—Never.

Mr. Williams appealed to the Chairman to know if he was out of order, and said that the concluding observation of Ald. Newport, that of washing his hands out of the business, went far to prove what he (Mr. W.) had stated. The *Dart* had been under the particular care of the Pilot Committee, and he could assure Alderman Newport, giving him every credit for the kindness and humanity of his disposition, that, although the Pilot Committee did not come before the Board, hold up their hands, and make such disclaimers, they were as anxious for the safety of the pilots as he could be.

The Chairman expressed his opinion, as Mr. Williams had appealed to him, that there was no imputation upon the Committee. He so far differed from Ald. Newport that he would not feel the least compunction with respect to the *Dart*.

Mr. Williams—The Committee would have neglected their duty if they allowed the boat, and she so notoriously unsafe. The fact is, there was no such representation made.

Ald. Newport—There has been a memorial against her.

Mr. Williams—Yes, there was a memorial lately. Ald. Newport has been putting facts together during the last four or five weeks that he is lodging at Dunmore, and the information that we, of the committee, have been laboriously gathering for years, seems to have come to him intuitively—

Alderman Newport—I must protest against this. It is contrary to the rules of everg society to have an individual spoken at in this way. If gentlemen think I am not competent, I will withdraw with pleasure.

The Chairman—Although rather an old man, I am but a young chairman. It seems to me that it would be attended with advantage if gentlemen avoided speaking personally, and confined themselves to the matter under discussion.

Mr. Williams would bow to the chair, and if it was desired would avoid a reference to by gone matters.—The committee had recommended that the *Dart* should be tried as an experiment. The experiment had been tried, and it worked successfully. There was a prejudice against her, for she was a novelty, and she introduced a degree of attention to business that did not before exist. The Committee had ascertained this fact that since she was added to the establishment, there was an increase of 25 per cent. in the number of vessels boarded below Duncannon. The Committee did not rely upon the airy statements of casual visitors to bathing places, who gathered their information from the wishes of those concerned, but they got the opinions of persons of sound judgment and great experience. These persons recommended that a large boat should be procured, and they affirmed the principle of which the *Dart* was established. Mr. Conn—and if all in the service exercised the same vigilance as Mr. Conn did (hear, hear,) the necessity for the *Dart* would not have existed—also stated that she had been of great use. He (Mr. W.) looked in vain for the means of conveying the pilots, and putting them on board the cutters, by that telegraph communication (laughter,) by means of a jaunting car. With a southerly wind and heavy sea, and the cutters over at Loftus hall, or perhaps to the eastward of Hook Tower, it was absolutely impracticable. In summer when one would venture to sea in a cockleshell, it might do well enough to send them from the Pier to the cutters in a small boat, but he would ask what lover of humanity would send them that way in winter! The expense of the *Dart* was found to be much below what was calculated and when they put to the credit of the account the extra number of vessels she had been the means of giving pilots to, and placed on the other side the expense of the telegraph mode of conveyance, he thought that upon every ground its advantage was manifest over a random mode of transmitting the pilots that was not recommended by any one of experience, a mode that would break down upon trial, and that would be replete with injury to the ship owner and to the pilot establishment.

Alderman Newport only wished one word in explanation. If Mr. Wiiliams wished, he (Ald. N.) would say he was sure Mr. Williams's motives were the best, and when Mr. Williams came fully to know how he (Ald. Newport) got his information, he would do him the same credit. He (Ald. Newport) was perfectly without interest in the matter, for he was no ship owner. The subject was one in which a person would get as much information in 6 week as 6 years, and he had obtained his information from persons as capable of pronouncing a sound judgment as any of those summoned before the Committee.

Mr. Moore recommended that the *Scott* should be at once repaired and that Capt. Price should be called upon as to the sweeping statement he had made as to the inefficiency of the pilots.

After some further discussion two resolutions were adopted—first that the pilotage of the port could be efficiently and satisfactorily performed by two boats—and next that the *Scott* pilot boat be repaired, the *Dart* discontinued, and the *Enterprise* rendered perfectly sea worthy, in order to carry out the foregoing resolution, and that the Pilot Committee be requested to investigate the allegations of Capt. Price respecting the pilots.

On the motion of Mr. Ridgway, a resolution was passed in favor of getting the alteration in the Act recommended by the Committee.

Mr. Power enquired what steps had been taken against Mr. Foristal for supplying his own vessels with ballast?

The Secretary said that Mr. Foristal had been summoned to the Mayor's Office, but in consequence of the Mayor being absent, the case was not gone into—Mr. Forristal had since written a letter admitting that he was wrong, and tendering the money.

The Board afterwards proceeded to the election of officers annually appointed. The Secretary and Assistant Secretary, were re appointed. The appointment of Collector of Rates was deferred for a month.

Mr. Aylward said there was no reason why the Harbor Master should not be subject to annual election as nearly all the other officers were. He (Mr. A.) had been looking into the act, and he found the Board had no authority to make the appointment.

It was resolved that the appointment of new Committees should be deferred for three months in order to await the change the Municipal Reform Act will introduce.

Mr. Aylward said that legal gentlemen were divided in opinion whether the office of Water Bailiff was part of the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Corporation—if it was, it was illegal, as the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Corporation was abolished some months ago.

A resolution by Mr. Aylward respecting the Harbour Mastership, and some other matters, were postponed to Wednesday to which period the Board adjourned.

The Munster Bar now numbers *one hundred and twenty five* barristers.

The National Swimming Society, founded January, 1836, have recently sent to Cork three Silver Prize Medals, full mounted, to enable the gentlemen of that city to "bring off" several grand Swimming Races. Aberdeen, Cambridge, Aberystwith, and Worcester, have had the same favour forwarded to them.

A letter from Berlin, August 3, has the following:—"Last week we were witnesses of a spectacle, of which there is scarcely an example in modern times, at least in Germany—a swimming masquerade. This spectacle was given by the pupils of the Royal Swimming School of Berlin, in honour of the 25th anniversary of the establishment, which has formed 23,360 good swimmers. At five o'clock, 1,200 swimmers, for the most part belonging to the army, assembled in the barrack yard of the infantry of the guard, and proceeded to tents erected on the banks of the Spree, where they put on their costumes. At eight o'clock the following procession was seen to swim forward, and pass before the view of more than 40,000 spectators:—First came a large flat boat metamorphosed into a large harbour, in which were four bands, who executed morsels of military music; then, a car, in the shape of a shell, in which was seated Neptune with his hair and beard of reeds, and armed with his trident. This car was drawn by six dolphins, and surrounded by a band of Nereids and Tritons, the latter playing the trumpet and the clashing cymbols. A numerous troop of Indian musicians, bearing on their heads brilliant plumes, adorned with collars and bracelets of coral, and bearing clubs; Scotchmen, Norwegians, Spaniards, Italians, and Russians, in their national costumes. Bacchus, seated on a gigantic cask, crowned with vine leaves and ivy, brandishing in the air his thyrsus, with which he directed the grotesque evolutions of a hundred bacchants, who sported round his throne; the King of the Frogs, represented by a gigantic frog, seated on a car of reeds, and followed by a train of others of the same species, thoughless in bulk; and, last of all, 200 sailors, singing national songs. The immense crowd who were drawn together by this strange spectacle moved about on the banks of the Spree in carriages, on horseback, or on foot, or sailed about in small boats adorned with garlands of flowers."

REPEAL AND THE SCAFFOLD

At the meeting of Repealers held in the Corn Exchange on Monday, the Lord Mayor, having moved his Secretary into the chair, announced that the agitation of Repeal should forthwith commence in earnest, but not until—

1. His Lordship had taken a run in the country for a few weeks, to "listen to his beagles *chirruping*," and be "renovated by the echoes of the broad Atlantic!"
2. Nor "until the rebellion was over in England;"
3. Nor, lastly, "till the Queen's troops had come back to ould Ireland again."

Then, indeed, would the agitation for Repeal commence; and, as the "first step towards it," his lordship actually put, and unanimously carried, the following very relevant resolution, viz.:—

"That it is the opinion of this Association that, *in the Repeal agitation*, the FIRST STEP TO BE TAKEN is to seek the *abolition of the Tithe Rent Charge* in the country, and *Ministers' Money* in the town."

If this be not going to work in earnest, the deuce is in it.

Two other satisfactory events, still in the womb of time, his lordship announced as forthcoming—namely, his "first motion," and his "last speech."

But, in the true old Irish way, the last is to come first, and the first is to come last; for the "last speech" is to be "on the scaffold," if it is to be followed by Repeal."

And "the first motion" is to be after Repeal itself—*i. e.* after "the last speech on the scaffold," for it is to be made in the Irish House of Commons, and purports to have for its object another repeal—namely, to repeal the figure tax on the hackney carmen of Dublin!

The latter shall be "on the scaffold, provided it be followed by Repeal."

There is something in this too serious for levity. Mr. O'Connell has declared the grand object of his life to be Repeal: for the first time his language now intimates his consciousness of the danger—consequently the guilt of his enterprise. What connected with "the repeal of an act of parliament" could bring him to the scaffold, but the treason of the design, or the rebellious nature of the means?

The Lord Mayor of Dublin ought to word his sedition a little more cautiously.

We should say the same of his religion, such as it is.—When he worships a bishop he ought not to fall into the language of blasphemy.

Speaking of the Titular Bishop of Meath, he calls him "a true *Repealer* and a really Christian prelate—in every sense of the word as pure an apostle as ever promulgated the true doctrine, from the days of the REDEEMER to his second coming."

We are really so disgusted with this odious cant, that we shall not even spend upon it the few words of contempt and ridicule which naturally arose to our mind on the perusal of it. The hero worship of the pagans is revived in Irish Popery.—*D. E. Mail.*

ANOTHER INTRUDER AT THE PALACE.

WINDSOR, TUESDAY.—There has been another intruder in Windsor Castle. About nine o'clock last night, as Mr. Taylor, one of her Majesty's pages, was passing through the grand entrance hall, he discovered on one of the benches near to the fire place a person dressed in a fustian jacket and trousers, lying apparently at his ease, stretched at full length, on one of the benches. Mr. Taylor was naturally astonished at finding so shabby a looking personage in this part of the castle, and immediately interrogated him as to the object of his visit, and not obtaining any satisfactory answer took him into custody. The intruder was immediately conveyed before the Lord Steward of her Majesty's household, and underwent a strict examination as to how he came there, and the object of his intrusion. He stated that he had walked about thirty miles that day, having come from Woolwich, and all he wanted was his pension and something to drink.—A jug of water was brought to him, when he instantly swallowed upwards of a quart of it. He then observed that he thought he had got into good quarters, and should like to remain there. Nothing was found upon his person but a pair of shoes and stockings tied up in a bundle. He said he walked into the castle by the tradesman's entrance, but no questions were asked him, neither did any person attempt to stop him.

It appearing to the Lord Steward that the fellow was either under the influence of liquor or very stupid, or that he was both drunk and stupid, his lordship ordered Inspector Studd to take him to a lock up house for the night, and this morning he was conveyed by the seven o'clock train to town to undergo a further examination.—*Morning Post.*

THE LOST JEWELS.

Our readers have, doubtless, seen allusions (originating we believe, in the *Observer* newspaper) to the loss of some jewels by Lady Augusta Gordon, in which the name of Lady Winchilsea was plainly implicated as having—monstrous as the assertion may appear—abstracted the jewels in question. We have now the best authority for stating that a letter has been written to Lord Winchilsea by Lady Augusta, with drawing the charge. It appears that Lord Winchilsea, a long time before, had presented to Lady Winchilsea a bracelet, &c., precisely similar to those lost by Lady Augusta Gordon; and on this statement being made by Lord Winchilsea to Lady Augusta, her ladyship wrote the letter in question. The charge was incredible at first sight, and quite unaccountable; and the issue shows how careful persons ought to be of giving currency to hasty charges, the first impression of which it is sometimes difficult to erase. *Brighton Gazette.*

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES ON THE CONTINENT.

The town of Knittelfeld, in Styria, was on the 26th ult. so dreadfully ravaged by fire, that fifty six houses and sixty farm buildings were entirely consumed, and six persons lost their lives.

A fire took place at Lugos in Hungary, on the 21st ult, which destroyed the town hall, the church, and more than three hundred houses.

CAMENZ, AUG. 5, SEVEN, A.M.—Our whole town is in flames; of 500 houses, there are, perhaps, scarcely 100 standing: Among the buildings destroyed are the town-house, the church, all the inns, and the post office. Several persons are missing. The fire broke out yesterday evening at ten o'clock, as it is said, through the carelessness of a woman. While I am writing these few lines the fire is spreading.

MINES OF IRELAND.

Copper Ores, the produce of Irish Mines, Sold at Swansea, 10th of August, 1842:

Mines.	21 cwts.	Price.	Produce.
Bearhaven, ..	171 ..	£8 12 8 ..	£1,476 15 0
Ballymurtagh ..	93 ..	3 16 6 ..	355 14 6
Knockmahon ..	61 ..	6 1 6 ..	370 11 6
	325 21 cwts.		£2,203 1 0

For Sale, 24th August:

Knockmahon, 790 21 cwts.; Bearhaven, 296 21 cwts.; Ballymurtagh, 188 21 cwts.; Lackamore, 42 21 cwts.; Ballygahan, 34 21 cwts.—Total, 1,350 21 cwts.

On Saturday last, a horse belonging to a farmer named Matthew Hyland, of Kilcash, was seized for the purpose of being canted for the non payment of the poor rate. An immense number of persons assembled to witness the auction, but not one of them would bid a shilling. The collector was at last obliged to become a purchaser.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

PIRACY AND MURDER.—Another act of piracy was perpetrated in the Gulf of Smyrna on the 19th ult. A boat manned by eight men, who had gone to Smyrna to sell a cargo of sponges, stopped for the night near Carabournou, on their way back to Calymnos. They were all fast asleep, when the boat was boarded by pirates, who massacred seven of the crew and carried away the money, effects, and provisions, which they found on board. The governor of Smyrna, on being informed of this horrible event, by the only survivor, who miraculously escaped with his life, immediately ordered that the most active endeavours should be made to discover the authors of the crime.

Colonel Mansel, K.H., Assistant Adjutant General, arrived at Kilkenny from Limerick on Sunday, and on the following day assembled the officers of the depot companies of the 5th (Northumberland) Fusiliers, in the mess room, and in their presence promulgated to Second Lieutenant Piers Geale, of that regiment, the sentence of the General Court Martial recently held at Athlone for his trial. The sentence of the Court Martial is, that Second Lieutenant Geale be publicly and severely reprimanded, and further that he be placed at the bottom of the list of Second Lieutenants of the 5th Fusiliers. After the reprimand had been conveyed by Colonel Mansel to Second Lieutenant Geale, the latter officer was released from arrest, and ordered to return to his duty.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH—CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

(D. E. Packet.)

Her Majesty's Speech, while proroguing Parliament, which, by the publication of a second edition, we were enabled to place in the hands of our town subscribers on Saturday evening, we now present to the general body of our readers. It is just such a document as might have been expected from a Cabinet having at its head the present First Lord of the Treasury—for speeches from the Throne have long ceased to be regarded otherwise than as compositions prepared by the Ministry of the day.

Had it been reserved for the Whigs to have the honour of suggesting the topics of a Royal address, on an occasion so auspicious to the welfare of our domestic empire as that of last week, there can be little doubt that they would have consumed a full newspaper column, in setting forth the advantages to be derived from the important commercial and financial measures consummated by their successors. Not so, however, those successors themselves. With that modesty which is invariably characteristic of sterling merit, Sir Robert Peel devotes but a single paragraph of no more than six lines to the mighty projects which he conceived and so triumphantly executed since his accession to office.

No less brief and self denying were the right honourable Baronet's allusions to the other valuable improvements in the matters of jurisprudence. These he was content to dispose of in a single sentence. Here, indeed, is a remarkable and striking contrast with the magniloquent promises but stunted performances of the late administration.

It was invariably the practice of the ex ministers to place in the Sovereign's mouth, at the opening at each Session, the most extravagant professions of activity and efficiency during the forthcoming parliamentary campaign; but alas! when the campaign was at an end, how little of their boasted energy was found to have been practically realised or to have produced any other fruit save the quartering of their dependants on the public purse? In this one respect alone, they were, it is true, eminently successful; but as to their performances in any other line of business, the return, when called for, was, in nine cases out of ten, simply *nil*. Far different is the fact with the men now holding the reins of government.

When Sir Robert succeeded to office, it was upon a clear and perfect understanding as to the line of policy which he was determined to pursue. He distinctly announced to the country the great measures which he had in contemplation, and upon the success of which he was fully prepared to risk the stability of his government. Sir Robert Peel, unlike his worthless predecessors, did not condescend to resort to the mean expedient of holding out expectations which he was thoroughly conscious he had neither the ability nor the disposition to realise. He did not stoop to the paltry manœuvre of introducing abstract questions, for the purpose of gaining an ephemeral popularity with the most reckless and unmanageable of his supporters. He had no "Appropriation Clause" at hand upon which to stake in one Session the existence of his Cabinet, and in the very next to be flung aside as so much useless lumber, when found to endanger his tenure of office. No, that was a piece of finesse which he left to the Melbourne Whigs.

The present Premier, on the contrary, boldly propounded, in the very first week of the Session just concluded, the measures which he was resolved to carry, or, in the event of not carrying them, to withdraw from the management of public affairs. He resorted to no subterfuge. He veiled his intentions in no mystery. He held out no false lights; and what has been the consequence? Sir Robert Peel, after having accomplished more for the nation in 6 months—and that in the face of an opposition more pertinacious and unscrupulous than perhaps had ever before been encountered by any Prime Minister of England—than could, even if attempted, be effected by the Whigs in as many years, retires to temporary seclusion with the applause and admiration of all parties. This is certainly a noble triumph of principle and honesty; but it is one which has been fairly won, and the lustre of which must be as enduring as the gratitude of the British people.

Only hear the language of the *Times*, no very unqualified supporter—quite the reverse—of the right hon. baronet's general policy, on the termination of his sessional labours. Our contemporary concludes his remarks on the subject in these words:—

"We may, perhaps, be allowed to add our own hearty 'good by' to Sir R. Peel's first Parliament—a Parliament which, to do it justice, in spite of that proportion of wasps, and geese, and foxes—of ill humor, of folly, of self interest and tediousness—which it, like all other representative bodies, is bound by its very constitution to contain—in spite of its excessive laughter and occasional quarrelling, its long speeches and useless committees—has managed, under the auspices of its leader, to get through as much important work as it has been the lot of any Parliament and a half to deal with since that body received its final perfection in Lord John Russell's Reform Bill."

Again, what says the Radical *Spectator*, while adverting to the same exent?—and the *Spectator* is, perhaps, the journal *most* crotchety and hard to be pleased in the United Kingdom. The following are its observations at the close of its last week's review:—

"Altogether, the Session has been characterised by progress. The disorderly state of the finances has been put to rights, if at the expense of the income tax. The corn laws have been shaken to the foundation; they have been put into an amended form for immediate practical purposes, while the breach of their integrity has prepared, not prevented, further change. Free trade has made a stride, in its recognition as a principle to be aimed at, in the reconstruction of the tariff. Toryism—understanding by the term the bundle of opinions professed by the ruling party before 1830—has been consigned to the lumber room, and it is no longer a clog on the march of opinion. And if the 'distress' does continue, even in that there are signs that the lowest ebb has been reached and that the tide turns for the flood."

THE CORPORATION—END OF MR. O'CONNELL'S MAYORALITY.

Mr. O'Connell has announced that he does not again assume the office of Lord Mayor; and thus these sanguine beings who calculated so complacently on transferring the burthen of his maintenance from their shoulders to those of the citizens of Dublin, have that cup of consolation dashed from their lips for the present. He assigns as his reason the impropriety of holding civic office while so exclusively engaged in political agitation as he says he intends henceforth to be. We give him every credit for assigning a sufficient reason, if it be the true one; but the truth, we have no doubt, is, that the several Lord Mayors expectant have kicked against the proposal of keeping him perpetually in office, and that he finds it safer to retire with a good grace than to risk a more summary ejection. Be it as it may, he goes to renew an agitation, the cessation of which he admits, has been attended by a decided advantage to the country. Alluding to the disturbances in England, he observes:—

"They could easily dispense with a military force; they could keep, without difficulty, the peace of the city so that the Queen's army may be reinforced to any extent in those unhappily disturbed districts in England—(hear. hear.) Perhaps it was giving the matter too much importance in thus alluding to it; *but it was right to observe that the country was never so tranquil, or in a situation in which they could so easily allow troops to leave*, and depend on the loyalty, good order, and attachment of the people to their Sovereign as at the present moment."

Had the country been excited by repeal meetings and inflammatory harangues during the last six months, as it used to be, when the people believed Mr. O'Connell to be in earnest, he could not have made this boast. We believe the country *is* tranquil, and that it needs but the retirement from public life of Mr. O'Connell, to secure its continuance in tranquillity. We are not, however, it seems to purchase tranquillity at that price. He cannot live in peace—not even in the comparatively peaceful condition he has been in during the last session. He must have more war or die. Very well; the Attorney General is ready for him.—*D. E. Mail.*

FAILURE IN THE CORN TRADE.—The Corn Exchange has been thrown into a state of great alarm by the failure noticed on Saturday, and by one dread of others being placed in a similar predicament, by the ruinous depreciation of wheat prices. It has been a great disappointment to speculators that they did not succeed in clearing their stocks of imported corn at a duty of one shilling per quarter. —*Globe of Monday.*

ALTERATION OF THE GAME LAWS IN IRELAND.—An act of parliament has just received the Royal assent which transfers the collection of the revenue arising from the sale of game certificates, from the Stamp Office to the Board of Excise. A clause in the act increases the penalty for sporting, without a game certificate, from *Twenty* to *Fifty Pounds!*

The Hon. Martin French, stipendiary magistrate, is to be removed from Athlone.

The *Kerry Post* states in the far famed town and neighborhood of Dingle, situated in a remote part of that county, is to be seen a brace of Irish black swans.

After the conclusion of the discourses delivered by Dr. Drew, of Christ Church, on the doctrines and practices of the Church of Rome, several Roman Catholics, who attended during the whole series, renounced the Roman Catholic faith.—*Belfast Paper.*

A deplorable accident has occurred in Killaloe, during the excavations in the river near the bridge, by the Shannon Improvement Commissioners, when blasting the rocky strata of the late eel weirs. An explosion took place, and a stone block of nearly half a cwt. was blown into the air, which falling over a cabin brought down the roof, and killed a fine young woman named Margaret Ellis, then in bed, to the utter astonishment and horror of the family.

At Liverpool assizes, Francis Bradley, an Irish shoe maker, was found guilty of the murder of his wife in Manchester, by administering to her poison. The Court passed sentence of death.

Since the arrival of the English Bishop at Jerusalem, several Israelites have embraced the Protestant religion.

In the last week, 3870 qrs. of foreign wheat were released from bond in this port for home consumption, at the average duty of 8s per qr. being the whole quantity under customs' lock here.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

There was more barley exported from Kilrush this year, than from Limerick.

New white potatoes are selling in Bruff market at the low price of 2½d per stone.

Best potatoes are but 3d the stone in Kerry, Tipperary, and Galway markets.

John Buckle, Esq., Surveyor General of Excise, recently in charge of Limerick collection, and at present of Armagh, is appointed Collector of Barnstable, vice Williamson, transferred to Halifax.

F. Ayrton, Esq., Surveying General of Excise, is appointed Collector of Clonmel district, vice Miller deceased.

A lady who passed along the Greenock Railway on Saturday, on feeling something at her shawl, was not a little surprised to discover a watch and chain dangling from the fringes. It appeared that in the hurry and pressure at the station, when the carriages were filling, the fringes had become attached to the gentleman's watch, and angled it out of his fob. On the lady's making the circumstance known, an individual present discovered that his watch was gone, and on describing it, had his property restored to him.

Alexander Conner, Esq., Inspector General of Police at Barbadoes, has £750 a year salary, with allowance for a pair of horses.

Amongst the arrivals by the Acadia from Boston, was that of Prince Murat, son of the former King of Naples, and nephew of the Emperor Napoleon. The officers of the vessel and the passengers speak of him with great respect.—*Liverpool Standard.*

LONDON AND BIRMINGHAM RAILWAY.—The receipts upon the London and Birmingham railway amounted last week to the extraordinary sum of £20,672.—a sum hitherto unequalled upon any railway in the world during the same length of time.—*Railway Times.*—

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (24 miles opened) was, for the week ending the 15th of August, 1842:—Passengers, 10,031. Receipts, £346 16s 2d; also for goods, £39 9s 9d.—Total £386 5s 11d.

A review of Prussian troops, upon a magnificent scale, to the amount of 40,000 men, is appointed to take place in the neighbourhood of Berlin, about the end of this month, or the beginning of September which is to be honoured by Prince George and a great assemblage of illustrious personages.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Saturday last while the 17th Lancers were performing field exercise, under the command of Prince George of Cambridge, on Woodhouse Moore, Leeds, an accident befel Captain Burdet, of a very serious nature. During the movement, and when the troops were charging in line at full gallop, his Royal Highness in front, the "halt" was sounded, and in the confusion and jostling, on such occasions, Capt. Burdett was thrown from his horse, the animal stumbling upon him. The unfortunate gentleman was so stunned by the fall that he lay as if dead, and the utmost anxiety was felt by his Royal Highness and the officers of the regiment. After a quarter of an hour, he was so far removed as to be able to stand, and was conveyed to the barracks in a coach.

EFFECT ON THE NEW CORN LAWS.—In addition to upwards of £150,000 duty already paid on foreign corn, since the new law came into operation, about £550,000 will be paid this week to avoid increase of duty, now likely to ascend rapidly from the present rate of 8s to 15s or 16s per quarter. The October quarter will, consequently, show an immense increase of revenue in the customs.

A government provision contract was announced on Saturday, to be taken on the 22d of September. Unusually large supplies of pork and beef are required—the commissioners appointed to execute the office of Lord High Admiral being desirous of taking into store not less than 16,000 navy tierces of beef, and 14,000 tierces of pork. The contract is fixed for the 22d of the ensuing month. The last contract was taken on the 24th of September, 1841, and was for 15,000 tierces of beef, and 16,000 tierces of pork.—*Observer.*

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN CATTLE UNDER THE NEW TARIFF.—The supply of cattle at Smithfield market on Monday was much greater than for several weeks past. There were sixty head of cattle imported under the new tariff from Rotterdam and Hamburg. They resemble very much the Lincolnshire breed, but are far inferior to our own as regards fatness, and met with a very dull sale. The importation of foreign cattle offers but a poor profit, as our markets are so plentifully supplied from Scotland and Ireland with a much superior quality.—*Herald.*

The 6th Dragoon Guards (Carbineers) are under orders to embark at Belfast for Glasgow immediately. The head quarters and four troops are stationed at Dundalk, one troop at Belfast, and one at Athlone.

From Quebec and Montreal there are accounts to the 25th July. Paymaster Dutton, 71st, died at Montreal, and was interred with full military honors. He entered the service as Ensign, 6th Regt. and served in the Peninsular war. The Governor General, Lady Bagot, and family, had arrived at Quebec from Halifax. Mr. William Russell, of Littleton, Tipperary, fell out of a passenger vessel in the St. Lawrence, and was drowned. The Rev. Mr. Kernan, R. C. Clergyman, was thrown from a waggon at Coburgh, and killed. The Rev. J. Fortier died of fever at the quarantine station, Grosse Isle. Vessels cleared at Quebec for Limerick:—Marys, Messenger, Harriet, Mary Russell, and John White with timber cargoes.

THE LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.—The Commons Vote, recording the proceedings on the last day of the session (being its 133d number from the commencement of the session,) is unusually complete and ample. It first gives the customary entries of the business done, accounts and reports presented, &c.; secondly, it enumerates the notices for next session, only fifty four in number; thirdly, it names the returns and papers moved for during the sessions of 1842, "but not presented," giving the dates when they were moved for, by whom moved, the titles of the papers, &c., being sixty six in number, and among them are papers and returns moved for so long ago as February 15th. Those documents now cannot be presented till next session; and, fourthly, there is a list of petitions and private bills in parliament and the proceedings thereon, not only showing which passed and which did not, but describing the stations at which those stopped which were not carried through. There were presented 236 private bills, much above the usual average. Of them, 178 received the Royal assent and have become law, 58 having been abandoned, withdrawn, deferred, or defeated. Of those that passed, 26 concerned railways, 14 piers, &c; 13 enclosures, 12 harbours, &c.; and 9 divorces.

LYNCH LAW IN ENGLAND.—A man was last week beating and illusing his wife at Stafford, when some of the neighbours took him to a pump and pumped upon him until he was fully brought to a sense of the folly of his conduct.

The Paris papers look upon the disturbances occurring in the manufacturing districts as most alarming, and, in the judging from the consequences that would ensue from the same causes in France, they think that England is nearly in a state of revolution.

TO BE LET,

For such Term of Years as may be agreed upon,

THE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, at present occupied by Mr. WALLACE, with suitable Offices of every description attached, all in thorough repair; and a Garden, either large or small, at the option of the Tenant.

Also, in one or more Lots, a Piece of GROUND adjoining the Work Shop and Premises of Mr. Terence O'Reilly, in Canada Street, containing in front to said Street upwards of One Hundred Feet, and in depth about Two Hundred Feet, and a small Lot fronting said Street about Sixty Feet Square.

Likewise, a THREE STALLED STABLE, with COACH HOUSE and other Offices, in SPRING GARDEN ALLEY, at present occupied by CHARLES NEWPORT, Esq.

Apply to Mr. WALLACE, in William Street, or at the Custom House; or to THOMAS HARRIS, Esq., 31, William Street.

Waterford, 5th August, 1842.

AUCTION. 2

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR, will sell by PUBLIC AUCTION on WEDNESDAY next, the 24th Instant, the Hull of the CAROLINE (late Pilot Boat, 29 Tons Register,) as she now lies on the Graving Bank.

Sale to commence at 12 o'Clock.

For further particulars, apply to the Secretary, Ballast Office, or to,

WILLIAM SHARPE,
Auctioneer.

Waterford, 19th August, 1842.

IN CHANCERY. 3

WALTER HENRY MANSFIELD and others, Plaintiffs;
FRANCIS KENNEDY, and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in this Cause bearing date the 11th day of JUNE, 1842, I hereby require all Creditors and Legatees of FRANCES MANSFIELD of Dungarvan, in the County of Waterford, Spinster, deceased, in the pleadings in this cause named, and also the Creditors of the late JOHN MANSFIELD, of Yeomanstown in the County of Kildare, in the pleadings also named to come in before me at my Chambers on the INNS QUAY, Dublin, on or before the 21st Day of OCTOBER next, and prove their respective demands otherwise they will lose the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 3d day of August, 1842.

J. S. TOWNSEND.

JOHN THUNDER, Plaintiff's Solicitor, 43, Rutland Square West.

AUCTION. 4

SALE OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BRUSSELS AND TURKEY CARPETS, DINNER AND DESSERT SERVICES OF CHINA, RICH CUT GLASS, PLATED WARE, OUTSIDE JAUNTING CAR ON PATENT AXLE, PONY PHÆTON, GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, BOOKS, PATENT MANGLE, &C., &C.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY, 22d AUGUST, 1842,

AND FOLLOWING DAYS,

At No. 15, WILLIAM STREET,

The Residence of JAMES WALLACE, Esq.,

THE whole of the Household Furniture, chiefly comprising Balloon backed Chairs, in Hair Cloth; set of Dining Tables, 14 feet by 4½; Loo, Card, Breakfast, and other, do.; Mahogany Tea Poy; Rosewood, do., with Chess Board; Pier Cabinet; Bird-eye Maple Table, with Chess and Backgammon Board; Mahogany Tea Store, furnished; Crimson and Drab Moreen Window Hangings, with Brass Poles, Rings, &c.; Drawing Room Chairs, in Drab Moreen; Easy Chairs; Devotional, do.; Loungers;

A SPLENDID CHANDELIER;

Piano; Piano Stools; Canterbury Sideboard; Sofa; large Mahogany Book Case; Mahogany Secretary; Eight Superb Hall Chairs; Hall Globe and Lobby Lamps; Mahogany Hat Stand; Eight Day Clock, and a first rate Chiming Clock; Green House Plants; about Four Hundred Volumes of Books; Alabaster Vases, with Glass Shades; Brussells Carpet, nearly new, 26 by 16; Turkey and Kidderminster do; Stair Carpeting; Brass Stair Rods; Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire Steels; Two Chimney Glasses, (plates 55 by 27 and 48 by 30), and a beautiful Mirror; Window Seats; Bronze and other Chimney Ornaments; Bell Pulls; a Splendid Dinner Service, of Stone China, complete; Breakfast and Tea ditto; Rich Cut Glass; Plated Ware; Camera Obscura; Shower Bath; Large Parlour Screen; Outside Jaunting Car, on Patent Axle; Pony Phæton; Two Sets of Single Harness, one nearly new.

In the Bed Rooms—Mahogany Bedsteads and Hangings; Hair Mattresses; Palliasses; Feather Beds and Bedding; House Linen, &c., &c.; Mahogany Nobbies; Dressing Tables; Washhand Stands; Basin Stands; Commodes; several Chamber Sets; Dressing Glasses; Deal Presses; Cane and Rush-bottomed Chairs; Sofa Bedstead; Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.

The Outside Jaunting Car and Phæton will be put up the second Day of Sale at TWO o'Clock precisely.

Sale to commence each Day at TWELVE o'Clock.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer,
58, Merchants' Quay.

Waterford, 12th August, 1842.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

16th—H. M. Packet Prospero at 9, a.m.—Charming Nancy, Evans, Cardigan, slates—Sarah, Roberts, Bridgewater, tiles—Eliza Priscilla, Lloyd, and Alpha, White, Newport, coals—Ann, Roberts; John and Ann, Jones; Martha, Knox; Alexander, Hooper, and Eliza, Bellord, Cardiff, coals—Caerleon, Bryant, Bridgewater, bricks for Ross—Ranger, Griffiths; Edward, Rees; and Elizabeth, Lewis, Llanelly, culm—Towy, Daniel, Carmarthen, bark—Elizabeth, Hogan, Philpin, Milford, culm—Enterprise, Williams; Erin, Evans; Gratitude, Jenkins; and Drake, Polmere, Swansea, coals—William and Mary, Young, Baltimore, ballast—Reliance, Rigby, Bangor, slates—Grace, Bell, Milford Haven, coals—Elizabeth Henry, Whitburn, Liverpool, m.g.

17th—Mary Ann and Elizabeth, Buckingham, Swansea, coals—Gipsy (steamer) Gray, Liverpool, m.g.—H. M. Packet Adder, at 9, a.m.—Flora, Morgan, Llanelly, coals—Equity, Brown, and Liberator, Elliott, Newport, coals—James Murphy, Veale, Cork, ballast for Ross—Sophia, Bellord; Providence, Griffiths; and Swift, Howlan, Cardiff, coals—Sincerity, Griffiths, Newport, iron—Hippocampi, Fowler, ditto, coals—Nora Creina (steamer) Pond, Bristol, m.g.—Margaret, Nutter, and Mary Anne, Heddon, Newport, coals—Ruby, Jones, Cardigan, slates, a market—Three Brothers, Harvey, Saltcoats, and Lady Mulgrave, M'Voy, Irvine, coals—Emma, Bowen, and Piper, Evoy, Newport, ditto.

18th—Eunice, Williams; Edward Jones, Duggan; Aurora, Williams; and Briton, Lewis, Llanelly, culm, for Ross—H.M. Packet Advice, at 10 A.M.—Maria, Edwards, and Concordia, Read, Cardiff, coals—Themes, Edwards, and Eblana, Rowlands, Newport, coals—Abbey, Cook, Gloster, salt and porter—Wellington, Pritchard, Carnarvon slates—Flora, Pavey, and Martha Pope, Jones, London, m.g.—Confidence, Angel, London, m.g:

19th—Eliza and Louisa, Kehoe, Llanelly; Mary, Gemmell, Ayr; Tom, Coulthand, Whitehaven; and George Ponsonby, Jones, Troon, coals—Druid, Williams, Llanelly, back—Gleaner, Harris, Glasgow, coals—Argyle, Power, St. John, N.B. deals and staves.

SAILED.

16th—Osprey (steamer) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—Eagle t Phillips, Gloucester, grain—Victoria, Miller, London provisions.

17th—H. M. Packet Prospero, at 7 a.m.

18th—H, M. Packet Adder, at 7 a.m.—Pallas, Andrews, St. Andrew's; Elizabeth, Sinnott, Cardiff; Mary Jane, Wilson, Swansea; Francis and Ann, Hoskins, Swansea, ballast—New Milford, Pritchard, Dublin, oats—Lady Frances, Dillon, Limerick, coals, for Ross.

19th—Gipsy (steamer) Gray, Liverpool, g.c.—H. M. Packet Advice, at 7 a.m.

Wind—E.S.E. to N.E. E.S.E. and S.S.E.

MERCANTILE FAILURE.—We are sorry to hear of a considerable failure in the open market. The party in question was a speculator, not factor, and a few months ago possessed property to the amount of £40,000; but the fall in price of wheat this year has ruined him.—*Globe of Saturday.*

ARREST OF A MAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.—Connor Ryan, nicknamed "Crohour na Gattha," charged with the robbery and murder of Michael Fennelly, at Lisbowran, on the 28th of November last, and afterwards throwing him into a boghole, was arrested by the police of this town, and has been committed to the county jail for that diabolical act.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, AUGUST 30.

Wheat, prime millers	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
Ditto, white	00s 0d	to	00s 0
Ditto, shipping	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
Barley, malting	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	00s 0d	to	00s 0d
Ditto, grinding	00s 0d	to	00s 6d
Oats, black	10s 6d	to	12s 0d
Ditto, white	12s 6d	to	13s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£11 6s	to	£13 00s
Flour Fine, per sack, with foreign (mixed)	45s 0d	to	46s 0d
Seconds do. do.	43s 0d	to	46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	38s 0d	to	40s 0d
Coarse, thirds do.	30s 0d	to	36s 0d
Fourths, ditto	23s 0d	to	28s 0d
Indian Corn, per barrel	16s 0d	to	16s 6d
Ditto, Meal, per cwt.	8s 0d	to	9s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	38s 0d	to	40s 0d
Scalded ditto	28s 0d	to	38s 6d
Heads, ditto	25s 0d	to	00s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 6d	to	24s 0
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	50s 0d	to	00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	21s 0d	to	22s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	8s 0d	to	13s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d	to	00s 0d
Hay, per ton,	65s 0d	to	70s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	40s 0d	to	00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	7s 7d	to	8s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 3½d	to	00s 6½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5½d	to	00s 6½d
Beef, per lb.	4½	to	00s 6d
Veal, per lb.	5d	to	00s 5
Pork, per lb.	4d	to	00s 5d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.		s. d.
Wednesday,	140	76 0	to	78 0
Thursday,	131	76 0	to	79 0
Yesterday,	69	76 0	to	78 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins.			
Wednesday	164	76s 0d	to	77s 0d
Thursday,	141	73s 0d	to	76s 0d
Yesterday,	35	73s 0d	to	76s 0d

KILKENNY, AUGUST 16.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	34 0	— 00 0	Wheat	27 0	— 27 6
Inferior	30 0	— 32 0	Do. inferior	20 0	— 23 0
Thirds	23 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, AUGUST 16.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	73 0	— 00 0	Beans	16 6	— 18 0
Wheat	25 0	— 00 0	Oatmeal	16 6	— 00 0
Barley	14 0	— 16 0	Pork, per cwt.	30 6	— 32 6
Oats	9 0	— 10 6			

CLONMEL, AUGUST 16.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	80 0	— 84 0	Barley	00 0	— 00 0
Oatmeal	12 0	— 13 6	Wheat, per st.	0 0	— 0 0
Bacon Pigs'	33 0	— 35 0	Oats, per do.	0 10	— 0 11

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 16.

White wheat	30s 0d to 32s 0d	Oats	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Miller's red	27s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Inferior	24s 0d to 26s 0d	2d Flour	16s 0d to 20s 0d
Barley	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Rapeseed	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Bere	9s 0d to 11s 0d		

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

We have a further arrival of about 10,000 quarters of foreign wheat to this day's market, but of other grain the supplies are short. Almost the whole stock of foreign wheat is cleared to day at the present duty. There is so little passing in wheat, that we report prices nominally as on Monday, which remark also applies to barley, malt, and peas. Beans in better request, and rather dearer.

There is a good consumptive demand for oats generally, and our Monday's currency was rather exceeded for fine fresh horse corn.

THOS. USBORNE & SON, Corn Factors.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

The arrivals of Foreign Wheat, though hitherto less abundant than those of last week, are still rather liberal: and of Flour from Canada we have again to note a fair supply, with a few further parcels of Pease and Oatmeal thence, and 2112 qrs. Egyptian Beans; but except 2313 barrels of Flour, no produce from the United States, and little either Coastwise or from Ireland since this day se'nnight.

Favoured by a continuance of admirably fine weather, harvest in this circle of the country is now general; and progressing more rapidly than we have known it for many years, there is every prospect, unless interrupted by a sudden change, of much Corn being saved in excellent condition during the present week; these considerations combined with similar accounts from all parts of the Kingdom; and the disturbed state of the manufacturing districts impeding our usual intercourse with those markets, prohibit any extensive business for the moment, otherwise, the comparatively low rates at which we have now arrived, are certainly well calculated to promote an improved demand for consumption.

The display of Foreign Wheat and Flour this morning, has been increased by the large amount of duties paid, and the determination of importers to clear the stocks out of bond before Friday next; which, and the causes previously stated, deterring the buyers from purchasing more than is needful to serve their immediate wants, both these articles have met a very limited demand, the former receding in value rather below the rates of this day week, and reducing that of the latter 1s per barrel.

Barley, Malt, Beans and Pease, continuing to excite little or no attention, the prices of each are very irregular and scarcely ascertainable.

A small parcel of Irish new Oats in to day, realised 3s 1d per 45lb; but in old little or no business was apparent, and such may be noted 1d per bushel cheaper, Irish Oatmeal, however, was in moderate request at a decline of 1s per 240lb, and a lot of Canadian was disposed of at 20s including barrels.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—TUESDAY.

Butter, per cwt—Belfast, new, 76s to 79s; Carlow, old, 75s to 78s; Banbridge, 80s; Waterford, 75s to 78s; Kilkenny, old, 64s; Clonmel, 83s; Ballym

LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM MANCHESTER, PRESTON, &c.

(From the Liverpool Albion of Monday.)

Our reporters, who visited the disturbed districts yesterday, and returned to town last night, have furnished us with the following accounts of the state of those districts up to a late hour yesterday afternoon. The accounts from Manchester and the neighborhood are, on the whole, satisfactory, as showing that the violence of the mobs had nearly exhausted itself, and that the returning good sense of the misled people, together with the formidable display of military and civil forces, gave promise that the disturbances would not be renewed on the same extensive scale as during the past week. From Preston the accounts are painful. The soldiery had been conpelled, in pure self defence, to fire on the mob, several of whom were wounded, some, it is feared, mortally. Tranquillity was completely restored in that town yesterday.

MANCHESTER.

On Saturday morning very few of the mills attempted to commence operations, and the town was, in consequence, much more free from actual tumult than at any period since Tuesday. Such of the manufacturers as were inclined to proceed were unable to pursue their business to any extent, in consequence of the partial attendance of the men, the absence of those in one department preventing the progress of those in another. The rioters went in small parties from mill to mill, and, whenever they found workmen, whether actively employed or not, they forced them to quit the premises. The aid of the military, however, was not called for in any quarter, there not having been any collision which appeared particularly alarming. The rioters had "method in their madness;" yet, though their general conduct was not violent, they evinced a spirit of extraordinary perseverance and determination. Finding that work was suspended amongst the manufacturers, they commenced visiting the smaller fry, calling on the shops of calenderers, engravers, &c., stopping employment in every direction, even in the very heart as well as the outskirts of the town. Parties of men patrolled the neighborhood of St. George's road, and ordered the persons employed in the brickfields to desist.

It appears that such of the rioters as had visited Manchester from other quarters quitted the town in the course of Saturday, and though they, no doubt, left behind them a host of turbulent spirits, yet the general aspect of affairs, after their departure, was infinitely improved and much more peaceable than on Friday.

The streets of Manchester, on Saturday night, were almost deserted, and the markets and shops presented a very odd appearance when compared with that which they usually exhibit. The butchers had not killed or brought forward one half the quantity of meat which they generally offer on the Saturday night, being apprehensive—first, that it would not find purchasers, and that it would remain on their hands; and, next, that it might, probably, be taken from them by violence. The shops in Market Street, and elsewhere, though all open, were nearly devoid of customers, and, as compared with the excessive bustle of the preceding days, the whole of the avenues appeared silent and deserted.

Yesterday there was not the slightest show of disturbance throughout the day. Every thing wore an aspect of "Sabbath calm," and a stranger visiting the town would never have surmised that such outrages as we have described had recently been perpetrated. The streets were quiet, and not in any quarter was there a vestige of disturbance, or even a solitary knot of individuals to rouse a suspicion that such a thing was contemplated.

Notwithstanding the entire tranquillity which prevailed yesterday, all the peaceably disposed are full of anxiety for the result of to morrow (Tuesday) the 16th instant, the anniversary of Peterloo. It is feared that, if the Chartists really contemplate any outbreak of a more serious character than those which have already occurred, Tuesday will be the day chosen for the purpose. Some reinforcements of military have already entered the town. Yesterday morning the 58th regiment of infantry, 700 strong, arrived from Dublin *via* Liverpool, and the 1st or grenadier regiment of foot guards, by the Manchester and Birmingham railway from London. The same train also brought a troop of the royal horse artillery and two field pieces, with a quantity of ammunition. The regiment first named has been billetted in different parts of the town; the guards occupy the Infantry Barracks, Regent Road, Salford, and the artillery are stationed at Bywater's Royal Horse Bazaar, Peter Street.—Considerable further reinforcements were expected from the south.

All was quiet at Oldham up to last night, but it was rumored that some affrays had occurred, in the course of the day, at Accrington.

PRESTON.

DREADFUL RIOTS—THE MOB FIRED ON BY THE MILITARY—SEVERAL MORTALLY WOUNDED.

For some days previously to Saturday last the town of Preston had, through rumors of outbreaks at Manchester, Bolton, and other places, generally much exaggerated, become greatly excited, and a great number of hands out of work, grouped in various parts of the town, were heard to murmur at their condition, and evinced a state of mind bordering on strong dissatisfaction to the authorities. On Friday the town was thrown into a state of commotion by the turning out and stoppage of most of the mills, which was rendered compulsory by popular movement. A party of some hundred men (including, it is said, a few Chartists) met on that day, about eleven o'clock, and went to Messrs. Paley's factory, in the first instance, demanding that the hands should be turned out, which was eventually complied with. They then proceeded to all the mills, founderies, and loom shops in the town, successively, compelling them to discharge their hands, and, in some instances, where they met with resistance, breaking windows and doing other damage. A meeting of the malecontents afterwards took place in Chadwick's Orchard, to the number of about three thousand, including spectators. The assemblage was addressed by two Chartists, who spoke strongly against the anti corn law league and the masters. The movement was altogether unexpected by the authorities, nor is it known whether it was preconcerted by the disaffected in other towns, though it was suspected that some delegates from Manchester had been at work on the previous day. In consequence of the boldness of the parties in closing the mills, and a rumor that it was the intention of some of the Manchester rioters to pay a visit to the town, the House of Correction (at the east end of the town) was put into a state of defence on Thursday evening, (the night before,) and a small body of military were stationed within. Twenty one soldiers arrived, during the afternoon, from Blackburn, and fifteen from Wigan, the last by a special train.

On the morning of Saturday, about seven o'clock, another meeting of the discontented took place at Chadwick's Orchard, a vacant space near the middle of the town. In a short time the crowd there collected proceeded to the factory of Mr. Francis Seddon, on the North Road, and called upon the hands to turn out and leave work. The men were averse to this mandate, and turned the water pipes upon the mob, with a view to drive them back. They were, however, overpowered, and compelled to turn out, by the superior numbers of the rioters, who did some damage to the mill, breaking a considerable quantity of glass and a clock. The mob thence proceeded to Mr. Dawson's large mill, in Water lane, where they broke several windows, and also turned the hands out. Intelligence of these tumults having reached the police, and it appearing that the rioters were making for the centre of the town, a body of police, unequal in number to meet the emergency by themselves, accompanied by thirty three soldiers, proceeded along Fishergate and down Lune street, with a view to suppress the commotion, if possible, before it proceeded further. This united force was headed by S. Horrocks, Esq. the mayor; George Jackson, Esq.; John Bairstow, Esq.; R. Palmer, Esq., town clerk; Captain Woodford, of the rural police: and others.—They met the rioters opposite the new Savings' Bank. Stones and other missiles were copiously thrown at the military and police, in the first instance. Captain Woodford proceeded in front, and was about to seize one of the foremost of the rioters, when he was struck violently on the side of the head and knocked down. While he was on the ground, a hostile rush was made at him, and he was severely kicked. The police ran up to the rescue, and, at the same time, endeavored to drive back the general body of the rioters, who filled the street from side to side in a compact body. The crowd, thus opposed, fled down the street but made a stand at the vacant space opposite the Butter market and began to throw stones, which indeed, fell in showers, and hit many of the soldiers and policemen. One of the former had one of his arms disabled. The protective force dislodged the rioters, for the time, from that locality, and pursued them down Wharf street. There the malecontents, many of whom were striplings and women, collected a large quantity of broken stones for macadamising, from the depots near the canal, which they supplied to those who headed the mob. The soldiers and policemen, on seeing this, returned up Lune street, in hopes, by their forbearance, to conciliate the rioters. The latter, however, followed them closely up, the boys and women, in particular, supplying them with "ammunition," which was thrown amongst the police officers and soldiers. The mayor made a strong attempt to reason with the parties, but with little or no effect.—They were again and again told, that if they did not disperse, they would be fired upon. The mayor read the Riot Act, during which a stone knocked the document out of his hand. The riot then became most serious and alarming, no attention being paid to the admonitions given. Meantime, while one body of the rioters followed the authorities and their men up Lune street, another body went up Fox street, into Fishergate, and hence to the top of Lune street, with stones, &c., so that the whole constabulary force and soldiers were hemmed in between two fires. The mayor, accompanied by John Bairstow, Esq., again went down to the crowd, and endeavored to reason with them, but was not allowed to be heard, stones continuing to be thrown amidst shouts, threats, and imprecations. At length, not only the lives of the protective force, but the safety of the town being in imminent danger from the tumult, orders were given to the soldiers to fire, and a few shots were, accordingly, discharged, at about half past eight o'clock.—Other shots were afterwards discharged by the military successively, perhaps twenty single shots—no one firing more than once. Some of the muskets were first fired over the heads of the crowd, which produced no impression upon them; others were then fired at or amongst them, and some of the charges took final effect. Several persons were wounded.—The precise number is not yet ascertained; but it is stated that eight men were more or less injured, and, it is supposed, four mortally so. One man was shot in the knee. He was taken to the House of Recovery, and it was found necessary immediately to amputate the limb.

Five of the wounded are under medical treatment at the House of Recovery. They have all been seriously injured, and doubts are entertained that one of them will recover. There is another considered as having no chance of recovary, that has not been removed from his own dwelling. The following are the particulars:—

William Lancaster, aged 23, was wounded by a ball having entered the front of the chest and passed under the fourth rib on the left side. He is expected to recover.

James Roberts, weaver, aged 21, was shot through the arm, and one of the bones was fractured: he was also grazed on the chest. He is not expected to recover.

Bryan Hodgson, aged 36, had a ball lodged in his back, where it cannot be extracted. Not likely to recover.

John Mercer, aged 27, had a ball shot through the fleshy part of the right arm, though the fifth rib, and passed through the chest, and out at the left side of the spine. No hopes of recovery.

Lawrence Pilling, aged 21, had a ball shot through the knee, which smashed the bone in a frightful manner. Amputation was immediately performed. He is likely to recover.

Bernard M'Namara, aged 17, was shot though the right side of the belly, from which the bowels protruded to a great extent. He is in too dangerous a state to be removed from his own house. He is not expected to recover.

The streets on Saturdry night appeared like those of a large town, as all classes of individuals were parading about, commenting on the disasters of the day, and, while one party was condoling with each other, the opposite were congratulating themselves on being restored to apparent peace. The condoling party expressed their grief at the severity of the proceedings of the authorities, while the other construed it into the most charitable mode of proceeding, as being likely to prevent more serious and melancholy disasters. The insufficient numbers of police, no doubt, led to a dependance upon military force, which, if the police had been more numerous, might have prevented bloodshed.

At eleven at night the streets were perfectly quiet and the morning of the Sabbath presented nothing unusual, except that the mayor was accompanied to church by a much larger number of attendants than usual. The scene of the commotion was visited throughout the day by many hundreds of the curious.

On our reporter leaving Preston, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, the town was in a state of perfect quiescence, without the slightest indication of any further disturbance being likely to arise.

Some Rifles had come into the town on Saturday; and a detachment of rural police, from Bottle, (thirty in number,) under Mr. Superintended Stewart, left this town yesterday morning, so that all was quiet. It was expected that the mill hands would turn in to work this morning.

DISTURBANCES IN DUNFERMLINE.

DUNFERMLINE, FRIDAY MORNING.—We are glad to learn that the serious and alarming riots which took place here amongst the weavers on the nights of Monday and Tuesday last—when several looms in some of our factories were wilfully destroyed by fire, as well as several shops pillaged, and other damage done to property, by the insurrectionists—have been discontinued, and that matters now assume a much more settled aspect. On Wednesday afternoon, at a meeting of the manufacturers, the propriety of adhering to the reduction of the factory weavers' wages was taken into consideration, and it was resolved, tardily, to allow the weavers (their servants) ninepence instead of a shilling, the price paid them before the late reduction.—Yesterday (Thursday) afternoon things remained quiet, as far as property was concerned, but the imprisonment of several of the rioters seemed to cause loud murmurings and general discontent amongst the equally guilty, at liberty, and some fears are entertained that unless they are liberated fresh disturbances may arise. The troops of Ennisdillen Dragoon Guards which arrived here (Dunfermline) on the application of Mr. Sheriff Monteith, from Edinburgh on Wednesday morning, still remain, for the purpose of acting on a moment's notice, should, unfortunately, the misguided men be so infatuated as to make an attempt at a renewal of the past serious outrages. In addition to the military force temporarily stationed among us, to protect property and the public peace, a large number of special constables have been sworn in for the same purpose; but it is not seriously believed that any further wanton and malicious destruction of property will take place; if it does, it will have for its origin the continued imprisonment of the captured rioters, several of whom have families.—The rioters in jail have undergone an examination before the sheriff and other official authorities, and their respective declarations, as well as the depositions of the several witnesses, have been transmitted to the crown agent in Edinburgh; but as it is understood that that functionary has transmitted them to the Secretary of State for the Home Department (Sir James Graham,) the result of the precognitions will not be known in this quarter before the elapse of several days. It is, however, believed that the rioters will be fully committed for trial before the High Court of Justiciary at Edinburgh; but that, in the mean time, bail, of an unexceptionable character, will be accepted for their appearance to answer any indictment which the Lord Advocate for Scotland (Sir William Rae, Bart.) may be instructed to prefer against them. Every kind of business continues at a stand still, and numerous parties are perambulating the town peaceably, but apparently in deep meditation. Many of them are receiving charity, in the shape of food, from several well known benevolent individuals, as well as srom others, it is believed through fear of damage to their properties. As may be expected, the distress, which existed before the riots took place among our manufacturing population, has been aggravated in no inconsiderable degree, and many families of the weavers are positively more than bordering on a state of starvation. At six o'clock this morning (Friday) everything continued to remain quiet.

(From the Liverpool Mail of Tuesday.)

MANCHESTER.

At four o'clock yesterday the greatest excitement was manifested throughout the town, it being reported that a riot had commenced in Granny row Fields. In consequence I proceeded in that direction, and the assemblage of the military and police, accompanied by a large body of mounted gentry who had been sworn in as special constables, was large. The police met the military at the Carpenters' hall, in Granby row, and formed in with them, the gentry heading the police, the latter being followed by other respectable inhabitants, and in the rere a number of pensioners. The combined force was closed by the 11th Lancers, and on arriving at the place where it was reported the riot had commenced, we found only a few women and children present. On inquiry I found that the report of the riot was a mere *ruse*, and the exhibition of force seems to have been a mere display of the power under the control of the authorities. The military was headed by Colonel Napier, commander in chief of the district. After marching through most of the streets in the neighborhood of Oldham road, Ancoats, &c., the whole body returned to the Town hall, and dispersed to quarters, with orders, however, to be in readiness in case of need. In the course of the afternoon a notice was put up to the effect that the spinners, machine makers, millwrights, mechanists, printers and dyers, have resolved that they will not resume work until the workpeople signify their intention of wishing to be employed. The following placard has also appeared extensively placarded in the town this afternoon:—

"RUN FOR GOLD!!!

"Labor is suspended! Public credit is shaken!! Labor is worthless!!!

"Run for gold. Every sovereign is now worth 30s.—Paper cannot be cashed. Run, middle class men, tradesmen, oddfellows, sick clubs, to the savings' banks and all banks for gold!

GOLD! GOLD!! GOLD!!!

WIGAN—YESTERDAY.

In this town, at an early hour this morning, thousands of people assembled and proceeded to stop the different factories, which they accomplished. The mob numbered about 3,000, were all armed, and appeared organised. They proceeded towards Hindley in order to prevent the mills there from working, and it is presumed this is a part of the plan adopted by the rioters to go to a different town from that in which they reside.

PRESTON—YESTERDAY.

One of the men fired at on Saturday is since dead, and an inquest will be held on him in the course of this day. Ten altogether were wounded, and 3 others are not expected to recover.

CHURCH, NEAR BLACKBURN—MONDAY.

On Saturday, Acrington, Church, and all the adjacent places, were besieged by Chartist mobs; and, having no protection, the millowners were obliged to comply with their demands—stopping the machinery and turning out all the hands. The print works of Messrs. T. and R. Peel, at Church, were crowded. Yesterday, it was reported a meeting would be held on Bull Hill, the other side of Darwen, and this morning a desperate attack on Blackburn is expected to take place. The authorities have been very active in preparations to resist the mob.

The premises of Foxhill Bank have attracted the mob's attention, and this morning there is not one factory at work. It would be folly to attempt any resistance at the present moment. Meetings have been held in this neighbourhood on Sundays for many weeks. A gentleman, with a requisition from the magistrates, went to Manchester yesterday, but they cannot spare any assistance from that quarter. A mob of from 10 to 15,000 passed along the Acrington road to Blackburn this morning, and they were pouring in from all directions. Blackburn cannot resist this multitude.—Several parties have been seriously injured.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

I have just learned that the military were called out last night, and fired on the mob, several of whom were dangerously wounded, and it is reported two are dead since. This morning, at six o'clock, an immense mob assembled at Ewwood, and turned off the water from the lodge of Messrs. Turner's mill, which will stop their works for at least a week to come. They then proceeded to the mill of T. and R. Eccles, at Lower Darwen, and committed a similar outrage, which will have a like effect. Large parties are parading the streets, and great alarm prevails.

WIGAN—MONDAY.

On Saturday evening, the Wigan troop of the Lancashire yeomanry received orders from the commanding officer (Lord Francis Egerton) to be in readiness to march to Preston the following morning, at six o'clock. On assembling in the street, previous to marching, they were hooted and loudly cursed by a mob of 600 or 700 persons, who were before the Eagle and Child Hotel, opposite which were also the cavalry. On Sunday evening written notices were posted on the walls, in different part of the Scholes, calling a meeting of the operatives, to be held this morning, and calling on all miners to aid and assist their brother operatives against the tyranny of their masters—"the coal lords and cotton lords." The meeting was but scantily attended, not more than 200 or 300 persons being present. The first act of the mob was to stop the machinery at Rosebridge colliery, and compel the workmen to leave work. Further on their march they came to the cotton mill belonging to William Gidlow, Esq., in Ince, which they stopped. The manager of the mill very imprudently threatened to stab any of the mob who came near the premises, and was compelled in consequence to join the mob, and walk in front of them to Hindley, and a man holding each arm. The coal mines of Mr. Gidlow were also stopped, and the men compelled to cease working. A little beyond Hindley, in Leigh Lane, the Wigan portion were joined by that from Westhoughton, Leigh, and the neighborhood, and soon after arrived the great body from Bolton, where they immediately compelled the mill owners to turn out their hands, the mob themselves taking out the plugs from the boilers, and letting off the water. This was about 11 o'clock, and not a constable or officer in the village to protect property. The Rev. H. J. Jenning, rector of Wigan, was sent for early in the morning, as one of the nearest county magistrates, to swear in some special constables, but no other county magistrates arrived until after the mob appeared, but at once endeavoured to effect an entrance into the house in which Mr. Jenning, along with Messrs. Pennington (extensive spinners) were staying. In this unprotected position, it was expected the rioters would commit serious depredations; a messenger was therefore sent by a circuitous route to Wigan, to fetch some of the soldiers stationed in our barracks, a detachment of whom was immediately sent off, and remains there until now.—After plundering most of the provision shops in Hindley, the mob wended its way towards Wigan, stopping at the Bird-in-Hand public house to demand a large quantity of ale, which was given to them without hesitation, for fear of injury. The coal works of James Whaley, Esq., did not escape the notice of the body in their march, and all the men employed at them were compelled to cease working. The mob now began to assume a serious aspect, for weapons were procured from every place they visited. On intimation being given to the magistrates in Wigan of the approach of the rioters, they assembled in the Town hall, and the special constables who had been sworn in also repaired to the same place as the general rendezvous. Every shop was immediately closed, and business ceased for the day. At about twelve o'clock the body came through the Market place, shouting and brandishing their weapons, some being armed with bludgeons, others with hammers, bars of iron, pick handles, and every description of staff likely to inflict a heavy blow. As they marched through the Market place, the mob occasionally halted, crying out in defiance to the policemen; and as they passed the hall, a careful examination of the numbers convinced us that not less than 8,000 strangers were parading our streets; many of them, however, were women and boys. All the factories were visited by the mob, and the plugs taken out of the boilers. Many of the provision dealers were giving away loaves, and a butcher who was closing his shop was compelled to cut up all the the meat he had on hand, which was eagerly devoured in a raw state by those who were fortunate enough to obtain a piece. After walking round the town, they went up the Standishgate, and Wigan lane, to Leyland mill, (Haigh Iron works,) which had ceased working at noon. The coal works of H. Woods, Esq., and those of W. H. Bullock, Esq., were also visited, and the employed compelled to cease work. A portion of them called at the house of Thomas Woodcock, Esq., and after walking round the premises, went away without doing any damage. They also entered the park of A. Halliburton, Esq., at Whitley, but committed no further depredation than trampling down the shrubs and flowers. From here they proceeded to Haigh Hall, the residence of the Earl of Balcarres, where a great quantity of provisions was given to them, and which appeared to have good effect, for the body then marched towards Bolton, over Aspull Moor, without again entering Wigan. Many rough looking fellows, however, still remain in our streets, but there is no appearance of the least disturbance, neither is any to be apprehended, for a proclamation has been posted in the most conspicuous parts of the town, offering £50 reward for the apprehension of any the rioters. We cannot close our notice without extending the meed of praise due to the officers and soldiers of the 72d, whose willingness sufficiently showed that, had occasion required it, we should have received from them important service.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.—The town remains quiet; but part of the special constables will remain on duty during the night.

LATER FROM WIGAN.

LIVERPOOL STANDARD OFFICE, TUESDAY, THREE O'CLOCK.—Since our last edition we have received a further communication from our correspondent, which we regret to say is not of a favorable character. It appears that in the course of the night the same mob which invaded the town yesterday morning returned in small numbers, and about nine o'clock they concentrated in the market place. Appearances being threatening, the authorities called on the two companies of Highlanders, who drove out the mob at the point of the bayonet. They proceeded on the Chorley road, followed by the military for a short distance, to prevent them from returning. The military then proceeded to their quarters; and in the mean time the rioters visited all the mills in their way, and put out the fires from under the boilers of those who were preparing for work. They passed several corn mills, and these they insisted upon continuing at work. When our account left they were on their way to the extensive paper manufactory of Mr. T. B. Crompton, near Farnworth, where, doubtless, they would insist on the hands discontinuing their operations. When the last train left Wigan for Liverpool the beells of the parish church were ringing an alarm. It is said that the mob had returned, and were committing violence upon the property of some of the shopkeepers.

SERIOUS RIOTS AT NEWCASTLE AND NEIGHBOURHOOD.

Verbal intelligence has just been received, though a conductor of the Northern Railway train, that on Monday the strike of the colliers at and near Newcastle upon Tyne had become general, thus showing the extent of the ramifications of the great and lamentable movement amongst the working population. Serious riots had taken place, at Newcastle in particular, where the colliers attacked the jail, and afterwards the residence of one of the magistrates. Every possible means was resorted to suppress these disturbances; but we are yet without information as to the result, or whether any lives were lost.

DUDLEY—MONDAY EVENING.

A report was general in Birmingham this morning that a great meeting was to be held in Dudley this day, and that it was the determination of the magistrates, at all risks, to apprehend O'Neil and other Chartist leaders, who are unquestionably the great obstacles to an amicable arrangement between the master colliers and their men. The rumour led to a general muster of the colliers, and as the place of meeting fixed upon (Russell green) was much more central than Swan Village, West Bromwich, the attendance was very numerous. I should think there were not less than 8,000 to 10,000 persons present. On passing through West Bromwich I learned that although for some weeks past it had been the focus of discontent, there had been few acts of violence, and that not more than about 200 of the working population of that neighbourhood had marched for the meeting at Dudley. The works at the various pits in the vicinity were, however, generally closed; and this morning several of the proprietors had drawn their horses, which had hitherto been at work, up the shafts of their colliery establishments. This looks like a determination to resist the demand of the men, and fully corroborates the statement which I gave you in the *Times* of Saturday last. Both men and masters are determined.

On arriving at Dudley, it was satisfactory to find that the authorities were upon the alert, and that every necessary precaution had been taken to preserve the public peace.

It would appear that these precautionary steps were not altogether unnecessary. This morning, at an early hour, a number of men employed at Lord Ward's open work collieries in this neighbourhood were suddenly surprised by an attack made by some hundreds of the turn out colliers. The men were obliged to fly for their lives. The overlooker was dreadfully cut about the head; one of the men was thrown into the reservoir; another had his arm broken, and all of the unfortunate fellows, who were peaceably and industriously earning their bread, were in one way or other dreadfully maltreated. It is thus, as in Lancashire, that the turn outs, prompted by the Chartists, seize these moments when they know the authorities to be off their guard, to commit acts of personal violence. The organisation amongst certain of the operative classes is complete, and there is little doubt but some influential purses are at command in support of the paid Chartist agitators. Nothing decisive can be accomplished in this neighbourhood until the executive arms the local magistracy with power to disperse the threatened and illegal assemblages which are from day to day held in the mining districts. Another meeting is appointed to be held in this vicinity on Thursday next, and, as a matter of course, business, as to day, will be again suspended, and the middle classes of society, sworn in as special constables, or yeomanry cavalry, are put to very considerable inconvenience.

SPREAD OF THE INSURRECTION INTO YORKSHIRE.

LEEDS MERCURY OFFICE, SATURDAY SIX O'CLOCK, P.M.—As every arrival from the west has represented the Chartist insurrection as not only continuing in all its formidable character in Lancashire, by as even spreading into Yorkshire, our reporter left Leeds by the train at a quarter past ten o'clock this morning, to visit the places on the line of the Manchester and Leeds Railway, between this town and Manchester. It will be seen from this report, which we have just received, and from other information we have acquired, that the turn outs have to day made their appearance at Hebden Bridge, at Mytheimroyd, and at Sowerby Bridge, near Halifax, and that they are systematically and determinedly spreading their course of intimidation, with the view of embracing the whole kingdom.

Sowerby Bridge in the morning wore much the same aspect as Halifax, except that being nearer Todmorden, the riots are a more general and prominent topic of conversation. About noon, however, the people began to manifest more concern and dread of the turn out, in consequence of a rumour that the rioters of Todmorden were within three or four miles of the place.

At Mytholmroyd a number of the rioters from Todmorden arrived early, and tney soon succeeded in gaining great accessions to their ranks. By twelve o'clock every inhabitant of the place was on the look out, both men, women, and children, and by one o'clock every factory and workshop was at a stand, the populace parading the streets in an irregular procession of six, eight, and ten abreast, numbering in the whole from two to three thousand. The rioters not only succeeded in stopping the factories at Mythomroyd, but also every one between that place and Todmorden. They in every case demanded the turn out of the workpeople. Every attempt at non compliance was met by the threat that if the workpeople refused to come out they would reduce the place to ashes. We hear of no material damage done to the property at Mytholmroyd. A great meeting was announced for two o'clock, and large numbers of people were on the road between Todmorden and Mytholmroyd at one o'clock to be present.

Events similar to those of Mytholmroyd have occurred at Hebden bridge, Winters, Cowbridge, Spac Hall, Bank, Calis Mill, Calder Side, and Mytholm Mills, to each of which places a detachment of the rioters proceeded from Todmorden early in the morning; and a grand concentration of all their accessions is talked of, to take place at Mytholmroyd, for making arrangements to penetrate the whole of Yorkshire.

FURTHER MOVEMENTS OF THE RIOTERS.

Our reporter, on his return to Leeds this evening, has received particular and positive information that the mill hands have been turned out at Huddersfield. This information was given to him in the train by a manufacturer who entered the carriage at Cooper bridge, the Huddersfield station, and who declared that he had himself seen the movements of the mob, and that his own mill had been stopped. A railway guard who arrived here at half past 5, brought the information that the turn outs had begun their operations at Huddersfield; but he was told that the party who produced the turn out there went from Leeds!

STOPPAGE OF THE MILLS AT HUDDERSFIELD CONFIRMED.

LEEDS MERCURY OFFICE, SATURDAY, 11 O'CLOCK, P.M.—We learn by gentlemen who have just reached Leeds from Huddersfield, a full confirmation of the facts stated in our fourth edition as to the turn out of all the mill hands in that town. The rioters who invaded this town came from Oldham, not (as had been stated) from Todmorden. They were about 5,000 or 6,000, with many women. They arrived at three o'clock, p.m., and went early to the mill of Messrs. Starkey, Brothers, who, being magistrates, blockaded the gates, and declared that they would read the riot act. The turn outs disregarded these threats, broke open the gates, entered the mill, and turned out every hand. The rioters then proceeded to Mr. Kay's mill, and turned out all hands. At the mill of Mr. William Brook, the magistrate, in North Street, that gentleman made some opposition, but it was altogether fruitless; the mob broke into the mill, burst in the plug of the steam engine boilers, and turned out all the workmen. In fact, the hands were expelled from every mill in the town in the course of the afternoon. A meeting was held, but we do not know the resolutions come to. After the mills had been stopped, the invaders marched through the town, many of them begging, but not committing any acts of authority.

The bulk of the invaders from the cotton districts are thought to have returned home into Lancashire, but it was said that many would attend the meeting of the colliers at Wakefield on Monday.

LEEDS, MONDAY, NOON, AUGUST 15.—Intimitation having reached this place on Saturday afternoon that a body of the turn outs from Ashton under Line, Oldham, Saddleworth, &c., had made a descent upon Huddersfield, and had turned the hands out of all the mills, &c., whilst another section had advanced upon Sowerby bridge and Halifax with the like intent, and these parties were likely to advance upon Dewsbury and Bradford, and join at Leeds, the authorities, civil and military, have been active in making arrangements for the protection of the peace of the borough. Early on Sunday morning a detachment of the 11th, or Prince Albert's Own Hussars, arrived from York Barracks, another detachment having gone forward to Huddersfield; and the Leeds troop of the Yorkshire Hussar Yeomanry were mustered by Captain Upton, and sent off in the evening, to relieve the 11th Hussars at York.

Mr. Beckett, M.P., the Lieutenant Colonel of the Yorkshire Hussars, arrived at Leeds by the evening railway train from London, and immediately gave orders for the Aberford troop of the same regiment.

Last night the magistrates held a conference with his Royal Highness Prince George of Cambridge (who is now commanding his regiment, the 17th Lancers, at Leeds,) with Lieutenant Colonel Beckett, and the other military; and at the termination of the interview, an express was despatched to the commandant of the garrison at Hull for additional troops to be sent into the West Riding, and one troop of the 17th Lancers was ordered to be marched in the night from Leeds to Bradford, to be ready in case of any outbreak in that town.

(From the Liverpool Times of Tuesday.)

LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM MANCHESTER.

We have just received the following gratifying communi cation from our Manchester correspondent:—

MANCHESTER, TUESDAY, NOON.—THE TURN OUT.—As early as four o'clock this morning the special constables mustered in great force, many of them on horseback; large bodies of them were stationed on the principal roads leading to the town—say two or three miles from the town—so that in case any considerable bodies of men made their appearance, who might also refuse to return or to disperse at the call of the constables, immediate notification might be sent to the nearest military post, in order that they might be prevented by force. Happily, however, no such bodies appeared; this, no doubt, arose from the extensive precautions previously taken, and the announcements mode in the adjacent towns and villages that all bodies of men attempting to enter the town would be resisted in such attempts. So that all is peace and quietness, and what is more, likely now to continue. The advic es from Preston this morning are, that all the mills are again at work except one; that one man, wounded on Saturday, is dead, and that two others cannot recover. The opinion is becoming general to day that the mills will, in a few days, be set to work at the old prices. Those of 1839-40 are out of the question. The charter still more so. What is most to be apprehended is, that the colliers will hold out, and thus prevent all descriptions of labour from going on for the want of coal. There has yet been no considerable assemblage of persons near the monument erected to the memory of Henry Hunt, the anticipated great point of attraction. Indeed the authorities would not permit a large body to concentrate in any part the town.

(From the Correspondent of the D. Evening Mail.)

"MANCHESTER, 4, P.M., AUG., 15.—The town has been quiet, comparatively speaking, although great crowds of people are moving about. Up to this time there has been no breach of the peace, and the majority of the 'turn outs' appear sullen and determined. At 1 o'clock there was an alarm, when the troops, police, and special constables were ordered out; it however was found unnecessary to concentrate. Gen. Sir Wm. Warre was in consultation with Sir Chas. Shaw and the Mayor, the result of which was that Col. Hogg was despatched to the head quarters of the 58th, with a note to Col. Firth, countermanding an order previously given to march his regiment to take up a position at the infirmary. The troops and police continue ready to move at a moment's notice. The number of special constables is now considerably over 2,000; they are formed into divisions of 24 each, and are regularly drilled. One of those divisions (the 1st) has been drilled and inspected by Colonel Hogg for two hours this morning, who expressed his surprise at the progress they had made. The outskirts of the town are well guarded—picquets mounted and on foot (principally special constables) are stationed at the different outlets. Feargus O'Connor arrived this morning, by railway, and is staying at the house of the celebrated Dr. Scholfield; he has has not ventured to make his appearance in public, although thousands of Chartists perambulate the streets in expectation of seeing him. The Chartists are to have a tea party and ball at the Carpenters' Hall (a notorious place of assembly), in Charles street. It is rumoured that O'Connor, Scholfield, and several other Chartist leaders are to attend—if so, the lovers of 'something to do,' as it is termed, will most probably be brought in contact.

"The accounts from Staffordshire are very bad. Hanley a small town is in possession of the mob. The Town hall at Stoke, also in Staffordshire, is burned down; the house of —— Allen, Esq., a magistrate, has been entered, his furniture destroyed, wine taken, and a superintendent of police dreadfully beaten at Hanley; police office torn down; the books, bedding, &c., burned in the Market place. They also made an attack on the Court of Requests.

"A very clever sketch of the outpost was taken and executed by Sir Charles Shaw and Captain Sleigh; copies were sent by Sir Charles to the different commanding officers of corps, which will materially tend to improve their knowledge of the 'locale.' Although the mayor and magistrates continue at the Townhall, and issue placards and proclamations, yet their energy has not been such as many consider circumstances required; but probably at a future period an investigation may take place."

Notwithstanding those disastrous events, we anticipate no serious consequences. *The funds have not taken the alarm*; a plain proof that the wealthy and wise, the sound, respectable, and influential body of the people, neither partake of the revolutionary frenzy, nor apprehend its consequences.

The following is an extract from another letter, (with a sight of which we have been favoured,) dated

"Manchester, 16th August, 1842.

"This is the anniversary of the so called 'Manchester massacre' in 1819. The Chartists boasted that on this day they would make such a demonstration of physical force as must overawe the authorities; and the arrival of 'Red Feargus' has added to the fears of the well disposed. The day, however, has passed over tranquility."

(From the Times of Monday.)

About 9 o'clock, and soon after the artillery had entered the railway yard, the marching of Foot Guards, and the cheering and hooting of a large mob announced the approach of more soldiers. Shortly after they came in front of the station, and were received in a manner even worse than the artillery, several of the mob shouting out, 'Don't go and slaughter your starving fellow countrymen,' and groaning. These troops consisted of the 3d battalion of the 1st Regt. of Foot Guards from St. George's Barracks, numbering 700 men, with three waggons laden with ammunition. The mob at this time was very great, the soldiers having been followed from their barracks by several hundred persons.

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