Telford's house on the 5th of this month, in the town-land of Mullaghmore; was accompanied by sub-constable Armstrong; when they went to the house they heard a noise of bellows blowing, rapped at the door, and being in disguise as a ragman thought to get admittance; was obliged to force in the door; Margaret M'Keown had a tin can in her possession, and was melting copper in a crucible; Jane Telford was under the bed; found sixteen moulds, a quantity of copper, some brass, and a variety of other articles; the moulds were for pence and halfpence; did not see James Telford that day; but he surrendered himself on the 10th.

Francis Armstrong deposed to the correctness of the preceding evidence; was in the barrack when Jas. Telford came in to surrender himself.

The Judge objected to this evidence, inasmuch as the police had no authority to ask a prisoner any question, the law having appointed magistrates for that purpose, and therefore rejecting any other examinations.

His Lordship in charging the jury regretted that the principal delinquent was not amenable. The elder girl was found blowing the fire, and if that were satisfactory evidence of her having possession of the articles and using then for the purpose stated, you will find her guilty.

The jury having consulted together for a few moments, returned a verdict of guilty against Margaret M'Keown, acquitting the other two prisoners.

Mary Hanlon, for having on 6th July, at Glassdrummond, assaulted and exposed her child to danger. Pleaded guilty. Three calendar months from committal.

BURGLARY.

Jonathan Sloan, burglary at Brackley, at the dwelling-house of Wm. Adams, on the 23d February last. No witness appearing the prisoner was discharged.

FORGERY.

James M'Gee and *John Smith*, uttering a forged note of the Bank of Ireland.

Wm. Francis Short—Lives in Armagh; knows the prisoners at the bar; saw them in his own shop in the month of April; they went up stairs and got some drink, for the payment of which M'Gee gave the note [identified it.] Witness offered it for change at the Northern Bank, and it being refused, informations were granted, and the prisoners arrested.

Guilty. Each to give bail, self in £10 and two sureties in £5, to take their trial at next assizes.

Michael Hogan, stealing tin pans, and in another count charged with receiving same knowing them to have been stolen. Not guilty.

CONSPIRACY.

John Running, Wm. Fox, Owen M'Parland, Patrick Mullen, Edward Rocks, indicted for having on 19th April last, at parish of Armagh unlawfully compelled by threats certain men lawfully employed on the railway. Also indicted for conspiring so to do.

Sir Thos. Staples addressed the jury, stating the nature of the offence, after which the following evidence was tendered—

George Nesbit—Was employed on the railway, with John Stevenson and others; went to work on the 18th, and came to near Castledillon; in the course of the day the five men (traversers) came up to them, and spoke to Stephenson who was ganger; Running said he was sorry it was on his part of the work they had been employed; they went away and returned again, when Running said "We may as well tell you in plain, you shan't strike another blow on the line, and the man who does may look out for himself;" after dinner, witness and his party began work, and the traversers came up again saying they should not work any there; the witness said he expected lodging in the place, and Running spoke up and said they would not get lodging within ten miles, or else the house would be burned; witness and his party went to the station-house, and at night commenced work; next morning they went, with more men, and spread the ballast.

To Mr. Perrin—Is two years in employment of railway company.

His Lordship having inquired if there were any further evidence of violence being used, and it being answered in the negative, he said the first count was not sustained, and he thought that they should submit on the second. The prisoners having submitted, were discharged on their own recognizance and two securities to appear if called on to receive judgment and also to be of the peace. His lordship after admonishing the traversers, ordered their discharge.

Wm. Hueston, Moses Hewit, Robert M'Cully, James Williams, C. Hughes, Wm. Caulfeild, for having on 10th April at Aghacommon, assaulted Richard Welsh, so as to endanger his life; also for common assault; two counts charged them with same offences against Terence M'Murta. Same parties all indicted for riot.

Welsh said he had been returning home at 12 o'clock at night, when he met the traversers who were shouting "to hell with the Pope and the priest." Witness spoke to Hewit, and said, he ought to make the boys have better behaviour, but he replied he could not help them; witness then heard a voice shout "To hell with King William;" Hueston lifted stones, and witness heard stones throwing, but could not say who did it; saw his sister come out of the house, heard a noise immediately after, which caused witness to run up the hill after the boys; was struck with a stone, and subsequently by Moses Hewit and others; saw blood on his clothes; there were three wounds on his person.

Cross-examined by Mr. Girdwood—Was not at a Ribbon Lodge that night; Protestants are frequently beaten there; the men did not molest him when he spoke to them; did not swear informations against Hueston till 14th July; did not hear it stated that he was to be examined as a witness; followed the traversers beyond his own house; cannot swear who threw the stone; saw two of his own party there; did not see Terence M'Murta until he was brought into his house; got three stabs.

Several witnesses were examined for the defence; and their testimony was to the effect that the traversers were assaulted by fellows, one of whom was the prosecutor, Richard Welsh. Not guilty.

Francis Quin and *Patrick Quin* were indicted for an assault, near Armagh, on George Martin, a bailiff, who went to execute a decree, seized some oats and cattle, and who, when drawing away the cattle, was violently assaulted by both persons with sticks, and stones, and the cattle were rescued by prisoners and others from his possession. It appears that Canovan, who obtained the decree against the goods of prisoners, had gone to America, and taken the decree with him. As the warrant could not be proved, the Learned Judge directed the Jury to acquit the prisoners, but told Martin that he might bring a civil action against the prisoners, for any injury he had sustained.

John Neeson, a private soldier of the 9th Regiment of Foot, was discharged, no bills being found against him. He was charged with an assault on Mary, Mooney, a child under the age of 7 years. Discharged.

Catherine Wright, charged with the murder of a male child, was discharged—no bills having been found against her.

The Court rose at 6 o'clock.

Friday, July 20.

The Court sat this morning at half past 9 o'clock, and shortly after, *Mr. Butterfield*, of Newry, was given in charge to the jury for having received a certain quantity of tobacco, stolen from the Queen's stores, in that town. The particulars of the theft have already appeared in our paper, and it is unnecessary to occupy space in repeating them. The prisoner was ably defended by Mr. O'Hagan, and after a patient investigation, the jury returned a verdict of Not Guilty.

FORGERY.

Catherine Cassidy, indicted for uttering a forged note in Keady, knowing it to have been so.

John Elliott examined—Is a shopman in Mr. Caulfeild's employment in Keady, on 23d March saw prisoner come into the shop, and bought a quantity of goods, in payment of which she gave 1s 6d and presented a pound note for the balance to be taken out of; went with the note to Mr. Campbell's and Mr. Sturgeon's which latter sent it back saying it was a bad one, [identified the note;] prisoner gave her name as Mrs. Mallon, which witness wrote on the back of the note; gave the note back to the prisoner, who then went away.

Cross-examined—Knows her husband; his character and the prisoner's is good; knows Mrs. Callaghan; prisoner said she got the note from her; it was going into Mrs. Callaghan's prisoner was arrested; if witness had change he would have taken the note.

James M'Kinstry, Esq., was passing Caulfeild's door at the time, and heard a woman say the note was a forgery; she said prisoner was the person who had it; went for the police, who went into a meal shop, and asked if her husband had not got a note for meal, to which the mealmonger said yes.

Constable Spears deposed to having arrested the prisoner, and found a note in her left hand; she was in Mrs. Callaghan's house.

The Court here interfered, it appearing there was no case to sustain the indictment, and the jury, without leaving the box, returned a verdict of not guilty.

LARCENY.

John Raverty, stealing a basket, bread and bread tray, the property of David Scarlett, of Tynan; a second count charged him with receiving same knowing them to have been stolen.

Letitia Scarlett, examined—On 30th Jan., bought a bread tray, and two loaves of bread which were given to Anne Fane, to bring home; on 6th July saw tray in Mrs. Stitt's, in Tynan; identified the tray and basket.

Anne Fane, deposed to having got the articles from Mrs. Scarlett, on the day named; when going down Kennedy's Hill, a man was coming towards her, and after asking certain questions, he took the articles out of the cart; witness could not identifiy him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Harris—Was robbed on the same day she got the goods; it was moonlight; passed a police barrack but gave no information, although greatly frightened; told Mr. Scarlett to pacify his wife; and the Lord might enable her to pay.

Mrs. Scarlett was recalled and cross-examined by Mr. Harris—On 30th Jan., gave things in charge to the woman; bought tray in Armstrong's; lives opposite police barrack; never gave any information till the articles were found in Mrs. Stitt's; got two half glasses of whiskey and drank them herself; knows Purcell the policeman; might have conversed with him about the basket; might have said her's was a square basket; does not know how long she has the basket in her possession; told the policeman it was a square basket; had not drunk any spirituous liquors that day.

Sarah Stitt—Lives in Tynan; keeps prisoner in her employ: in the month of March had him shovelling oats; got a bread tray from him, put it in her tap-room; on the 6th July Mrs. Scarlett came in and asked a glass of whiskey, and she jumped up and said she was sure it was hers; she went and told the police sergeant who came and she gave it up to him; that tray is the same that was given her by Raverty; prisoner said he found it at the head of the field, and that it was grown over with grass in the basket; one of the men asked whiskey for it, which she would not give; shewed it to several parties and told many others; the prisoner has an excellent character.

The jury without leaving the box returned a verdict of not guilty, and previous to his discharge, the Judge said he thought it justice to the individual to mention that "there had not been the slightest stain on his character.

RECORD COURT.

In consequence of the sudden indisposition of the Lord Chief Baron, who was to have presided in the Record Court, on Thursday, there was no business transacted till after the next day. Henry Baldwin, Esq., Q.C., having been appointed, by the Lord Chancellor, to take the place of the Lord Chief Baron during the remainder of the circuit, took his seat in the Record Court before five o'clock, and proceeded to hear appeals till the hour of adjournment.

Turkington a. Douglas.

There was only one record tried here in which R. Turkington was plaintiff and John Douglas defendant. Mr. Lowry opened the pleadings. The action was one of assumpsit, brought to recover the value of a quantity of lawn, sold and delivered by plaintiff to defendant. The plaintiff undertook to deliver the lawn to defendant within one month from the day on which the contract was entered into, and the defendant undertook to deliver to plaintiff, within said period, a certain quantity of linen yarn at the highest price, during the month, in payment for said cambrick or lawn.—The damages were laid at £200. The defendant pleaded the general issue. It appeared in evidence that plaintiff had delivered the lawn at the time agreed on, but defendant had failed to deliver the yarn as he undertook to do.

The jury found a verdict for plaintiff, £120 damages and 6d. costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C.; Robert Holmes and T. K. Lowry, Esqrs. Agent, Mr. R. Morris.

Counsel for defendant—George Tomb, Q.C.; H. Joy, Q.C., Esqrs. Agent, Mr. John Hazlett.

There were twelve civil bill appeals tried, and in every instance, unless where new evidence was produced, the decision of the Assistant Barrister was confirmed. There were only two appeals which created any interest in Court, the first was that of

Rowan a. Rowan.

This was an ejectmant on the title brought to recover a farm of land situate in Shewish, in this County. The plaintiff, James Rowan claimed as heir at Law of his Father, who died in the year 1831, having by his will devised the lands in question to his second son, the defendant. The will was contested in the Diocesan Court of Armagh, shortly after the death of Testator, and judgment given by Dr. Miller, in favour of the will. On the trial of the ejectment several witnesses were produced for the purpose of proving that Testator at the time he made his will, was competent to do so; and several witnesses were produced and proved that, Testator at the time he made his will was in a state of dotage and incapable of making a will. The hearing of this cause occupied a considerable time, and as several witness were examined on the trial of the appeal, which were not produced at Quarter Sessions, the Judge, reversed the decision of the Court below, observing at the same time, he perfectly concurred in the decision given by the Assistant Barrister, and upon the evidence given below, would have pronounced the same judgment.

Counsel for Appellant—James Whiteside, Esq., Q.C.; Agent, Mr. Barrett. Counsel for Respondent—R. S. Moore, Esq.; Agents, Messrs. J. Quinn, and J. M'Kinstry.

The Guardians of the Poor of the Armagh Union a. Robert Moore.

This was an action of civil bill for the sum of £1 13s, being the amount of a rate for the poor made on 13th February last. The Assistant Barrister pronounced a decree, from which defendant appealed. Defendant resides in Charlemont, in this county, and holds his lands by lease under the Crown at a rack rent, and therefore alleged that he was not as such liable to the payment of any poor-rate, and produced in evidence an opinion given by the present Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Jackson, when Attorney and Solicitor General, in the year 1842, stating that in their opinion Crown Lands were not liable to the payment of poor rate.—On behalf of the guardians it was argued, that as defendant had not appealed to the magistrates against the rate, the decree should be affirmed; and on behalf of the defendant it was argued, that as the Crown Lands were exempt from the payment of poor rate they should not have been included in the valuation. The Judge stated that he felt inclined to affirm the decision of the Assistant Barrister, but would reserve the matter for consideration. It must be admitted that the tenants of the Crown Lands at Charlemont are entitled to some relief. They hold at a rack rent under the Crown, and have been refused the usual allowance of one moiety of the poor rate by their landlords, the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.

Counsel for the Guardians of the poor—R. S. Moore, Esq. Agent, Mr. W. Barker.

Counsel for defendant—Thomas O'Hagan, Esq., Q.C. Agent, Mr. Quin.

Robert Turle, Esq., has returned to this city from London, where he had been during the last few weeks.

Address to the Queen.—The High Sheriff and Grand Jury of this county have resolved to present her Majesty, on her arrival in Ireland, with a loyal address.

The Crops every where in this neighbourhood look very promising. The potatoes still continue healthy and free from any taint.

Melancholy Accident.—On Wednesday, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred at a place called Killeen, a short distance from this city. A young man named Woods, and a few others, among whom was a female, were at work in a quarry, when the bank fell in, killing Woods on the spot and severely bruising the female, who was immediately removed to the county infirmary, where every attention was paid her by the medical gentlemen of that valuable institution. She is still dangerously ill. The others in the quarry were only slightly injured.

Edward Tickle, Esq., Q.C.—As a proof of the superior legal knowledge and ability which govern the decision of our Assistant Barrister, we may state that of twelve appeals to the late Assizes, *only one* was decided against Mr. Tickle, the decision of his court being confirmed in all the others by Mr. Baldwin.

The Suppressed Inquest.—Notwithstanding the coroner having issued a certificate that an inquiry was not necessary, the body of the child was exhumed, and an inquest was holden. The verdict was to the effect that death was caused by a fall over the banister of the infirmary.

New Bere Meal.—We have received a specimen of bere meal, made on the 20th inst., in mills the property of Mr. David W. Irvine, of Portadown. It is we believe the first reported this year, a fact which speaks well for the enterprise and agricultural skill of the proprietor.

Lurgan.—The Weather and the Crops.—For miles around this town the face of the country has a very cheering appearance. The weather for the last few weeks has been favourable to the growing crops, and consequently an early and an abundant harvest is anticipated. The potato crop looks promising, no blight having as yet appeared—July 19.

State of the Lowtherstown Workhouse.—In the house on Saturday, 14th July, 674; since admitted 15, born 1—16; total, 690. Discharged 59, died 1—60; remaining on Saturday, 21st inst., 630. Average cost per week, 11½d.

Fearful Thunder Storm.—On Thursday evening last, this city and neighbourhood were visited by a very severe thunder storm, which lasted for two or three hours, accompanied by deluging showers of rain. The peals of thunder were very loud, crashing, and protracted, and appeared quite near; the lightning, of the sheet kind, very frequent and very low, permeating every where, causing great alarm—nearly the last peal of thunder which sounded as if from the N.E., and quite near, entirely resembled the discharge of Artillery sounding bom, bom, as regular as cannon.—The wind was from the W., chiefly during the day, and the Atmospheric temperature which had been for 10 or 12 days previous at upwards of 80 in the shade, had suddenly fallen to 74° and even 70°. So far thank Providence, no account of damage has reached this place, but, it is the general opinion, that a "thunder-bolt" has fallen somewhere near, in the last awful common like explosion. The Atmosphere cleared up after the storm, at about ten o'clock, and the night was fine, mild, and as clear as moonlight.

Sale of Property at the Commercial Buildings, Dublin.—On Thursday several denominations of property situate in the counties of Leitrim, and Donegal, Sligo, and Fermanagh (part of the estate of Mr. Kernaghan) were submitted to auction by Mr. Bennett, of Dame-street, when the Dromahair Mill, near Lough Gill, in the county Leitrim, was sold to Mr. Alexander Sim, for £2,010. About four acres and a half of land near Enniskillen, with corn store thereon, were knocked down to Edward Duffy, Esq., for £1,020. Some tenements in Ballyshannon were also sold, and the remainder was held over for want of sufficient bidders. Mr. Kernaghan attended the sale, and appeared very much excited, particularly when the Enniskillen property was being sold.—*Saunders of Tuesday.*

At the Summer Commencements of the Dublin University, the degree of L.L.D. was conferred on Mr. William Neilson Hancock, brother to Mr. Hancock, of Lurgan.

FERMANAGH ASSIZES—Thursday, July 12.

Judge Torrens entered the Court at ten o'clock.

Thomas Wilson, Thomas Kerr, and Robert Cathcart were put on their trial for the murder of John Wilson, at Glencunny, on the morning of Sunday, 10th December last, by inflicting divers wounds with a gun, a pistol, and a bayonet, of which wounds he there and then died—Wilson for the murder, and the other two for aiding and assisting.

They all pleaded not guilty.

The following jury, after many challenges, was sworn:—Anthony Kidd, George Beatty, Samuel Mears, Francis Wiley, Robert Dixon, Walter Beatty, John Dixon, William Thompson, William Hamilton, Henry Herbert, George Armstrong, and Robert Forster.

Mr. Peebles, (with Mr. Faussett, agent,) defended Wilson, and Cathcart. Kerr had not any legal assistance.

Mr. Archibald Collum addressed his Lordship and said, he had been spoken to to defend Kerr, but the money (ordered to be returned to the prisoner yesterday) was less than it was thought to have been, and he was, therefore unable to retain counsel.

Judge—Well, Mr. Collum, conduct the case yourself and I shall assist you.

Mr. Collum—I have not got a copy of the informations, my Lord, and am ignorant of the case.

Judge—Oh, you had better take care of Kerr. You can do in matters of detail as well as counsel, and you know counsel on this circuit never unduly press matters. You will hear the substance of the informations in the opening of the case.

Mr. Collum then consented to act.

Mr. Brooke, on the part of the crown, gave the jury a short outline of the case, as it would be proved in evidence. He said he would be most careful, indeed, to avoid stating any thing but what would be proved. He said the three prisoners at the bar stood indicted for the murder of John Wilson, on the 10th December last at Glencunny. Wilson had been a woodranger at Glencunny, in the employ of Lord Enniskillen, and an unmarried man. His family consisted of Margaret Cathcart, a servant maid, Robert Cathcart, a servant man, and a little girl, a natural daughter, 6 or 7 years of age. Thomas Wilson, the prisoner, had been a policeman in London for 10 or 12 years, returned home 6 or 7 months ago, and resided in the house of his father-in-law, (Pierce), distant about 40 perches from the house of deceased. Mr. Brooke described the house (a long country one,) and said that Thomas Wilson resided since his return, in the parlour end, out of which he could not go, or come in, except through the doors in the kitchen, if he did not pass through the front window in the parlour, or a hole in the back window in a bed-room off the parlour.—Thomas Kerr, another of the prisoners, had been in the employment of John Wilson till November, when Robert Cathcart, the third prisoner, entered Wilson's service. About that time a feud existed between the two Wilsons, and they had no intercourse. But between Thomas Kerr, who had left John Wilson's service, and Thomas Wilson, there grew up a great intimacy, and Kerr often slept in prisoner Wilson's house. Kerr had no regular employment, and was often at Thomas Wilson's. On the evening of 10th December Kerr was with Wilson in his parlour and two girls, (sister's-in-law of Thomas Wilson) will prove that they heard the cleaning, or sponging, and charging of fire-arms. They will tell you that no person could come in or go out of doors without being heard, and that Thomas Wilson did go out at a late hour, his wife barring the door after him; but that both he and Kerr were in the parlour in the morning about seven o'clock, and that they must have come in by the window, for they did not get in by the door; and that Wilson could not have been in the house that night or he would have been heard, from a particular cough he had. After that night John Wilson was never seen alive, and was got, a distance off, in deep water, in the Sillies river, with a large flat stone (taken out of his own cow-house,) tied on his belly, secured inside his clothing with a cord taken out of wooden scales in John Wilson's house, and still further secured by a twisted rod or *gad*, and was covered with gun-shot and pistol wounds, stabs, bruises, and blood. John Maguire, who kept a public house, will prove that deceased sent to him for whiskey, and that he went to the house and drank part of it, and that Thomas Kerr and Robert Cathcart, Margaret Cathcart, and John Wilson helped to drink it, and that all these parties, (girl and boys) were there. The girl will tell you that John Wilson was supposed to have money, and a conspiracy had been formed to get it. She, (Margaret Cathcart,) had to go out at 10 o'clock, and found Thomas Wilson standing at the gable, and Kerr afterwards came into the house at 12; that Kerr stretched up, with his back to the fire, and took down her master's gun; and again, at 2 o'clock, Kerr went to Cathcart and said was it not time to bring his master out; and that, on Kerr giving the alarm outside, Cathcart, inside, called to his master, who was in bed, that his corn on the hill was a stealing. John Wilson run out, and soon found that he was deceived, and cried out, "Boys, is this what you are going to do?" Wilson fired at him, another stabbed him, and all came to the house of John Wilson and took out bank notes, which they divided amongst them, and swore Margaret Cathcart to secrecy. Cathcart and Kerr breakfasted with Thomas Wilson, and on Monday came to Enniskillen fair with Wilson and his wife. In the fair, Cathcart was asked by Mrs. Arthur, (sister of the deceased,) "was his master in the fair?" and replied he was, but which he need not tell the jury that he was not. The principal witness was Margaret Cathcart, and she stood in that position that her evidence demanded inquiry and required corroboration. Her evidence would be corroborated. It would be proved that Thomas Wilson had had arms and a peculiar description of small bayonet, which suited to the wounds in John Wilson's body, and that bayonet was missing from the time of the murder till Easter last, when it was got in the rere of Thomas Wilson's house by his little son. Mr. Brooke dwelt upon a great many other particulars, recapitulated many of the stronger points, and ended by feeling assured that the jury would find a verdict, as satisfied by the evidence, &c.

Thomas Davis examined by Mr. Smyly—Had been in the constabulary in December, and was one of a party who had looked for the body of John Wilson. The sillies river runs round the wood at Glencunny; was well acquainted with John Wilson who was woodranger for Lord Enniskillen; knows Thomas Wilson's house, it is eighty to eighty-one perches from John's house. They are both on the same side of the river; knew Thomas, but not so long as John; had heard Thomas was on the London police; was on the 19th December on the river side, and David Johnston and two policemen were on board a boat, and witness assisted them to lift the body of John Wilson into the boat. A large stone was fastened on the belly, which stretched from the chest down; the stone (in court and identified,) was bound down with a buff strap, and writhes or gads of rods. The body had a kind of coat on, and breeches, stockings, land shoes; pockets were turned inside out. Bruises and cuts appeared on the head. There were two or three wounds, and the body was found about the lower corner of the large wood, in water eight or ten feet deep.

Several other witnesses were examined at the conclusion of which

Mr. Peebles made a long speech to evidence, and called some witnesses with the view of proving Margaret Cathcart an improper character, and not worthy of credit on her oath; and that the Pierces, (sisters-in-law,) were moved by malice. Other evidences were called to character of the prisoners. Those who gave Margaret Cathcart a bad general character knew nothing against her, of their own knowledge, and the Pierces were not testified against.

The Judge charged the jury, who returned a verdict of *Guilty against all the prisoners.*

The verdict paralysed the culprits. They appeared confounded and unconscious. Wilson asked the governor of the jail where was his little son? (a fine boy, had first left the front of the dock, and who is, we believe the unhappy man's only child). He soon after returned, when the father appeared frantic, requesting that the boy would be allowed in to him and Mr. Jeffers assisted the poor child into the dock. The father embraced him, and burst, for the first time into, a flood of tears, and exclaimed, in the wildness of anguish and despair, 'Oh! my son, my son; my poor child!' and the boy cried out, 'Oh! my father, my father, will you leave me for ever!' At this scene, every heart in court was affected; the learned judge became pale and pensive on the bench, and covered his manly and dignified face with his hand from a sight which nature shrunk from. Who could have refrained from tears? Few in court did.

Judge—Let the prisoners stand over till Saturday.

They were soon after removed to the county prison, manacled, each grappled by a policeman, and escorted by a strong guard of the 57th regiment.

On Saturday morning, before the Judge entered court, the passages and benches were crowded to excess, from anxiety to see the unfortunate men and hear their sentence.

Thomas Wilson is about 40 years of age, with large prominent eyes, dark hair, a little bald, height about five feet nine inches, smart looking, with something of a military cast. He was dressed in a green frock, striped vest, black stock, and looked rather respectable. Thomas Kerr is a mean looking fellow, about five feet six, having red hair, sallow complexion, countenance heavy and sullen, still more disfigured by an ugly nose, aged about 32. Cathcart is only 22, of slight make, respectable looking for his rank of life; brown hair, good eyes, fair countenance. His whole appearance indicates anything but evil, and his fate is a loud warning to all to shun the appearance of evil, for the way of the transgressor is hard. This unhappy young man has a great impediment in his speech, which made it painful to see him, when agitated, endeavouring to speak.

The judge entered court at ten o'clock, and on the prisoners being put forward, the Clerk of the Crown asked them in the usual form had they anything to say why sentence of death and execution should not be pronounced upon them? Thomas Wilson said he was not guilty. Thomas Kerr said "my Lord, I'll tell now the truth: I was going with the murdered man to his uncle's that night when this man (Thos. Wilson) shot him. I was there, but did not murder him; and Cathcart is as innocent as the child unborn." Robert Cathcart, with difficulty attempted to say "I was not there—I am not guilty."

The Court—Kerr, your evidence cannot be taken now. I had hoped that the time which elapsed since your trial, and the opportunity for reflection thereby given, would have led each of you to give a different answer from that just repeated. You have been tried by a jury of your country, and "guilty" is their verdict, in which I fully concur, and so must every unprejudiced person in court. How fertile are the endeavours of designing men to frustrate the providence of God! You, Thomas Wilson, were seen lurking at your brother's house, and had conspired to bring him out that you, with your accomplices, might wickedly murder him. The first murder after the creation was such as yours, when wicked Cain killed his brother; and, like Abel, your brother's blood cried from the ground. Oh! what is now your state! Your act brought your brother to an untimely end, and you, by the finger of God's providence, stand a convicted criminal at the bar of your country, which is to bring you in a few days to the bar of God. Thomas Kerr, your statement cannot be relied upon, but confirms the opinion of the jury. You are found a companion and an accomplice in this foul murder. Robert Cathcart, you are found associated in the murder and cruel fate of your unhappy master, whom you were bound to protect. In the course of my experience it has not been my lot to preside in a more cold blooded and deliberate murder. Mercy is not to be extended to any of you in this world, and I beseech you to employ the short time you may have yet remaining in constant prayer, so to attain sincere repentance and forgiveness for your sins, through the merits of your Redeemer. (Here his lordship faltered, stretched his trembling hand for the black cap, the large tears rushed from his eyes, and every heart in court appeared to suffer an unusual pang.) The black cap on, he sentenced each of them, in the usual form, to be executed on Thursday, the 9th day of August next, and their bodies to be buried in the precincts of the prison.

FRIDAY, JULY 13.

Judge Torrens entered Court at 10 o'clock.

On the jury being sworn—

Ann Cooke was put on trial for obtaining money under false pretences, from the Rev. Mr. Mathias.

Verdict: Guilty. To be imprisoned for 3 months at hard labour.

Biddy M'Mahon, charged with drowning her child, one day old, at Maguiresbridge.

Verdict: Guilty. To be transprrted for life.

Laurence Mullen, indicted for having inoculated a child with the natural small pox.

Verdict: Not Guilty.

Mary Taylor, for stealing a pair of shoes, soap, &c., the property of William Carleton.—Guilty.

James Taylor, Catherine Taylor, Margaret Taylor, Elizabeth Taylor, were arraigned before for the same offence and pleaded Guilty. They were all sentenced to be transported for 10 years.

James M'Aveeny and Hugh Maguire, for stealing a cow.

After evidence being given, the Judge in charging the jury said,

Gentlemen, there is no case against Maguire, but there is against M'Aveeny, and the jury found accordingly. M'Aveeny, to be transported for 10 years.

John Fay, for stealing a heifer, at Cara, the property of Robert Johnston.

Guilty. To be transported for 10 years.

[Other four men accomplices in the theft of the heifer, were found guilty and transported at the quarter sessions.]

Hugh Flanagan for stealing a cow.—Not Guilty.

James Fyfe, for stealing a pair of shoes.—Guilty. To be imprisoned 3 months and kept to hard labour.

John M'Garregan, for robbing the Lowtherstown workhouse. The prisoner, a boy about 15 years of age, defended himself ably, and called upon his sister as witness for him.—Not Guilty.

Ann Hassard, for stealing a lock, the property of the Rev. B. Brooke. Not Guilty.

Mary Kenny, for strealing 3d, the property of Bessy Gibson, at Lowtherstown. Not guilty.

John Matthews, for stealing 3s 6d the property of Patrick Durnan, at Lowtherstown.—Guilty. To be imprisoned for 3 months, and three times whipped.

Catherine Conolly, for stealing a calf.—Guilty. To be imprisoned 3 months, at hard labour.

John Cleary, selling a coat which was stolen.—Pleaded Guilty. To be imprisoned 3 months at hard labour.

Robert Wright, stealing a saddle—Pleaded Guilty. To be imprisoned 3 months at hard labour.

The road traverses were then disposed of.

RECORD COURT.—Thursday, July 12.

Judge Crampton presided in this court to-day, and disposed of 17 appeals.

FRIDAY.

Only one record was tried. The interesting case, Hurles v. Rankin, for delapidation and injury sustained by the plaintiff in his dwelling, who was the tenant of the defendant, has been postponed.

Graham a. Greer.

The following jury was sworn:—John Gerard Irvine, Esq., Mr. Alexander Beatty, John Crozier, Esq., Mr. James Lunny, Mr. Edward Bussell, Mr. John Elliott, Mr. Robert Story, John Edward Taylor, Esq., Mr. Henry Branden, Mr. Robert Surphlis, Henry M. Richardson, Esq., and Mr. Saml. Clarke.

Mr. Henderson opened the pleadings. The declaration was for delapidation and breach of covenant.—Damages laid at £1,000.

William Graham, Esq., is the heir and assignee of Robert Graham, Esq., of Drumgoon, and Jane Speer, his wife. By Mrs. Graham, her husband became possessed of Desertcreight house and demesne, in Tyrone, which they let to ——— Greer, Esq., under certain covenants. Proof was given that those covenants had been violated and Messrs. James Creden and William Frith estimated the sum necessary to put the whole in proper repair at £409 7s. 7½d., while witness for the defence swore £20 would make the residence a better one than when Mr. Greer got possession. £50 were lodged in court after the trial was fixed for hearing in Fermanagh, and which sum it was contended was excessively liberal, when it was considered that the building was older than the Protestant revolution.

It was relied on for the defence that the building was old; that Mr. Greer year and yearly repaired it; that the house was damaged by the storm in Dec. last after Mr. Greer had given up possession; and that the £50 lodged would more than repair it by a sum of £30. And Mr. Doherty further relied on the jury, that they would not indulge the plaintiff with an unreasonable verdict notwithstanding the influence he possessed in Fermanagh and the *great* influence of his attorney (laughter)—an influence that had been *felt*.

Verdict for the plaintiff £120, in addition to the £50 lodged, and costs.

For the plaintiff—Messrs. Brooke, Sheil, Sproul and Henderson. Agent, Mr. John Collum.

For the defendant—Messrs. Doherty, J. Lowry, and Samuel Johnston. Agents, Messrs. Cranston and Hall.

TYRONE ASSIZES—Saturday, July 14.

The Right Hon. Justice Crampton entered court this day, at three o'clock, and took his seat on the bench.

The commission having been read by Terence T. Dolan, Esq., clerk of the crown, the grand jury was re-sworn, as follows:—

Robert Wm. Lowry, sen., Esq., foreman; Wm. S. Richardson Brady, Wm. L. Conyngham, Samuel Galbraith, J. Ynyr Burges, Thomas Houston, Wm. L. Ogilby, Charles Scott, John Cranston, John Norris, Henry L. Prentice, T. W. D. Humphreys, Francis Ellis, James Crossle, Henry L. St. George, John K. Tener, Esqrs. R. W. Lowry, jun., Esq., High-sheriff; C. C. Davidson, Esq., Sub-sheriff.

His lordship having delivered his charge, the grand jury retired.

Several baronies of the presentments having been fiated, a number of prisoners for trial were arraigned.

Isabella Paul pleaded guilty to an indictment for attempted child murder, in Omagh, on 8th May last.—Sentence deferred.

John Treanor submitted to an indictment for larceny of clothing from the Omagh union workhouse.

The court was adjourned at six o'clock until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, July 16.—Judge Crampton entered the Crown Court at ten o'clock this morning, and took his seat on the bench.

Several prisoners having been arraigned, the following petit jury was empannelled:—

Messrs. Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Dudgeon, William Osborne, Archibald Alexander, John Caldwell, Archibald Warnock, Wm. M'Farland, Samuel Young, Robert White, Richard Lendrum, James Johnston, and James Graham.

John M'Ashee, for having, on the 7th July instant, at Loy, stolen 2s from Samuel Mitchell. Guilty—To be imprisoned six months, with hard labour.

James Burns, for having, on 28th June last, at Ballymagorry, stolen a hat the property of Joseph Robb. The prisoner submitted, and pleaded poverty in extenuation of the offence. To be imprisoned four months, with hard labour.

Patrick M'Kelvey submitted to an indictment for vagrancy, having been presented by the grand jury as a loose idle character. To be transported for seven years in default of finding security for future good behaviour.

Mary Keenan submitted to a similar indictment, and received like sentence.

Anne Sheridan submitted to an indictment for larceny. To be imprisoned two months, and kept to hard labour.

Isabella Paul, who had submitted on Saturday evening to the attempted murder of her infant child, was put forward and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour, suited to her age and sex.

John Trainor, for burglary of clothing from the Omagh workhouse, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and hard labour.

Hugh Carland, for having, on the 28th of June last, at Drumquin, stolen two ewe sheep, and two lambs, the propeyty of Edward and Lanty M'Quaid, of Killyhamilton, county Fermanagh. Guilty—To be imprisoned nine months, with hard labour.

William Wilson and Charles Mayne, for having, on 21st April last, at Newtownstewart, burglariously entered the dwelling-house of James Gallagher, and stolen £14 and upwards; also, for having same in possession.

William Wilson guilty of burglary and felony—Charles Mayne guilty of receiving a portion of the stolen property. Wilson to be transported for ten years—Mayne to be imprisoned six months with hard labour.

Charles M'Anally, for having, on the 5th July inst., at Gortmore, stolen 3s. from William Kilpatrick.—Guilty.—To be imprisoned six months, and kept to hard labour.

James M'Crory, for having assaulted Mary Nugent, at Killyclogher, on 10th July, inst. Guilty—To be imprisoned six months.

The court then adjourned at half-past five o'clock.

Tuesday, July 17—Judge Crampton entered the crown court this morning, at half-past nine o'clock, and took his seat on the bench.

MURDER AT KILMORE.

Charles Monaghan was arraigned for the wilful murder of his child, William Monaghan, aged three years, at Kilmore, on the 16th May last.

The petit jury being about to be sworn, twenty peremptory challenges were made of local jurors, by Mr. Martin, solicitor on part of the prisoner.

The following jury was sworn to try the case:—Messrs. William M'Farland, Richard Lendrum, Arthur Graham, George Cunningham, James Graham, Gerard Bird, James Alexander, Samuel Culberson, James Delap, Robert Warnork, William Love, and Robert Hunter.

Mr. Brooke, Q.C., stated the case to the jury.—The prisoner lived with a farmer named scott, in Mullaghbane, and was a married man, but lived separate from his wife. The child was about three years old, and had been put to nurse by the prisoner with a woman named O'Hara, living in Omagh. The child was afterwards taken away by the prisoner on the 16th May, and was not afterwards seen by any person until found on the 3d of June in the quarry-hole at Kilmore. In a conversation which occurred some time after between the prisoner and a woman named Harrison, the prisoner stated that the child was dead, and that it had died at the house of a woman named Alexander, in Eskragh. He made this statement on the Saturday after the Wednesday on which it had been taken away, and said that the child had died on the previous Tuesday, which naturally excited suspicion in the woman's mind. The evidence to be brought forward was wholly of a circumstantial nature, and it would be for them to say whether it would warrant them in convicting the prisoner of the awful crime with which he was charged.

Mr. Macklin having addressed the court and jury for the defence.

His Lordship then charged the jury at considerable length, recapitulating the evidence and the circumstances of the case with much clearness and precision. He denounced the crime to be one of extraordinary heinousness, but notwithstanding its unnatural character, if the jury conceived that the evidence which they had heard was sufficient to convince them of the prisoner's guilt, they were coerced by their oath to return a verdict accordingly. Circumstances of a peculiar nature connecting the prisoner with the act were naturally relied upon by the crown. It was true that in connection with the improbability of the act, they were to take into consideration the good character attributed to the prisoner by the concurrent testimony of several witnesses, but if they believed that the prisoner had committed this solitary deed of crime, his previous good character should not shield him from its consequences. After a minute detail of the evidence, the jury retired; and, after about half an hour's consultation, returned with a verdict of Guilty.

While the jury were deliberating on Monaghan's case, the following jury was empannelled for the remaining trials:—

Messrs. George Booth, John M'Adam, Jas. Carson, Nathaniel Alcorn, John M. Moran, John Houston, Samuel Dinsmore, Owen M'Aleer, Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Dudgeon, William Osborne, and Archibald Alexander.

John Madden and Chas. Donnell, for having broken the bridewell of Strabane, and escaped on 10th April.

The witness having stated that he had not received the warrant before the prisoners had escaped, the Court immediately directed an acquittal, commenting strongly on the impropriety and irregularity of antedating such an instrument.

CHILD MURDER.

Anne Forbes, for having murdered her female infant child, at Stackerna, on 29th April last, by suffocating it, and afterwards throwing the body into a quarry hole. Guilty.

His lordship directed that the prisoner now convicted and Monaghan should be removed to the gaol until next morning.

The court adjourned at five o'clock.

Wednesday, July 18.—Judge Crampton entered the crown court about half-past nine o'clock this morning, and having taken his seat on the bench,

Charles Monaghan, convicted of the wilful murder of his child, was placed at the bar.

The clerk of the crown having asked the usual question, to which the prisoner made no reply,

His lordship proceeded to pass sentence. He said, Charles Monaghan, you have been convicted by a jury of your countrymen of the fearful crime of murder, and it now becomes my painful office to pass upon you the extreme sentence of the law. The crime which you have committed is at all times fearful in its character, and revolting to humanity, but in your case it becomes peculiarly unnatural. Your victim was your own child, of tender age, against whom you could have had no malice or ill will, but for whom you anticipated the course of nature. The poor infant had the seeds of disease within it—it could not have lived many months, nor would it have been long a burden to you, what then could have induced you to take away its life?—What motive could you have had for the commission of such a fearful and unnatural deed? Was it the sordid desire to save the expense of its burial? I know not. Your motives are known only to yourself and your Maker. But of your guilt no one who heard your trial can for a moment entertain the smallest particle of doubt. You placed the child under the care of a nurse; and under false pretences, on a fatal day—fatal to yourself as well as to your child—you came to the house of Mary O'Hara, took the child from under her protection, brought it to that fearful place, raised your unnatural hand against its life, and flung its murdered body into that silent quarry-hole. Doubtless you thought that your crime was unnoticed, and its traces destroyed; but there is a Providence above us,—an eye that not only sees all but controuls all, rules and governs all, and through the operations of that Providence you stand there to-day. Your own false statements first excited suspicion, and then by the accidental, or I should rather say, casual discovery of the body, a terrible witness was raised up against you. The chain of evidence is so complete as to leave not the slightest doubt of your guilt. No other but you could have committed the deed. Under these circumstances you have been tried, convicted, and your life is now forfeited to the laws of your country. An earthly judge—a poor, sinful mortal like yourself—can only pronounce upon you sentence of ignominious death on the gallows and of shameful burial in unconsecrated ground; but there is another judge who can fix your eternal as well as your mortal destiny, and who has power to "cast both your body and soul into hell." He it is before whom you should dread to appear, for He can consign you to eternal death. But He has not only power to destroy, He has also power to save; and he has bountifully and mercifully promised to save all sinners, even the greatest, who come unto Him in the name of the Lord Jesus Christ. Blessed be God that there is salvation for the greatest sinner, for all who trust in this merciful Saviour. He is "the way, the truth, and the life," and though your sins be heavy as mountains, He can take them all away—though they be red as crimson He can wash them white. I would implore you, then, before you are taken away to be no more seen—for your days are numbered, and they are but few, to use them wisely and well. Turn your thoughts from earth to heaven—turn your mind from this passing world with its toys and vanities—turn your eyes on the Saviour of sinners and He will give you a sure hope—a hope of everlasting salvation. It only now remains for me to pass upon you the sentence of the law, and that sentence is that you, Charles Monaghan, be taken from where you now stand to the place from whence you came, and that you be taken from thence, on Wednesday, the 15th of August next, to the place of common execution—that you be there hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that your body be buried within the precincts of the gaol; and may the Lord God Almighty have mercy on your soul.

The judge having concluded his solemn and impressive charge, the prisoner was immediately removed from the dock. During the delivery of the affecting address and the passing of the fatal sentence, he exhibited the same stolid indifference which marked his demeanour during the trial. Not that he seemed wanting in ordinary intelligence, for his calm and hard-set features were not deficient in the expression of reflective thought; but his aspect was that of a man prepared for any result, as if weary of life and of himself. When the sentence was concluded, he simply bent his head for a moment, passed his hand across his face, and quietly turned away.

Anne Forbes, convicted of the murder of her infant child, was then called forward, and the usual questions having been asked her,

His lordship said her guilt had been established by the verdict of the jury, and its enormity was little short of the guilt of the unfortunate man on whom he had just now been compelled to pronounce the extreme sentence of the law. She also was guilty of the murder of her innocent offspring—the child of her hope, whose life was taken away by the hands of its unnatural mother at the moment of its birth. She had sought thus to hide her shame by destroying her child, but she had brought upon herself greater shame in addition to the sharp stings of conscience. There were circumstances in her case, however, which enabled him to hold out some hope of mercy. The act did not seem to be of that deliberate character which demanded the punishment of death. Doubtless she had been prompted at the moment by some demoniacal agency, when her moral feelings were blunted by the fear of public shame and exposure. Under these circumstances he had directed that sentence of death should be recorded against her—it was in the power of his excellency, the lord lieutenant, to commute this punishment, and he hoped through his recommendation of the case for merciful consideration that it would be commuted into transportation for life.

The prisoner was then removed.

The judge retired from the court soon after, and the assizes terminated at ten o'clock.

KILDALLON GRAVE YARD.

To the Editor of the Armagh Guardian.

Croghan, July 14th, 1849.

Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to the following communications I have received from gentlemen, regarding statements in a letter published by the Rev. Walter Irvine, in the Armagh Guardian of the 9th inst.

William M'Bride, Esq., of Alistra, writes thus—

Rev. Sir,—Having late on yesterday seen in the Armagh Guardian of the 9th inst., a letter from the Rev. Walter Irvine, being an attempted justification of his conduct, and containing many charges against you, in the affair that occurred more than two months ago in Kildallon grave yard, I beg to direct your attention to the letter in question, that you may give it your contradiction, if you consider it merits your attention.

It seems strange, that, after taking two full months to concoct his letter, Mr. Irvine should have omitted so many facts and so colored others as to make you appear to strangers as having no regard for truth. The first occasion on which I had the misfortune to witness Mr. Irvine's outrageous conduct was at a funeral above a year and a-half ago, when there was neither funeral service, nor any idea of having such in the grave-yard, and then his conduct was so passionate, that I had never before witnessed any thing like it, and when you take into account that he was not intoxicated, and that he was in his senses, and besides a clergyman, it is hard to account for it. To this transaction Mr. Irvine never once refers. It was, I believe, in consequence of this that you said you would not have seen him when he called on you, had you not thought he came to apologise.

With respect to the second occurrence, I happily was not there, and knew nothing of it except from report, which is in the main agreeable to your statement.

At the Killeshandra Petty Sessions, I witnessed his intemperate conduct, so did Doctor Martin, who was there as his defender, and also Captain Clifford who accompanied him to the grave yard on the third and last occasion; and I dare say it is still fresh in the minds of these gentlemen that the Stipendiary Magistrate, Mr. M'Cullough, threatened to commit him for his disorderly conduct before the Bench. Respecting the last occurrence I cannot detail the half of his conduct; but as a sample of it, his going through the mob—his encouraging them to shout, and setting an example by shouting himself—his roaring out the word liar on one or two occasions. This is only part of his conduct. To detail it as it occurred would be out of my power. As to whether or not he may be worthy to enter a Christian pulpit, I leave that to be decided by those who have the oversight of his conduct. I hope never again to witness Christianity disgraced, or humanity outraged by such a scene.—Believe me Dear Sir, truly yours, W. C. M'Bride.

Alistragh, Armagh, 13th July, 1849.

To Rev. Mr. Sweeny, Croghan, Killeshandra.

The following is from Mr. H. Faris, of Killeshandra, a gentleman with whom Mr. Irvine is acquainted, and whose veracity I believe he will not question:—

Killeshandra, July 14th, 1849.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—Having seen in the Armagh Guardian of the 9th inst., a letter from the Rev. Walter Irvine, on the subject of the late interments in Kildallon, I beg to direct your attention to it. He insinuates in that letter that the statements made by you and published in some of the Northern papers are untrue.—Now, sir, I have seen the Belfast News-Letter which contained an account of all the then cause as delivered by you at the meeting of the Synod of Armagh and Monaghan, and I hasten to inform you that I have carefully examined that statement, and have no hesitation in saying that it is correct.

I am very sorry to say that several of the statements made by the Rev. Walter Irvine, in his letter are untrue. The first of these I would notice is when he goes on to say "Still most anxious for peace, I sent a member of Mr. Sweeny's congregation to meet him coming with the funeral, to say as Mr. Sweeny's not officiating was no breach of Presbyterian discipline, I would decline if he would, &c." Now, I happen to be the member of your congregation referred to, and I well remember the conversation I had with Mr. Irvine, in order to dissuade him forcing his service on people that did not belong to his church. And I well recollect the words he told me to say to you—they were these, "tell him," said he, "if he gets the corpse laid down on the road that he may preach there, but if he does not I will force my service." I may here state that he forgot to mention in his letter that he said to me he would not only read his service, but that he would raise a clamour to prevent you being heard. He was true to his word; he did force his service, the relatives of the deceased all the while protesting against it, and when you commenced to read a Psalm, he raised a clamour and shouted in a most unbecoming and unchristian manner. He also tells the public that he was not violent or intemperate, and that he was not on the coffin—this statement is untrue, for I saw him on the coffin. He says he said nothing to offend Presbyterians—he told you before the assembled crowd that "you denied the Lord that bought you." I am sure he could say nothing more offensive to Presbyterians than to charge their minister with Arianism.

I must say, in conclusion, that I am really sorry for the sake of our common Protestantism to be compelled, from a sense of justice, to contradict Mr. Irvine.

I really thought that after two months' calm reflection that Mr. Irvine's mind would have come to a proper state, and that he would not have exposed himself as he has.

Rev. Sir if you think it worth your while to reply to contradict his statements, be very charitable towards him, for he is deserving of pity rather than criticism, for the poor man seems to be both weak minded and forgetful. I am, Rev. and dear Sir, yours faithfully, H. Faris.

To Rev Mr. Sweeny.

Mr. Thomas Rothwell, of Derestret thus writes—

Derestret, July 14th, 1849.

Rev. Sir,—I have been greatly astonished at the statements of the Rev. Walter Irvine, contained in a letter published in the Armagh Guardian. I thought no Protestant clergyman would have been capable of denying facts that so many respectable men witnessed. In that letter he states he did not set a foot on the coffin.—Now, Sir, I saw him standing across it, and I heard him charge you with "denying the Lord that bought you," and when you began to speak after being called on by the relatives of the deceased, he roared and shouted in a wild manner. I remain, Rev. Sir, yours truly, Thomas Rothwell.

To Rev. Mr. Sweeny.

William Magee, Esq., of Tully House, thus writes—

Saturday Morning.

My Dear Sir,—We were all astonished to see the following sentence in a letter signed Walter Irvine, in the Armagh Guardian of the 9th inst., regarding my dear mother—"She was aware of the intention to fight for Mr. Sweeny's right over her grave and she entreated them with her dying breath not to do so." This statement is altogether untrue. She anticipated no such occurrence, and never referred to the subject either directly or indirectly. W. Magee.

To Rev. W. Sweeny.

I beg now to call upon Mr. Irvine to give the author of the following note:—"I write to tell you that both the Romanists and the Presbyterians are determined and preparing to go out in large force to-morrow, to support Mr. Sweeny." This is not true. We did not expect any collision, nor were there any persons armed but the partisans of Mr. Irvine. The constabulary took a stone hammer from one of them. The Roman Catholics attended the funeral but not as partisans—the deceased lady was respected and beloved by all. It was not necessary for the Roman Catholics to contend for such a right as we were seeking, because I understand that it was never refused them in this neighbourhood—or at least it has not been latterly. The people of Ballyconnell and Killeshandra can attest the truth of this. Mark this, Presbyterians of Ulster!! The following was the language I used in my address, which after all the shouting and opposition, was listened to with marked attention, and without the slightest interruption—"My Protestant brethren, my Roman Catholic country-men, and my Presbyterian people, &c." On this occasion we acted as we were directed by the Killeshandra Bench of Magistrates before whom we had summoned Mr. Irvine, on the preceding day. On that occasion one of the magistrates stated that he had the impression there was another act besides Lord Plunket's that entitled me by showing I was a Presbyterian clergyman, to officiate in a parish grave-yard. This was also the opinion of a lawyer present, and yet it is represented as my opinion, and mine *only*—it was my impression, but it was also the opinion of those gentlemen. Mr. Irvine seems to be greatly afraid of Popery getting into the grave-yard. I wish he and his brethren were as strenuous to keep it out of the church. What will honest men think now of the pietism that led this man of zeal to talk of the *holy commandment*, and at the same time to make an attack on a person of Dr. Cooke's eminence? He says it was the uniform practice for Presbyterians enterring in that grave-yard to have the funeral service of his church. To this I simply say—no! He represents his tale (as he properly calls it) an unvarnished one, which is true in one sense, but all who have read it, and compared it with the evidence I have adduced, will see that it is not unvarnished in another and more important sense. To me it is an exceedingly unpleasant duty to expose any christian minister in the light in which Mr. Irvine now stands, but his own rashness left me no alternative. Mr. Irvine is a man of warm temperament, and I do think, he was so carried away by passion, that he was not aware of what he said or did. Anger is a short madness.—I am, Sir, very faithfully yours,

W. Sweeny.

To the Editor of the Armagh Guardian.

Sir—The great similarity that presents itself in the growth of potatoes this year, compared with 1847, impresses me strongly with the idea that immature potatoes are the best adopted for seed. The seed of both years was from plants killed in the vigour of growth, and I find that the "sets" this year are at the present moment nearly as perfect as when planted; the same was the case in 1847. Now, I would suggest a simple experiment—that is, to carefully preserve (by first greening them in the sun) all small potatoes from any that may be now a digging—such seed I am convinced would resist disease better than those allowed to fully ripen in the ground.

Your oblided servant,
A Farmer.

Armagh, 23rd July, 1849.

Bankrupts.—William Hollard Furlonge and Matthew Shiel, both of Coal Island, in the county of Tyrone, in Ireland, merchants, dealers and chapmen, trading under the style and firm of "Furlonge and Shield," and carrying on the trade or business, and known by the name of the "Hibernian Chemical Works," to surrender on Friday, the 27th day of July inst., and on Tuesday, the 28th day of August next.

Married

In Lurgan Church, on Sunday, the 15th inst., by the Rev. W. P. Oulton, Mrs. Beatty, to Mr. A. Stanfield, Merchant, both of Lurgan.

July 17, at Belfast, by the Rev. Mr. Knox, Mr. Joseph Eaton, of Trillic, co. Tyrone, to Ellen, second daughter of the late Samuel Wilson, Esq., of Belfast.

July 10, at Clough church, by the Rev. V. D. Christian, George Washington Bell, Esq., of Killinure House, county Cavan, to Margaret second daughter of the late William Syme, Esq., of Perth, Scotland.

Births.

At Vicar's Hill, on Wednesday, 18th July, Mrs. George Allen of a daughter.

July 18th, at Newry, the Lady of Henry Nelmes, Esq., of a daughter.

On 16th inst., at Enniskillen, the wife of the Rev. Mark Whittaker, Rector of Boho, of a son.

July 15, at Killea Rectory, Diocese of Raphoe, the lady of the Rev. Gage Ball, of a daughter.

At Castledawson, on the 11th July, Mrs. John Milligan, of a son.

Died

On board the "Eliza Morrison," on her passage to Quebec, on the 2d June last, Jemima, the beloved wife of the Rev. James Mawhiney, and daughter of Alexander King, Esq., of Monaghan.

At New York, on 27th May last, Fanny, relict of the late Mr. Richard Ellis, Court-house keeper, of Monaghan.

On 16th inst., Mrs. Lanktree, wife of the Rev. Matthew Lanktree, of cholera. On the morning of her husband's funeral, she was in good health; but when her children returned from his interment, some hours after, she was insensible, and died immediately after.

July 15, at Byfeld House, Barnes, near London, Anne, the fourth daughter of the late Robert Lindesay, Esq., of Loughry, co. Tyrone.

July 12, at Ballyconnell, in the 31st year of his age, Dr. James Sturdy, of Belturbet.

On 11th inst., Mr. James Lowry, of Enniskillen, saddler, aged 26.

On 16th inst., at Oakfield, near Enniskillen, Mr. James Montgomery.

On 14th inst., at Drumcaw, near Lisnaskea, Margery, wife of Edward Russell, Esq., aged 48 years.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO BELFAST.

Gentlemen visiting Belfast, on this occasion, are respectfully informed, that they can be supplied with very superior

SHIRTS, HATS, NECK-TIES, &c.,

A Large Assortment to hand this day of Evening Ties, Gloves, &c.
Dress Shirts, &c. ready for use.
Regatta Shirts, in new patterns.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE SALE OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

PHILLIPS,

18, Castle-Place, (opposite the Donegall Arms,) Belfast.
(Sole Agent for the Nautilus Life Preserver.)

July 9, 1849.

NAILS.

For Sale, by Advertiser, at under noted Prices.

Cut Clasp Nails, 1½ to 4 inches, 12s 3d to 14s 6d per Cwt.
,, Floor Brads, 2¼ to 2¾ inches, 10s 3d per Cwt.
,, Lath (Malleable Iron,) 1 inch 13s per Cwt.
,, Joiners' Brads, 1 to 1¾ inches, 18s 8d to 25s per Cwt.
,, Shoe Bills and Tip Nails, 16s to 20s per Cwt.
,, Fine Tacks, 2d to 3d per M.
,, Brass Bills, 1s per lb.

Wrought, Rose, Slating, Tobacco, and Sugar Nails, per M, 4d, 1s 2d; 6d, 1s 5d; 8d, 1s 9d; 10d, 2s 1d; 12d, 2s 6d; 20d, 3s 6d; 30d, 4s 6d, &c.

Orders from the country, with reference, promptly executed.

J. TORBITT, Jun.,
27, Barrack-Street, Belfast, a few doors below the Distillery.

COUNTY OF ARMAGH,
TO WIT.

In order to afford the Inhabitants of the County of Armagh an opportunity of expressing, in a suitable manner, their feelings of Loyalty and Attachment to the QUEEN, on the occasion of her Majesty's contemplated Visit to Ireland, I hereby request a MEETING of the COUNTY, at the COURT-HOUSE, Armagh, on TUESDAY, the 31st day of JULY instant, at the hour of TWO o'Clock, Noon, for the purpose stated.

R. B. BLACKISTON HOUSTON, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Armagh, 23d July, 1849.

Markets.

ARMAGH, July 21.—Grain, &c.—Wheat, white from 9s 9d to 10s 6d per cwt; red, 8s 6d to 10s 0d per cwt; oats, 11d to 1s per stone; barley, 9½d to 10d per stone; oatmeal, 10s 6d to 11s 0d per cwt; flour, 1st, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; 2d, 12s 0d to 12s 6d; 3d, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; 4th, 7s 0d to 8s 0d per cwt; bran, 4s 6d to 5s 0d per cwt. Provisions.—Pork, 43s 0d to 44s 0d per cwt; bacon, 7d to 8d per lb.; beef, 3d to 6d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 6d per lb.; butter, fresh, 6½d to 7d per lb.; bread, 1½d per lb.; eggs, 5½d to 6d per dozen. Vegetables.—Potatoes, 6d ℔ stone; turnips, 2½d ℔ stone; carrots, 3d ℔ stone.—Fowl.—Geese, 1s 6d to 2s 0d each; turkeys, 2s 0d to 2s 6d each; ducks, 0s 8d to 1s 00d each; hens, 8d to 10d each; chickens, 3d to 5d each. Flax.—Fine mill, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; 2d, 7s 0d to 8s 6d; 3d, 6s 0d to 7s 0d; hand-scutched, 1st, 6s 0d to 6s 6d; 2d, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; 3d, 4s 6d per stone. Tallow, 4s 0d to 4s 6d per stone. Hay, 1s 2d to 1s 6d per cwt. Straw, 7d to 8d per cwt. Indian Meal, 8s 6d to 9s 6d per cwt; yellow, 8s 6d to 9s 0d per cwt.

Caledon Mills. July 21.—First flour, 15s 0d per cwt.; second do, 13s 6d; third do, 12s 0d; fourth do, 9s 0d; wheatmeal, 13s 0d per cwt.; oatmeal, 13s 0d per cwt; bran, 5s 6d per cwt.; seeds, 4s 0d.

Lurgan, Thursday, July 19.—Wheat, none; barley, 7s to 7s 6d per cwt; oats, 7s to 7s 3d per do.; oatmeal, 12s to 12s 6d per do.; new potatoes, 4d to 6d per stone; beef, 4d to 6d per lb.; mutton, 5d to 6d per do.; butter, 5½d to 7d per do.; bacon, 3½d to 5d per do.; hens, 1s 8d to 2s per pair; ducks, 10d to 1s per do.; chickens, 1s to 1s 2d per do.; eggs, 5d to 6d per dozen.

Belfast, Thursday, July 19, 1849.—The Corn trade here continues inactive and dull, and lower prices, for most articles, have to be submitted to. Foreign Wheat a shade easier. American Flour 6d per barrel lower. Indian Corn and Meal in pretty fair demand—yellow 5s per ton lower; white maintains fair quotations. At May's Market yesterday—Wheat and Oats steady, Oatmeal 3d to 4d per cwt. lower. Provisions, Bacon, and Hams firm, and Butter a shade easier.—Guano—Sales nearly over. The following are the quotations:—Wheat—Irish, white, 10s to 10s 6d per cwt.; ditto, red, 9s 6d to 10s per cwt.; foreign, £9 to £11 per ton. Oats—Irish, potato, 7s to 7s 8d; do., Poland, 6s 9d to 7s 3d per cwt.; foreign, £6 10s to £6 15s. Barley—Irish malting, 8s to 8s 3d per cwt.; ditto, grinding, 7s 6d to 8s 9d. Beans—Irish, nominal. Oatmeal—Irish, 11s 9d to 12s 4d per cwt. Flour—firsts, 15s to 15s 3d; seconds, 13s to 13s 9d; thirds, 10s to 11s 6d; fourths, 8s to 9s per 112 lbs.; American, 24s 6d to 25s 6d per barrel. Bran—Scotch, £4 5s to £4 7s 6d per ton; Irish, £5 to £6 10s per ton. Indian Corn—Yellow, £8 to £8 2s 6d per ton; white, £8 5s to £8 10s per ton, as in quality. Indian Meal—In bags, yellow, £8 10s to £8 12s 6d; white, £9 to £9 10s; white, 16s 9d to 17s; yellow, 16s 9d to 17s per brl. *Provisions, etc.*—Pigs—37s to 44s per 120lbs. Bacon—Irish, 46s to 54s; American, 26s to 46s per 112 lbs. Hams—Irish, 47s to 77s 6d; American, 35s to 50s. Butter—Per 112 lbs.—Crocks, 5½d; firkins, 9½d per lb. Guano—Peruvian, £10 10s to £11; Ichaboe, £8 to £8 5s; other qualities, £6 to £6 15s.

THOMAS M. SHARP,
General Commission Agent, 17, Donegall-street.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Friday, July 20.—We have had a good deal of showery weather the last day or two. Our market to-day was very quiet; and we do not note any material change in any article except Indian Corn, which steadily declines in price—the reduction since this day week has been 2s to 3s per qr. The demand for flour is steady, but not brisk. There is not any change in price; but the supplies are scarcely equal to the consumption; and stocks are very low. We have had two cargoes containing over 2,000 sacks from France this week.

White Wheat	27s 0d to 28s 0d	Old Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Red ditto	26s 0d to 27s 0d	Oatmeal	13s 0d to 14s 0d
Barley	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Second Flour	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Bere	00s 0d to 00s 0d	Indian Corn, per	
Oats	13s 0d to 14s 0d	480 lb.	32s 0d to 36s 0d

DUBLIN WEEKLY MARKET NOTE—WEEK ENDING JULY 20.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	Average s. d.
118 Wheat, ℔ barrel 20 stone	23 6	27 0	24 9
374 Oats, do. 14 do.	13 6	14 6	13 10
— Bere, do.	0 0	0 0	0 0
— Barley, do. 16	00 0	00 0	00 0
— Oatmeal do. 8 do.	00 0	00 0	00 0

London Corn-Exchange, July 20.—We had a thunder storm yesterday, with some quantity of rain, and the weather appears broken. English wheat sold more readily at Monday's prices. Foreign was held with more firmness, and had a better sale than on Wednesday. Floating cargoes held at late rates, which checked business. Importers of Indian corn resist further decline, but some quantity of distant cargoes would have changed hands at rather less money. Barley had a fair sale, but prices have receded 1s per quarter. Rye is in less favour. Malt, peas, and beans unchanged in value. Oats 6d to 1s. cheaper, and go off more rapidly.

Liverpool Corn-Exchange, July 20.—The arrivals since Tuesday consists of 6,720 quarters wheat, 1,043 quarters malt, 1,220 quarters oats, 1,265 quarters beans, 531 qrs. peas, 20,673 quarters Indian corn, 757 barrels corn meal, 200 loads oatmeal, 880 sacks and 18,378 barrels of flour. 9,462 quarters of Indian corn, 1,376 barrels of corn meal, 784 loads of oatmeal, and 851 barrels of flour, have been shipped to Ireland. The trade has been inactive, and, in the little business transacted, full prices have hardly been maintained for any article. At this day's market there was only a moderate demand for wheat, and a decline of 1d. per bushel was, in some cases, submitted to. There was a fair retail sale for oats at full prices. Barley, beans, and peas were unaltered. Indian corn was 6d. per quarter lower, with only a limited inquiry. The best barrel flour was held at 25s., but inferior and slightly heated parcels were offered lower. Irish sack flour maintained the rates of Tuesday, but the sale was slow.

An Ancient Goose.—On Sunday week, Mr. W. Turnill, of Braceborough, Yorkshire, experienced a loss of a singular nature—no less than the death of a favourite goose, which has been on the premises at Braceborough for 60 years, and prior to that had been in the possession of Mr. John Smith, of Deeping St. James, for 40 years. The bird was consequently 100 years old at his demise. Mr. Turnill intends having the skin stuffed.

Judge Perrin retires from the bench on his full salary, after the conclusion of his present circuit.—The Attorney-General will succeed his lordship in the Queen's Bench.

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