

Patients are requested to be as minute and co-operative as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencement, the symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be speedily packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most Wholesale and Retail Chemists.

London, took place in "Liquorpond-street, near the

ADDRESS OF THE CATHOLIC BISHOPS.—The address agreed to at the meeting of the Roman Catholic bishops has been issued. It bears the signatures of the whole executive. Roman Catholics of Ireland, two or three of whom who were not present having signed it by proxy. These have yet had an opportunity of seeing the address, which is couched in very mild language than was expected, and that the land are now resolved to such a point of opinion on this subject, that the tone of the excitement cause some disappointment. It is not likely, however, that violent speakers throughout the country will find it sufficient cause for their purpose. The opinion of a sufficient extent by the bishops has not yet got to the point of delay having occurred owing to the learned gentleman (Mr. O'Hagan, Q.C.) who was consulted before it was allowed to go abroad. It is proposed measure pretty much along the same lines in which it has been expanded since those who take the Roman Catholic view of things.

The Freeman's Journal of Tuesday morning contains the legal opinion—two columns in length—of Mr. T. B. Russell, on the operation of the constitutional Bill. The case was submitted to counsel on behalf of the archbishop and bishops of the Catholic Church, and if Mr. Russell's interpretation of its provisions he correct, it would make short work with Popery, or, it might be said, the words of the *Freeman*, it would have done the words of the *Catholic* as one would give out a chalice.

PAPAL AGGRESSION.—An address, signed by nearly 100 of the clergy of the united dioceses of Down and Connor, was presented last week to the Archbishop by the Archdeacon of Down, chairman of the meeting at which the address was adopted.

THE IRISH AGITATION.—The agitation in favour of the supremacy of the Pope proceeds against the nation rather than against the Government. Among the many resolutions of the recent assembly at Kells, the most striking ones, and the suggestions made on this occasion, are, among others, that the Irish members shall not be pledged, at the next election, nor until they are appointed any ministry of Lord John Russell; that the Government shall not ally itself with Russell in connection with the Government.

The excitement in the provinces is rapidly increasing, and the recent declarations of the bishops will not tend much to allay it. Meetings are being held in all directions, protesting in the strongest manner against any legislative interference with the Catholic hierarchy, and giving every instance the remarkable that up to the present time none of the Irish grand juries have taken any notice of the Papal aggressions, while many of the grand jury adopted petitions against the removal of the Lieutenantcy, and the centralizing policy of the Government.

THE ASSIZES.—The business of the spring assizes has commenced on all the circuits, but no trial of any public interest has yet taken place. In the trial of Mr. Smith, a magistrate, for attempting to murder his mother, has been again adjourned, and will not take place until next assizes. There are also places where the judges have declined to address the grand jury, they have complained of them on the great diminution.

At the Litrin assizes, on Saturday last, a man named John Moran, was found guilty of attempted robbery on a house, and sentenced to be transported for life.

THIS VICE-ROYALTY.—Petitions against the abolition of the Vice-Royalty have been adopted by several of the grand juries in the present assizes; but on this subject, too, there is no excitement in the public mind. The intended abolition, for the present at least, is shelved.

EXTORTION FROM IRELAND.—Three hundred emigrants, embarked on one day last week from Waterford, for the purpose of military service in America, going on at every port of call, and finding a facility of railway running along the coast, and crowded by emigrants on their way to their native land, Liverpool, thence to take ship for their destination, the Government has decided to send a force to hinder the tide of emigration. The still less on as to whether the tide of emigration has been taken up by those more interested in it.

LORD CLARKE.—The course of events since Sir John's last has, it seems, caused a change in the mind of the Court, and it was announced on Monday evening of last London had, for the first time, been retained at the close of the last year of resigning office of Lord-Lieutenant. The orders for "pick-up," it is said, have been countermanded, according to general belief, his Excellency will remain in the country till the end of the month of June longer. The desire of the Irish government for Protestants to form a Ministry is the reason assigned for the alteration in the earl's intentions.

BOROUGH OF DUNGARVAN.—The *Waterford* says, that the Hon. Mr. Carew has abandoned the contest for the borough of Dungarvan, and that Mr. J. J. Sugrue will have a walk over.

REPRESENTATION OF COUNTY KILKENNY.—Friends of Mr. Sergeant Shoen, a member of the general election, have addressed an active canvasser of the county Kilkenny, Mr. Patrick Welch, one of the defeated candidates at the late election, has addressed the constituents which will vote for him at the new franchise bill upwards of 5,000 electors.

MR. JOHN O'CONNELL.—Mr. John O'Connell comes to the final resolution of withdrawing from Parliament and public life. The universal feeling of indignation expressed by the people of Ireland at the conduct of himself and connections, on the part of Mr. O'Connell's motion, has led to the desirable conclusion, that the Conciliation Committee will also be dissolved. The Conciliation committee (that is to say, Mr. John O'Connell) the above named influential body have given no public advertisement that it has been dissolved, and intend to suspend the meetings until further order.

REFORMATION IN DUBLIN.—On Sunday four persons renounced and abjured the errors of Popery under the spiritual direction of the Rev. Father Scott, and subsequently received the holy communion, in St. Thomas's Church. One of the men was a student for the Romish priestly studies in St. Catharine's College, Tuam, under the auspices of the most Rev. Mr. McHale, and is now a pupil for admission to the Society of the Priests' Association for admission.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

FEARFUL CATASTROPHE IN AMERICA.—Our colleagues have already reported the loss of a steamer off Mississippi under circumstances, and with a fatality, recalling the memorable disaster to the Orion. We extract the following thrilling details from the report sent from the Cincinnati correspondent of the 4th ult. from the Cincinnati correspondent:—"A large steamer, the *Cincinnati*, commanded by Captain Brown, was en route for New Orleans on the night of the 2nd inst., and was in brief all on board during the evening, and up to ten o'clock weather was misty, with indications of a fog; the wind cleared up, and everything was fine and fair. At about six o'clock, the captain, Henry Jones, left the cabin, with the certainty that all was well, and that there was no possibility of danger. But about three o'clock the morning, at a distance of about 150 miles from New Orleans, she struck a 'sawyer,' or snag, immediately commencing filling. The boatmen were ordered to pump, and were drawing out ten fathoms water at the rate of about twenty feet per minute notwithstanding the efforts of the crew. A small boat on a bar, under full head of steam, and with less than ten fathoms, in over fifty feet of water. She went down with a plunge, bow foremost at such an angle that, when the pilot ran to the wheel house near the stern, which was in a horizontal line. After the ship struck the upper works of the boat were crushed, the cabin broke in two, and the chimney passed through the casing and disappeared. The two sides of the cabin floated round and formed a platform drifted together, and those who were clinging to the sides only were saved. When the ship struck the bottom, the estimate given of the number of persons, men, women, and children, made their way to the deck, and were thus saved, but as the warning was short, numbers died perished in their beds, or struggled for life to death at last between decks. The engine room was worked, and the paddles to beat back water, by passing through the continued water. The number lost was estimated at 120 of the cabin passengers (about 120), or over twelve known to have perished; and of the deck crew fifty or sixty but two are known to have been saved. Twenty-one of the crew, deck hands and firemen, were rescued."—*American Paper.*

THE NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE.—A great meeting of the delegates of the National Societies from all parts of the country assembled at the South Sea House on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting a determination to free the trade policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, unanimously agreed to. Another resolution expressing the confidence of the association in the Government, was also passed, and a deputation was nominated to visit on the spot to communicate the terms of the resolution to the Government.

THE PRINTING Machine of the New York

were objectionable. The M.S. codex, No. 4.348

LABOUR IN THE UNITED STATES

THE LAW OF BURIAL.—For some time a memorial has been in course of signature in London in relation to the law of burial. It is now nearly to the present time, received the signatures of upwards of 5,000 clergymen. The memorial, which was addressed to the archbishops and bishops of the provinces of Canterbury and York, will be presented to the consideration of the House of Commons by one of its members who has signed the memorial, has recommended his reverend brethren that, until some alteration in the law has been made, a clergyman should make a public declaration before reading the funeral service, that persons who are disinterred from the church, the following office to be read.—“All ye who have assembled here be witness I do solemnly in the face of Almighty God, declare that I read this burial service over the body because I cannot do so.”

Foreign Arrivals.—THE EXHIBITION.—The arrivals of packages of articles for the great bazaar from abroad are now pouring in from all parts of the continent consigned to the foreign consuls and agents for the foreign governments. The consular authorities of this country have also received included several hundreds of packages from Belgium, and also Prussia and Germany, the Hanseatic ports; and also arrivals from Holland, France, and the Channel Islands, and India, via Southampton, for the East India Company, which have been committed to the custody of the East India House for use under the special privilege granted by the Trustees to the directors for the purpose, with the articles for the great Exhibition.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—Lord Overstone has lately been conversing with Lord Devonport, Mr. W. Russell. Let us hope it will be infused with new blood into the system; will be for some time flagging, will lead to efforts towards forming a gallery that will be the name of “national,”—*Literary Gazette.*

11/11/1964

ABINGDON.

NORTHAMPTON.
SETTING FIRE TO A MILITARY PRISON.—James Watkins, a private in the 15th Regiment of Foot Guards, was charged with feloniously setting fire to a certain district military prison, at Weedon, near Northampton. He had been sentenced by a court-martial to two years' imprisonment, and attempted to destroy himself by setting fire to his cell, but his comrades betrayed the attempt and his own imminent peril.—Baron Alderson sentenced the prisoner, on proof that he had intentionally fired his cell, to ten years' transportation.

ARSON.—Benjamin Eaton, aged 34, described the calendar as a groom, was charged with arson.

walked out of the dock.

A WIFE SHOT BY HER HUSBAND.—William Wagon was charged with shooting at his wife while she was in the act of leaving the room, and was committed to murder. For nearly twenty years the husband had been a respectable character as a shoemaker. His marriage took place about twelve months ago for a short time they lived together comfortably, but the length the wife's conduct betrayed the fact that she was not the real wife. She robbed him of his property, and absconded with it. At last it was ascertained that it appeared that they had resided at Turvy Bedfordshire, and afterwards at Kettering, in Northamptonshire, to which latter place the husband had traced her. He was willing to pardon her and let her go, but she refused to return home; but she could not escape. On Saturday last she was arrested. It was learned that the guilty parties were at daybreak proceeded thither, and perpetrated the crime which he was arraigned.—The landlady of Wagon and Horses testified that he was a respectable man, and in the night in question; another witness (Edward Moss) was the sting of the matter in his request, to that portion of the prisoner where his wife and her paramour lodged, which wife herself happened to enter the passage, and was the prisoner. She turned round, and was immediately snatched up one step back and fired.—It was stated in the morning.

stated in the evidence, that the wound was sustained, and that the woman, though much better, was unable to leave her bed.—Guilty of shooting with intent.—**ROBBERT.**—Joseph Clarke was indicted for robbing five £10 notes, the property of Mr. Preston, deposited as follows: I live near to On Monday, 24th February, 1850, I went to the house of Mr. Preston, and there met myself Proctor. It was about half-past five, and I had a conversation with him about beasts; he said, "Will you let me have the beasts?" I had none. Clarke, the prisoner, came up to me, and Proctor said, "Am I to have the beasts?" I said, "No." He then said, "I have the lot, and my father is an old man, and forfeth his word, and won't let you have them." They asked me if I would step into the room with them to put them together. We all went to the Talbot. Proctor gave me the five £10 notes and said, "I have put them in your hand." He said it was to pay for the beasts, but Clarke's father would not forfeth his word; for, I was to land the money over. I did so. Clarke said that would not do. He said he can't take your money for the beasts, but he will take it for the beasts, and you can have the beasts. He said to me, "It must be your money." I said I had not any to signify about me. He said, "I know what I had got. I said £30. He said, "I would do. I told him I could not part with the money, but he said, 'I will take it for the beasts.' I said I could, I went over to the Talbot and got five £10 notes. When I came out there was in the middle of the road. I told him I had changed the money then. We went to the inn and he said, 'I will take it for the beasts.' I said £50 (eight £5 notes and two sovereigns) in a table. I sat down with Clarke at my right hand and gave Clarke the five £10 notes. Proctor said, 'I will take it for the beasts.' I said, 'I'll order dinner and I will be some with you.' But instead of that he took up the money and went away.

GROSS OUTRAGE.—Joseph Saunders, a young man of respectable exterior, was convicted of having committed a most gross and diabolical outrage on Isabella Lydia Pullen, of Maidenhead, a fifteen years of age, of prepossessing appearance, and the learned judge sentenced him to be transported for the term of his natural life.

ROBBERY OF MONEY.—John Brown, a boy employed at Messrs. Plimmer's flax mill in the O-

CHELSAEBORD.

CHARGE OF WILFUL MURDER.—Millicent, 42, married, an inefficient, motherly-looking woman, attired in deep mourning, was indicted for the wilful murder of Susan Smith-Page, her daughter, by cutting her throat.—The learned counsel in stating the case for the prosecution, said that the prisoner had been arrested upon the present charge at the Lent assizes in 1850, when she was found insane and unfit to plead, and was then found to have been confined in gaol, but having recovered she was placed upon her trial. He then decided the chief question the jury would have to decide was to the state of mind of the prisoner at the time she committed the crime imputed to her. Some witnesses were then examined, from

first evidence it appeared that the prisoner was the
of a labouring man in this town, and that up

character of an affectionate wife and mother. On November, 1939, she was delivered of the child, a girl, and it appeared that shortly after she would be recovered from her illness, but she was overtaken by fever and delirium and despondency. She was frequently heard to exclaim that she did not know how she should be able to live, as her husband had his wages reduced. It appeared that she was unable to get any rest or sleep, and her employment, and this, still further preyed upon her mind. On the morning of the day named in the indictment she went in her night clothes to the kitchen to get a drink of water, and she exclaimed, "I have killed my poor dear babe, and have, I try to kill myself, but I can't." Mr. Cooke said that he happened to be in the room at the time, and that she said, "I can't not true, and she took a glass of water and handed it to him, and he observed blood oozing from her fingers. It appeared that she had been assisting in the abortion, and he observed assistance and proceeded immediately to get a doctor. He found that she had killed the child by thrusting an inverted cork into the vagina and the quite dead, and a razor, with which the doctor had been committed, was lying by the bed. The jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty by reason of insanity.

Donatary with Violence.—John Martin, of Ward Creek, 30, John East, 18, and Charles Smith, 21, labourers, were taken to the county jail with violence, at the house of William Hunt Middleton.—M. Braybrook, an old woman, a nurse, an amusee, and a housekeeper, at Mr. Murrell, who lives at the station. On the night of the 2nd of December, she was in the room, and all the three were fastened up like in cages. She said she heard a noise and sat up in the bed, and about an hour after some one came into the room, and the first noise was a sort of blundering blow. She said she saw a man, and he was called Cranfield and hit my head; he went to the door and called "Mr. Murrell down stairs, and I saw him pay on to him with a great stick on the head, remained in my room a long while, and set out of the stairs and found the door all on fire, with the bureau broken open and the drawers empty. My pudding gone; this apple cake I know to be mine and this brass weight, I believe to be mine. I saw a bottle like Mr. Murrell's. After the prisoner was taken to the county jail, I pulled out of the field's head, and gave the constable, and he said: "I heard Mrs. Braybrook call for me, went on to the landing, and there stood a man with a large blunder in his hand; I went out of the door and said to leave go; I said to Mr. Braybrook's door, and I said to him, "I saw some means he put his finger in my mouth, but it is as hard as I could, and think I may have a mark. Then the cudgel went to work to the door, and the door was open, and I went from my head, and the stairs. The blood was on the stairs, and I saw the door open, and in Mrs. Braybrook's room then I said, "I saw no more of this," and they went down. Then, gave an alarm, and called for assistance. In the morning I missed a mariner's compass, a watch, and some papers, among the rest of a letter, which I have since seen—

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO MURDER.—Isaac Barber, 20, labourer, was indicted for shooting Robert Peetham, at Saffron Walden, with intent murder him or to escape from custody.—Robert Peetham: I am gamekeeper to Lord Braybrook on the night of the 24th of December, I was w my assistants watching the preserves; I heard shots fired in the direction of Pound-wood, a (le after twelve; I went there and saw my o men; I went in the direction of Martin's-wood about 100 yards from it; I heard shots fired in wood, and made towards the spot, with my assistants, Carter, Cox and Kidd; when we got the

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—John Burrows, 32, a Thomas Purkiss, 20, were indicted for robbing with violence, upon David Littlechild.—It appeared that the prosecutor was a wagoner, and that he and the defendant Burrows were going with his wagon to the London-road, near Wood. A boy was driving, and he was asleep in the hinder part of the wagon, when two men jumped from the hedge by the road side, and got into the wagon, and rifled the pockets of the prosecutor, using considerable violence. The prosecutor then commenced the proceedings. The prosecutor positively identified one of the prisoners, and the lad who was driving spoke to the other; and there were circumstances deposed to which tended to establish the guilt of the prisoners. The counsel addressed the jury for the defence, and endeavoured to establish that the witnesses were mistaken in speaking to the identity of the prisoners.—Mr. Jaggard summed up the case very minutely to the jury, and the jury found the prisoners guilty. The court could return a verdict of guilty, but the judge was satisfied that the identity of the prisoners had been established beyond any reasonable doubt.—The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the prisoners were sentenced to be transported for seven years.

OXFORD.

William Gilkes, a publican, was charged with breaking into a dwelling-house, and stealing promissory notes, value £5 each, and gold and silver coin value £20.—The trial occupied a considerable time, and the case rested entirely on circumstantial evidence.—The jury acquitted the prisoner.

CASE OF MURDER.—John Lambson, a man with the wild murder of his wife, Ann Lambson at Wallington, on the 25th of September last. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner and his deceased wife lived together very unapparently and were frequently quarrelling. He had been with her about a twelvemonth ago, and had on several occasions used violent expressions towards her. On the evening of the 25th of September last they were together in a cottage at Wallington, one of the neighbours soon after went to call on her; soon after the prisoner left and never to a house, where he stayed until eight o'clock. At eleven o'clock the same night, the prisoner was observed to go out, and admitted to come to his house, where his wife was either dead or dying. On reaching the spot the wife was discovered in the garden covered with blood, which was flowing from a blow at the back of her head. She was taken into the cottage, and died the following morning. The prisoner was charged with the murder, and committed in the receipt of the writ.

STEALING RAILWAY TICKETS.—Job Beecham charged with stealing three railway tickets property of the North Western Company, atlington. The evidence failed to substantiate charge, and the jury acquitted the prisoner.

THERAPEUTICS.—The history of medicine is by no means flattering to science. It is questionable whether mankind of diseases, their origin and their cure, at the present time, than in the time of Galen. It is certain that diseases are as numerous, and in the aggregate as fatal, as they have produced some new system of artificial theories which the next age has banished; each has boasted

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on tide as only 6d. per wt.—Mr. Parry: Can you get an idea how many of the discharged crew were taken to the Customs-house to answer the question?—Mr. Parry: I think to answer the question answered, and the former I can hardly rule that it should be.—The witness then said he believed there were between twenty a half and thirty. Most servants at present in a jail in London are discharged on condition of finding sureties for their good behaviour for a period of three months. Some of the discharged men were required by the Dock Company, and others were taken into communication with the Board of Customs before they were discharged.—Willi-
am Cairn, deposed that he went with the Customs-house witnesses to the Customs-house on the 10th of October, 1849, by direction of the prisoner, afterwards found four bags of rice, and took them to the office of the prisoner, in Billiter-street. As he went along, he observed there were coffee beans in the bags, and he called the attention of the witness to his attention.—Cross-examined. Witness was paid by the Customs for his loss of time.

had received four sovereigns altogether, which was ten shillings a day. Ten shillings a day was "figure." He was a master carman, but did not keep any horses or carts, and on the day in question he borrowed the truck from a person named Cox. He had been in trouble himself, but would rather not tell what it was about. Upon another occasion he was also locked up in Arbroath police station, but he should decline to state what it was for.—This closed the case for the prosecution.—Mr. Parry made a very energetic address to the jury on behalf of the accused.

dress to the jury on behalf of the prisoner. The jury gave a verdict of Guilty against the prisoner, who was then sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of one indeterminate month, which was reduced to six months by the action of the Board of Prison Commissioners. Judgment was postponed.

PERJURY.—**SARAH DAWN, 25**, was indicted for perjury in the case of **JOHN HOGAN**, charged with the murder of **JOHN HOGAN**, a witness in support of a prosecution preferred by a woman named Parnell against two persons named Edith and George Hopwood for feloniously cutting and wounding her, but upon the trial it was proved that the accusation had been trumped up out of the head of the witness named Hogan, and the present defendant was ordered to be committed by the court to take the trial for perjury. Parnell and Hogan were committed at the last session, and the former was sentenced to the penitentiary for the term of six months. The latter was kept to hard labour for eight months. The evidence in the present case was precisely the same as that which was adduced on the former occasion.—The jury found the prisoner

Guiltily, but recommended her to mercy or probation. The Recorder said that the woman had been led into the transaction by the woman Parnell. — Judgment was postponed. — On the next day the prisoner was brought up for judgment, when the Recorder said that, paying attention to the recommendation of the jury, he was thinking that the prisoner might have been directed into the commission of the offence, he should sentence her to two years' confinement; but for the circumstances he should have transported her for life. — **ROBBERY.**—James Schofield was indicted for stealing ninety-seven sovereigns, the property of William Hawley. The prosecutor stated that he was some, very late in the evening, in the

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opened under a key "taken from her at the time she was arrested," and found it contained a letter which acquainted the woman, and the man was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

CONVICTS.—Timothy O'Shea and Patrick Murphy were indicted for the possession and circulation of counterfeit coin. The facts of the case, which very recently appeared in the police reports—these prisoners, who are Irishmen of the lower class, went about the middle of last month, in a cab, through the city streets, from the market, and requested him to make them a stamping halferoons. The die-thrower, on order, they paid him a deposit, and he then furnished with the paper, and the men were taken to the gaol. The prisoners remained several times to see how the dies were progressing and said they should want one for "sovereigns." He asked if he could get them a note engraved in Irish black-notes. On the 12th of February the two men were brought before the court again, and they were fined £20 each, or else they stay away, when they were taken to the workhouse by Langley and Lund, the detective officers, and the dies found upon them.—The Jury found Guilty, and they were transported for ten years.

EAR-RINGS.—The custom of wearing ear-rings said to have originated in this wise—Oriental among the Hebrews, Arabs, and other nations. The ears of the slaves were bored to signify the obedience of the servant to hearken to the commands of his master. Rings were afterwards used to denote the perpetuity of his bonds, as the slave had his ears bored was a servant for ever. Ear-rings were the badge of slavery. In some times, they mean no more, perhaps, than the persons' progenitors were slaves, or, perhaps, that the persons themselves are the slaves of others and fashion.

THE AREA in front of St. Paul's has been opened to the public.

