

ndcock, Alderman G. s, Sir John K. James, Queen's College, Cork; in-Jameson, Sir John 'ower, D.L.; Vincent ane, John F. Maguire, Sir Philip Crampton, homas Esmonde, B.-; Dublin; Sir Wm. M. ir John Cusson, John r. O'Grady, Sir John Leatignae, s, was received with pleasure of being before that gentleman the noble duke conclu- u in favor of a suitable

Baron Greene left Limerick last evening for Killarney, and will open the commission at Tralee on Tuesday morning. The City Grand Jury, with the sanction of the learned Judge, raised the salaries of the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains of the City gaol from 40l. to 50l. each, and the salary of Dr. Gelston, medical officer of the prison, 40l. to 50l. A circular from the Treasury Chambers, London, received at the Limerick Custom House, notifies that Soap imported from Ireland to England and Scotland is duty free. The Irish and Scotch distillers have again advanced the price of whiskey 2d. per gallon. On Friday night there was great rejoicing at Caherguillamore, to celebrate the event of Lord Guillemore attaining his majority. There was a large fire erected which contained 30 loads of turf, and several tar barrels were lighted throughout the extensive demesne. Large poles were also blazing, constructed in a novel fashion, bored through the centre and tar, &c. poured into the vacuum. The glare produced by those lights had a magnificent effect on the picturesque scenery around, which for beauty cannot be surpassed. Over 1500 persons assembled on the occasion, to manifest their respect for the young peer, who is greatly esteemed for his generous and truly noble qualities. The Viscountess Guillemore, Hon. Mrs. O'Grady, Miss Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Low, &c. mingled in the happy assembly, and remained for some time to enjoy the music and dancing while loud cheers for Lord Guillemore "good health and long life to him" echoed through the demesne. The Hon. Miss O'Grady, with a grace and condescension, which does honour and proves how dearly she is attached to her country, danced with one of the peasantry an Irish jig in a style that would do credit to the most initiated in that dance, and at the termination was hailed by a real Irish cheer which came from the hearts of all present, and fervent were the blessings given to her. The dancing was kept up by the tenantry and their dependants to a late hour on Saturday morning, and refreshments were plentifully supplied. Mr. Alexander Kirkwood has arrived in Limerick from Canada, specially deputed under commission of the Earl of Elgin, Governor-General, to obtain information of the growth and manufacture of flax in this country, and to afford information to intending emigrants as to similar operations in the above quarter. Mr. Smith, of Ballinacree, Cork, has commenced pulling his flax crop of 70 acres in that district. He has erected there a scutching mill, which is at full work. At a meeting of the managing committee of the Cork Savingsbank to consider the clauses of the bill before Parliament on the subject of savings banks, a general feeling of dissatisfaction was expressed at those clauses imposing responsibility on trustees. St. Swithen, in the calendar a formidable personage to nervous or superstitious people, came down last evening with his mantle dripping wet, to revive the portentous old story of "forty days rain" so much to be deprecated at this season, when his antecedents have given moisture quite enough for all useful purposes. Seventeen loads of excellent new Potatoes at market this day, and sold at 9d. to 10d. per stone. The crops in Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, Clare and Galway, never presented a healthier or a more promising appearance. The potato fields appear very flourishing, and no authenticated case of disease has yet presented itself, and should it so continue to the close of harvest, it will prove the most abundant crop that has been known in this country for many years. It is proposed to widen Carlisle Bridge, Dublin, and to erect a testimonial to Mr. Dargan thereon. At the fair of Hospital on Monday a strong party of Constabulary, under J. Caulfield, Esq. Esq. S.I. was in attendance, and kept up a constant patrol through the fair, thro' which precaution rioting was prevented, and the light-fingered gentry disappointed of their prey. The best Dutch butter in London market is 94s., being 30s. over the price of this time last year. Limerick butter is much in demand by country customers. The Poor Law Clerks of the County of Clare have petitioned Parliament for better payment and pensioning of their class; a succession of Acts of Parliament having so much increased their labour—the remuneration for which depends principally upon the uncertain and vacillating votes of a Board of Guardians. In Ennis workhouse, 1934 paupers; average weekly cost, 114d. In Scariff workhouse 1075 paupers; average weekly cost of each, 124d. In Tuilla workhouse, 962 paupers; average weekly cost, 114d. Captain Hilliard appointed Military Secretary to Sir Edward Blakeney, has been in Dublin and assumed office. The officers mess-house, Linen Hall barracks, Dublin, was burnt down last night. General Boyle Travers, formerly of the 56th Regt. whose obituary we record, entered the Army the 31st July, 1790, got his Lieutenantcy, Company, and Majority in about two years, and attained the rank of General 23d Nov. 1811. There is no active service appended to his career. Distribution of the troops encamped at Chobham on the last day previously to their separation.—Under Arms—354 officers, 357 sergeants, 173 drummers and trumpeters, and 6547 rank and file. On duty in camp—62 officers, 166 sergeants, 12 drummers and trumpeters and 1522 rank and file. Sick—7 officers, 183 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, and 57 convalescent. Absent—47 with leave, 21 without leave. 43 prisoners. Horses—1517 effective, 101 sick. 24 guns. Total of all ranks 9491. The corps newly arrived at Chobham camp are the Blues, Scots Greys, 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 2 Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream, do., 2nd Scots Fusilier do., 7th Fusiliers, 18th, and 25th, 79th Highlanders, 88th or Rangers, and 97th Regt. Lt.-Col. Dupuis will command the Artillery, consisting of one troop of Royal Horse Brigade and three field batteries, at Chobham. Col. Thornton of the Grenadier Guards, will command the brigade of Foot Guards. Major-General Sir Richard England will command the first brigade of Infantry, consisting of the 7th, 19th and 35th; and Col. Lockyer, of the 97th, will command the 2d brigade, consisting of the 79th, 88th and 97th. The Carabineers were the best mounted corps at Chobham camp. The 95th has left Chobham camp for Weedon. The late Colonel Browne, R.E., was interred with military honors at Plymouth. The deceased served only at Valchersh. He had been 45 years on full pay, having received his commission, as second lieutenant on the 1st Feb. 1808, captain 21st July, 1818, and regimental colonel on the 10th January, 1837. The Royal Humane Society, at its half-yearly general meeting on Wednesday last awarded silver medals to Capt. O'Rierson, 15th Regt. who saved a boy who had fallen through the ice at Mullingar, and to Lieut. Davies, 3d West, who saved private George M'Donald, who had fallen into the river at Jamaica. The Earl of Lucan has appointed Spenser Lindsay, Esq., junior, Lieutenant Colonel of the South Mayo Militia, vice Crown deceased. The Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Longford Militia is vacant by the death of Sir George R. Featherstone, Bart. formerly M.P. for that county. Thursday last the Commissioners sold in Dublin the estate of Wm. E. Ellis, at Kilerca, county Cork, for 1875l. to James D. Lyons: the interest of

LIMERICK ASSIZES. CAPITAL SENTENCE AND EXECUTION, ANTICIPATED BY SUICIDE. CORONER'S INQUEST—THURSDAY, JULY 14. This morning, the convict John Mulligan, found guilty last evening, of the murder of his child, committed suicide by hanging himself from an iron railing of a staircase in the county gaol, by means of his own pocket handkerchief, and a short thin hempen line.—Though aware of the fact Baron Greene went through the form of having him called up for judgment, at the sitting of the Court this day. Mr. Woodburne, governor of the county gaol, informed His Lordship of the unforeseen occurrence. Sir Matthew Barrington, Crown Solicitor, asked if the Court would give any directions respecting the holding of an inquest? Baron Greene—of course the Coroner will use his best exertions to ascertain why the unfortunate man was (I will not say permitted) enabled to commit suicide, and ascertain where the blame lies. His Lordship then directed an entry to be made in the crown book as follows:—"John Mulligan, convicted of the murder of his child, having been called upon for judgment, at the gaol having stated that he was dead, and died by his own hand, let an inquest be immediately held on the body, and let the finding of the coroner's jury be returned to the Clerk of the Crown, and entered on the crown book." Thomas Costelloe, Esq. Coroner, was sent for, and received instructions to hold the inquest forthwith. The Coroner accordingly proceeded to the County gaol, with Sir Matthew Barrington, Counsellors de Moleyns and O'Hea, the High Sheriff, and the following Jury was sworn:— William Purcell, James Marshall, Edmund Ryan, Michael M'Namara, Michael Browne, Andrew Mann, Joseph Lambert, John S. Pilon, Robert J. Unthann, William Letchford, John Minter, Edward Kane, David Johnson, George M. Spong, Patrick Kelly, John Thomas Sheehy, Walter Bentley. The jury then proceeded to view the body, which lay extended on the flagway on the first story near the corridor, in one of the wings of the prison (class 3) set apart for prisoners convicted of felony. The features were distorted and the mark of the rope around the neck quite apparent, the skin being discoloured and abraded, the flesh nearly cut. Sir Matthew Barrington, Bart. was the first witness examined by Mr. de Moleyns. I am the Crown Solicitor of the Munster circuit; I prosecuted John Mulligan, on the part of the Crown, for the murder of his child, a boy under two years; the trial commenced at ten o'clock on Wednesday, the 13th July; it occupied the entire day, and at a late hour last night the prisoner was convicted; I this day saw him dead in the county gaol. Phillip Starke, sworn—I am a turnkey of the county gaol—I was standing by the dock yesterday evening when the verdict of the jury was delivered, in the case of John Mulligan; I heard him fall in the dock immediately after the verdict was given; George Fitzgerald (also a turnkey) and myself then went into the dock—Mulligan appeared to be in a faint, and he continued so until he got a drink of water—he was very weak; I saw him into the custody of the Police, by whom he was taken and put into the prisoners van; I sat outside behind, and came on to the gaol with him; there were four or five policemen and a tarkey (Matthew Lyons) inside the van with Mulligan; I saw him get out of the van at the gaol—the Judge did not pass sentence upon him. To a Juror—I don't know whether he was searched before he went out of the gaol for trial yesterday, but I searched him in the yard when he came back, and before he was sent to his class—I mean his cell in class 3; I found nothing but a purse and money—he was also searched by Matthew Lyons, and Daniel Hallinan; I didn't hear him say any thing. George Fitzgerald sworn—I am a turnkey of the County gaol—I went into the dock last night when deceased John Mulligan fell down—I assisted in giving him into the custody of the Police; he was very weak after the verdict was given; heard him say "The Lord have mercy upon me—God forgive my prosecutors." Constable Matthew Parker sworn—I saw John Mulligan put into the van last night, and came with him inside the vehicle from the Court-house to the gaol; there were two other Policemen and a tarkey inside; I heard him say "The Lord forgive me," and I told him to put his trust in God; he appeared quite cool and steady; we gave him up at this prison to one of the officers. Matthew Lyons sworn—I am the turnkey that came inside the van from the court-house to the gaol with John Mulligan last evening—Mr. Starke and I brought him into the gaol, and gave him up to Mr. Hallinan, who had charge of No. 3 class, that class is for capital felonies; I was one of those who searched him in the gaol; I only found a key, a halfpenny, some matches, and a pencil; after searching him we brought him in and put him in the cell, where he was to sleep for the night; I saw Hallinan lock him into the cell; there was no other person locked in with him; found no pocket handkerchief with him nor a rope; he had his cravat on; I searched it, and there was nothing in it; there were some papers in his hat, which I left him. Daniel Hallinan sworn—I am a turnkey; I received John Mulligan on his arrival here last night; I took him into class 3, and locked him up; I was one of those who searched him; I found a halfpenny and a pipe; he had no pocket handkerchief; I don't know whether he had a cravat; I am sure I locked him in, and before I did so I searched the bed and bedstead; there was no handkerchief or hempen line in it, unless they were in the straw; it was not the same cell he had been in the day before; it was occupied by a man named Hammersley, and I searched the bed after Hammersley left; I saw Mulligan at six o'clock this morning; I opened his cell at that hour; it was on the upper story, where there is a staircase, a balustrade and iron railing; when I opened the cell he was dressed all but his coat and hat; I don't think he had his cravat on; he came down to the yard with an urinal as is customary; there are 12 cells in class 3, and only one yard attached to them; there is no person appointed to be constantly in charge of the cells 3, but I look after them as closely as I can unless when I have other duties to do—my other duties are to attend the cookery for breakfast and dinner; also the bakery, the issue of coals and other matters; after emptying his urinal I saw Mulligan in the day-room; it was open; it was then 7 o'clock; I last saw Mulligan alive upon the stairs with a broom in his hand, sweeping, and I told him not to mind it, that another man would do it; he said—"I might as well do it as any other day," saw Mulligan at half-past 7; he was then dead and cut down. Thomas Hammersley sworn—I was a prisoner in this gaol yesterday, and I slept in a cell of class 3 last night; I was by myself; I saw Mulligan in the day-room this morning at 6 o'clock; he and I swept the upper stairs together; I asked him would he be coming down to the court to-day, and he said he would; he then told me that he was searched when coming into the prison last night, and that his pipe was taken from him; he asked me to go down to the yard and watch Mr. Fitzgerald, and to ask him for the pipe; I did so, and walked about the yard until I saw Mr. Fitzgerald; I asked him for the pipe, and he told me he had no pipe; I was a quarter of an hour in the yard; when I went back to tell Mulligan I proceeded to the day-room where

demned cells for those who are sentenced to capital punishment, but they are not put into them until after sentence; the condemned cells are used for no other purpose, except for solitary confinement for offences committed within the prison; deceased was perfectly amenable while in gaol, and very well conducted. Mr. Thomas Irwin sworn—I am apothecary to the County Infirmary; I was called upon this morning about eight o'clock to see Mulligan; he was cut down, and the body lying on the flagway; the tongue protruded outside the teeth from strangulation; there was no pulsation at wrist or region of the heart; incised him in the temples, but he gave no blood; had him stripped and bled him in the arms; he gave a small quantity there; I got his feet put into hot water, and bled him; got about 6ozs. of blood freely from the left foot; he did not come to; he must have been dead when I arrived; his hands were cold, but the body warm; he died of strangulation; there was no dislocation of the neck. Dr. Parker, medical officer of the county gaol, sworn—When I was called, I came immediately, and I saw Mulligan; I would have supposed he had been dead about an hour at that time; I have heard the evidence of Mr. Irwin, and consider he used the proper remedies to restore life; deceased must have died almost instantaneously, from the great fall; I never saw a more perfect case of strangulation. The jury said unless there was evidence to show how deceased got the hempen line it was unnecessary to examine any more witnesses. The Coroner replied not, and that from the facts connected with the suicide of deceased it would be for them to consider whether he laboured under temporary insanity, if not, it would be their duty to return a verdict of *felo de se*. As regarded the officers of the prison it was quite evident there was no neglect whatever on their part, as every necessary precaution had been taken. The jury, without hesitation, returned the following verdict—"We find that John Mulligan came by his death by deliberately putting a period to his existence by hanging himself from a bannister in the County gaol, Limerick, on Thursday the 14th July; we also find that no blame is to be attached to Mr. Woodburne, the Governor, or any of the officers of the gaol." A pencilled memorandum, of which the following is a verbatim copy, was found in the dress of the deceased convict, Mulligan, after the inquest—"Write to Ellen Mulligan, my mother; send her my clothes—there is 15s. in this cell. My life was sworn by Keegan and Burns, (policemen), and the child sent out of the country. I now die, and may God forgive. Direct the letter to Ellen Mulligan, Drumballion, Killeslandra, county Cavan." COUNTY RECORD COURT—THURSDAY. Baron Green took his seat at half-past nine o'clock, and according to arrangement went into the case of John C. Delmege v. David John Wilson. The following special Jury were sworn—George Gough, Wm. Gubbins, Benjamin Friend, Joseph Gubbins, George L. Bennett, Gibson Fitzgibbon, William Gabbett, Wm. Oliver, Hugh Gough, James Levers and William Bevan, William Gabbett, Esqs. Mr. Chatterton opened the pleadings, and Mr. Coppinger stated the case. It was an action for defamation, and damages were laid at 2,000l. Mr. Delmege, he said, was a magistrate of the counties of Limerick and Clare, and in the discharge of his duty, on the 22d of July, '52, accompanied a military escort which had charge of voters, to the polling booth of Sixmile-bridge, in the county of Clare. The escort consisted of soldiers of the 21st Regt who, having been violently assailed while in discharge of this duty, fired in self defence upon a riotous mob, and killed some of them. Upon that occasion, the defendant, Mr. Wilson used these words—"Oh! Mr. Delmege, why did you order the soldiers to fire on the people?" Thus imputing to him a felony of a grave nature, which if true subjected Mr. Delmege to the severest penalties of the law, for the crime of murder, a murder wanton and unfeeling, of several of his fellow creatures. That these words were actionable, there could not be the slightest doubt in point of law. Mr. J. C. Delmege was a gentleman of considerable property in this county, and in the early part of his life was a barrister. He retired, and became a country gentleman, the duties of which he honourably discharged. Mr. D. J. Wilson was a man of property also; a gentleman of high respectability—and he too had the commission of the peace from which he voluntarily retired. The learned gentleman then went on to state the facts of the action for Clare, in 1852, and to show that there were three candidates, Sir J. P. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. O'Brien, and Col. Vandeleur; that in consequence of some apprehension of danger to certain voters in Col. Vandeleur's interest it was thought necessary to have an escort of military to protect them. Forty soldiers of the 21st Regt. under command of Capt. Eagar, and a subaltern, and accompanied by Mr. John C. Delmege, formed that escort. Mr. Coppinger then detailed the various particulars connected with the Six-Mile-Bridge affray, which the public is so familiar with, and in conclusion said that the Jury would have to try whether Mr. Wilson had used these words; and Mr. Wilson, of all men in the world, ought to know well the feelings of a man—what the feelings of any man ought to be, who was charged with the awful crime of murder. Mr. John C. Delmege was then sworn, and deposed to having upon written deputation from the High Sheriff of Clare, as a Magistrate of Clare, accompanied voters from the Walleley Bridge at Limerick to Sixmile Bridge, on the 22d of July; he then recapitulated all that occurred respecting the detention of the voters in Temperance hall at Thomondgate, &c. up to the arrival of the escort at Sixmile Bridge; the riotous proceedings of the mob, and the attempt made to drag the voters off the cars. Every moment the violence was becoming more excessive immediately about the cars. I was walking near the cars and met the voters; one time at one place, one time at another; when the violence and rush were made I was walking near a car where a stone was thrown against some voters; I prevented some of the mob going near the cars; heard the shots fired that day; I should say I was in or about the centre or nearer to the front; there was great tumult at the time; the first shot appeared to proceed in the lane a-head of where I was—from the place where I presume the advance guard was; it was in the advance of where I was; I heard several more shots; they were rather quick; I made at once towards where the firing was; a dense crowd—cars, voters, mob, and soldiers, all mixed up in one mass—prevented me going there as quick as I could; there was a pause between the first and second shot, and then a little pause, and then they came very fast; I swear positively I fired none of those shots that day; I gave no orders to any one to fire; if I did I'd have said so on the spot; I saw Mr. Wilson rushing about the wide space opposite Court-house, running through the people backwards and forwards; he had his hands so, and he said first distinctly, "O, Mr. Delmege, why have you murdered the people; O, my God, Mr. Delmege, why did you order the soldiers to fire on the people;" he was running up and down through the people repeating words to the same effect; I was thunderstruck; I made no reply; I was too much astonished; after that Mr. Wilson walked over towards me, I was standing

the people? Oh, Mr. Delmege, why have you ordered the soldiers to fire on the people;" "O, Delmege the madman, the murderer of the people, these were the words; Mr. Wilson turned his coat down on his arms and went over to the soldiers and said "Soldiers, here is another victim, shoot me," or words to that effect; it was after the firing occurred I heard these expressions; it could not be more than ten or fifteen minutes. Mr. Bolton Waller, sworn and examined—Is a Magistrate of the county Limerick and a relative of Mr. Delmege; accompanied him that morning on a car to Sixmile-bridge; Mr. Delmege was trying to appease the people; he went to where he saw the violence most; heard the first shot; Mr. Delmege could not have gone from where he was to where the first shot was fired owing to the crowd; all the shots appeared to have been musket shots; I saw Mr. Wilson appearing to be coming from the direction of the Court house; I heard him say "O! Delmege you have murdered the people—O! Mr. Delmege why did you murder the people;" he did not appear to be addressing any person in particular; I did not see where Mr. Delmege was at the time; it was when he was going amongst the mob that Mr. Wilson used these expressions. John M'Knight sworn—I heard Mr. Wilson come out just after the shooting stopped, and throw back his coat, and said—"here I am for another victim," and then said—"Oh, Delmege, you murderer; oh, Delmege, you murderer; oh, Delmege, why did you murder the people?" John Kelly sworn, I was at Sixmile-bridge on the 22d of July; Mr. Wilson passed me out, and with his coat thrown open, he said, "O, Delmege, you murderer, O, Delmege, you murdered the people—O, Delmege, you murderer." Mr. Christopher Delmege, sworn—I was assisting my son in his defence at Sixmile Bridge; I wrote a letter to Mr. Wilson; I got a reply to it; I have the reply; my son knew the letter and reply when the law proceedings took place, but not till then; some of the witnesses did make charges against my son at Six-mile Bridge; I knew they were false; Mr. Wilson was examined on the occasion; he admitted having charged my son with being the cause of the murder; I knew that to be the truth, that he so charged my son, and I complimented him on it; I swear I did not prevent Mr. Blackall asking Mr. Wilson from what information the charge originated. The case for the plaintiff here closed. Mr. J. D. Fitzgerald, Q.C. then proceeded to open the case for the defendant, and said he would call attention to the circumstances under which he claimed a verdict as the hands of the jury for his client. They had heard the testimony of Mr. Delmege, Capt. Eagar, and the other witnesses. I am aware (said he) that Mr. David John Wilson comes before you under unfavourable circumstances; he is before a jury many of whom are strangers to him; but I will say he is a gentleman of honour, of truth, of station, and I believe there is no man can impute to David John Wilson ungentlemanlike conduct, dishonourable motives, or whatever excitability he may be charged with, any such conduct as that which Mr. Coppinger has charged him with. To sustain the indictment in this case, you must be satisfied the words charged against Mr. Wilson were used, and that those words were used deliberately and for the purpose of imputing and conveying that Mr. Delmege was guilty of the wanton and unfeeling murder of his fellow-creatures. Mr. Wilson might have believed that Mr. Delmege was the person who gave the order to fire—that he was incautious—that he was rash—that he was the cause, not the wilful cause, of the bloodshed. But let it never be said that he intended to charge Mr. Delmege with the crime of murder—with that crime which if proved for, and found guilty of, he would be sentenced to an ignominious death by the law of the land. Upon the oaths you have taken before God and man, you cannot give a verdict for the plaintiff, unless you come to the conclusion that Mr. Wilson charged Mr. Delmege with the legal murder. Mr. Delmege was an active supporter of Col. Vandeleur, he denied that he was a partizan; but there can be no doubt he sympathized with Colonel Vandeleur. There was no crime in that. On the contrary the man who agreed with another in politics deserved respect for the candid avowal of his opinions, whatever those opinions were; but the Coroner's jury of Six-Mile-Bridge deserved credit indeed for having put upon record an expression of opinion, by which he hoped the executive in this country would always abide, that partizans of candidates should not be employed to escort voters with military, these partizans acting in the capacity of magistrates. The law in this country was quite different from that of England with respect to the military. In England two distinct acts of parliament prohibit the military from going near the polling booths at elections. It was not so in Ireland where the military were called out; but he hoped they never again would be called out to escort voters to the poll, for which they were not required. Captain Eagar, an officer who had accompanied General Bullock to Cabool, after the reverses of Afghanistan, and who had seen service, gave no orders to fire. They had the opinion of the Attorney General of this country, that if the soldiers could be identified who had fired on the flying crowd down the street, they could be indicted for murder; he would not go so far as that, but he could state for manslaughter, because the law made a material distinction when a human being acted under the influence of excitement, as was the case in this melancholy affair. In the discharge of his public duty to his client he was compelled to refer to these topics, because they demonstrated the cause of the excitement into which Mr. Wilson was thrown and they accounted for any language he might have used in the heat of the excitement. After some general observations in connexion with the Sixmile-bridge affray, Mr. Fitzgerald concluded his address. It being six o'clock, the Court was adjourned to half-past nine next morning. FRIDAY. The Record of Delmege v. Wilson was resumed at the sitting of the Court, before Baron Greene. Mr. David John Wilson sworn—I am the defendant in this action; I recollect the of the unfortunate occurrence in Sixmile-bridge; I was in the Court-house and the polling was going on when I heard a shot fired; I rushed out of the court-house to O'Brien's corner; upon hearing the shot the people were running, and I saw some soldiers pursuing them; I saw one soldier fire across the street; I saw three soldiers following a man up the Lodge-road, and attempting to stab him with a bayonet; the man I saw firing loaded again and present, but I can't say that he fired, for I heard several shots at the time; I saw some dead bodies; I became very much excited, and said if they wanted any more victims to shoot me; I saw Mr. Delmege first when the vans were drawn up to the court-house; I said "this is a horrible or terrible thing, Mr. Delmege—did you give orders to fire?" No, "I did not," said he; I then left him and went into the lane, and saw four dead bodies there in that part of the lane opposite the court-house and bridewell wall; I did not know any of them; I heard exclamations in the lane; I heard several persons say "this is a horrible murder," and one man told me that Mr. Delmege gave the orders to fire; a second man came up and saw Mr. Delmege fire; after this I went to Mr. Wilson's

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St. Swithen, in the calendar a formidable personage to nervous or superstitious people, came down last evening with his mantle dripping wet, to revive the portentous old story of "forty days rain" so much to be deprecated at this season, when his antecedents have given moisture quite enough for all useful purposes. Seventeen loads of excellent new Potatoes at market this day, and sold at 9*d.* to 10*d.* per stone. The crops in Limerick, Kerry, Tipperary, Clare and Galway, never presented a healthier or a more promising appearance. The potato fields appear very flourishing, and no authenticated case of disease has yet presented itself, and should it so continue to the close of harvest, it will prove the most abundant crop that has been known in this country for many years. It is proposed to widen Curlish Bridge, Dublin, and to erect a testimonial to Mr. Dargan thereon. At the fair of Hospital on Monday a strong party of Constabulary, under J. Caulfield, Esq. Esq. S.I. was in attendance, and kept up a constant patrol through the fair, thro' which precaution rioting was prevented, and the light-fingered gentry disappointed of their prey. The best Dutch butter in London market is 9*s.*, being 3*s.* over the price this time last year. Limerick butter is much in demand by country customers. The Poor Law Clerks of the County Clare have petitioned Parliament for better payment and pensioning of their class; a succession of Acts of Parliament having so much increased their labour—the remuneration for which depends principally upon the uncertainty and vacillating votes of a Board of Guardians. In Ennis workhouse, 1934 paupers; average weekly cost, 11*d.* In Scariffworkhouse 1075 paupers; average weekly cost of each, 12*d.* In Tuilla workhouse, 902 paupers; average weekly cost, 11*d.* Captain Hilliard appointed Military Secretary to Sir Edward Blakeney, has resided in Dublin and assumed office. The officers mess-house, Linen Hall barracks, Dublin, was burnt down last night. General Boyle Travers, formerly of the 50th Regt. whose obituary we record, entered the Army the 31st July, 1790, got his Lieutenantcy, Company, and Majority in about two years, and attained the rank of General 23d Nov. 1841. There is no active service appended to his career. Distribution of the troops encamped at Chobham on the last day previously to their separation:—Under Arms—334 officers, 357 sergeants, 173 drummers and trumpeters, and 6557 rank and file. On duty in camp—62 officers, 106 sergeants, 12 drummers and trumpeters and 1522 rank and file. Sick—7 officers, 183 non-commissioned officers and rank and file, and 57 convalescent. Absent—47 with leave, 31 without leave. 43 prisoners. Horses—1517 effective, 101 sick. 24 guns. Total of all ranks 9491. The corps newly arrived at Chobham camp are the Blues, Scots Greys, 4th Light Dragoons, 8th Hussars, 2 Grenadier Guards, 2nd Coldstream, do., 2nd Scots Fusilier do., 7th Fusiliers, 19th, and 35th, 79th Highlanders, 88th or Rangers, and 97th Regt. Lt.-Col. Dupuis will command the Artillery, consisting of one troop of Royal Horse Brigade and three field batteries, at Chobham. Col. Thornton of the Grenadier Guards, will command the brigade of Foot Guards. Major-General Sir Richard England will command the first brigade of Infantry, consisting of the 7th, 19th and 35th; and Col. Lockyer, of the 97th, will command the 2d brigade, consisting of the 79th, 88th and 97th. The Carabineers were the best mounted corps at Chobham camp. The 95th has left Chobham camp for Weeton. The late Colonel Browne, R.E., was interred with military honors at Plymouth. The deceased served only at Walcheren. He had been 45 years on full pay, having received his commission, as second lieutenant on the 1st Feb. 1808, captain 21st July, 1818, and regimental colonel on the 10th January, 1837. The Royal Humane Society, at its half-yearly general meeting on Wednesday last awarded silver medals to Capt. Grierson, 15th Regt. who saved a boy who had fallen through the ice at Mullingar, and to Lieut. Davies, 3d West, who saved private George McDonald, who had fallen into the river at Jamaica. The Earl of Lucan has appointed Spenser Lindsay, Esq. junior, Lieutenant Colonel of the South Mayo Militia, vice Brown deceased. The Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Longford Militia is vacant by the death of Sir George R. Fotherstone, Bart. formerly M.P. for that county. Thursday last the Commissioners sold in Dublin the estate of Wm. E. Ellis, at Kiltrea, county Cork, for 1875*l.* to James D. Lyons; the interest of De Burgh Birch in Tuorey, Galway, for 1570*l.* to John H. Cholmley; of George King in Athlone for 5000*l.* to M. Byron; of Gerald Fitzgerald in Westmeath, for 7000*l.* to John Ennis; of Plunkett Kenny in Dundalk for 2600*l.* to H. Battersby; of Wm. Fennelon in Haddington road, for 2060*l.* to Thomas Bradley; of Stephen Donegan, in Lower Dorset-st. for 600*l.* to D. Brett; of John Boingbroke and M'Donnells, in Mayo, for 2375*l.* to John Willington; of Joseph McCarthy in Cavan for 7500*l.* to John Vernon, and of Robert A. Rogers in Muskerry, Cork, for 2325*l.* to J. H. Armstrong, B. Johnson, R. Longfield, G. A. Rogers, and N. Dunscombe. Yesterday by the Commissioners was sold a portion of Kibreehy, in this county, in *vs.* C. Antisell, for 2,150*l.* to R. D. Kane; the lands of Caherea, in Clare, in *vs.* Christopher O'Brien, for 3,400*l.* to Marcus Keane; and the lands of Tullamaine, Tipperary, in *vs.* C. Delany, for 2,500*l.* In Godsell v. Godsell the Court of Chancery has set aside with costs the deed of conveyance of certain lands in Cork by James Godsell, of Macroom, deceased, a man of most intemperate habits, to Wm. Godsell; a publican at Queenstown, as being fraudulent and insufficient for the value rendered. The Roscommon Grand Jury objected to pass a presentment for £338 to the Midland Great Western for interest on the Government advance to complete the railway from Athlone to Galway, but Chief Justice Jeffrey said that it was imperative by law to do so, and ordered it to be put in the levy. The Cork district lunatic asylum has taken five idiots out of the Foundling hospital, Cork (which is about being shut up), for the sum of 300*l.* Two keepers in the above asylum are dismissed for suffering two lunatics to escape. The salary of the clerk, was raised from 30*l.* to 40*l.* Thomas Duggan is appointed storekeeper at 50*l.*, with rations.

Philip Starke, sworn—I am a turnkey of the county gaol—I was standing by the dock yesterday evening when the verdict of the jury was delivered, in the case of John Mulligan; I heard him fall in the dock immediately after the verdict was given; George Fitzgerald (also a turnkey) and myself then went into the dock—Mulligan appeared to be in a faint, and he continued so until he got a drink of water—he was very weak; I saw him into the custody of the Police, by whom he was taken and put into the prisoners van; I sat outside behind, and came on to the gaol with him; there were four or five policemen and a turnkey (Matthew Lyons) inside the van with Mulligan; I saw him get out of the van at the gaol—the Judge did not pass sentence upon him. To a Juror—I don't know whether he was searched before he went out of the gaol for trial yesterday, but I searched him in the yard when he came back, and before he was sent to his class—I mean his cell in class 3; I found nothing but a purse and money—he was also searched by Matthew Lyons, and Daniel Hallinan; I didn't hear him say any thing. George Fitzgerald sworn—I am a turnkey of the County gaol—I went into the dock last night when deceased John Mulligan fell down—I assisted in giving him into the custody of the Police; he was very weak after the verdict was given; heard him say "The Lord have mercy upon me—God forgive my prosecutors." Constable Matthew Parker sworn—I saw John Mulligan put into the van last night, and came with him inside the vehicle from the Court-house to the gaol; there were two other Policemen and a turnkey inside; I heard him say "The Lord forgive me," and I told him to put his trust in God; he appeared quite cool and steady; we gave him up at this prison to one of the officers. Matthew Lyons sworn—I am the turnkey that came inside the van from the court-house to the gaol with John Mulligan last evening—Mr. Starke and I, brought him into the gaol, and gave him up to Mr. Hallinan, who had charge of No. 3 class, that class is for capital felonies; I was one of those who searched him in the gaol; I only found a key, a halfpenny, some matches, and a pencil; after searching him we brought him in and put him in the cell, where he was to sleep for the night; I saw Hallinan lock him into the cell; there was no other person locked in with him; found no pocket handkerchief with him nor a rope; he had his cravat on; I searched it, and there was nothing in it; there were some papers in his hat, which I left him. Daniel Hallinan sworn—I am a turnkey; I received John Mulligan on his arrival here last night; I took him into class 3, and locked him up; I was one of those who searched him; I found a halfpenny and a pipe; he had no pocket handkerchief; I don't know whether he had a cravat; I am sure I locked him in, and before I did so I searched the bed and bedstead; there was no handkerchief or hemp line in it, unless they were in the straw; it was not the same cell he had been in the day before; it was occupied by a man named Hammersley, and I searched the bed after Hammersley left; I saw Mulligan at six o'clock this morning; I opened his cell at that hour; it was on the upper story, where there is a staircase, a balustrade and iron railing; when I opened the cell he was dressed all but his coat and hat; I don't think he had his cravat on; he came down to the yard with an urinal as is customary; there are 13 cells in class 3, and only one yard attached to them; there is no person appointed to be constantly in charge of the cells 3, but I look after them as closely as I can unless when I have other duties to do—my other duties are to attend the cookery for breakfast and dinner; also the bakery, the issue of coals and other matters; after emptying his urinal I saw Mulligan in the day-room; it was open; it was then 7 o'clock; I last saw Mulligan alive upon the stairs with a broom in his hand, sweeping, and I told him not to mind it, that another man would do it; he said—"I might as well do it as any other day;" saw Mulligan at half-past 7; he was then dead and out down. Thomas Hammersley sworn—I was a prisoner in this gaol yesterday, and I slept in a cell of class 3 last night; I was by myself; I saw Mulligan in the day-room this morning at 6 o'clock; he and I swept the upper stairs together; I asked him would he be coming down to the court to-day, and he said he would; he then told me that he was searched when coming into the prison last night, and that his pipe was taken from him; he asked me to go down to the yard and watch Mr. Fitzgerald, and to ask him for the pipe; I did so, and walked about the yard until I saw Mr. Fitzgerald; I asked him for the pipe, and he told me he had no pipe; I was a quarter of an hour in the yard; when I went back to tell Mulligan I proceeded to the day-room where I thought he was, but he was not there, and I walked up the stairs to find him; I saw him hanging from the iron balustrade; I ran down frightened and called in the turnkey; (the pocket handkerchief to which the hemp line was adjusted was here produced)—I know that to be Mulligan's; I often saw it with him; I don't know how he got the hemp line, but there is tow about the prison for cleaning the windows; he said nothing about hanging himself; he seemed much more down-hearted yesterday than he did this morning; he did not tell me he was convicted, but said he would; I am certain he didn't say he knew he would be hanged; there was no hemp line in my cell; the bedsteads are all iron. Mr. Henry Woodburne sworn—I am governor of the County gaol; I saw Mulligan at half-past six o'clock this morning, sweeping near the corridor in class 3; Hammersley was sweeping at one end and Mulligan at the other; I didn't speak to Mulligan; I also saw him in the yard, and in the room; I did not see anything in his appearance to attract notice; a little before eight I heard of something being amiss in class 3, and the officers all alarmed; I ran at once to the place, and saw Mulligan hanging from the balustrade; I took out my knife and cut him down at once; the handkerchief was twisted at one end, and fastened to the iron bar; there was a loop on the handkerchief, and through it a hemp line was inserted, which deceased had fastened tightly around his neck; the body was about four feet from the ground; he was quite still and motionless; it was within one minute of eight o'clock, and after cutting him down I instantly ran across to the County Infirmary and called Mr. Irwin, who came at once to render medical assistance; I also sent direct for Dr. Parker, who was soon in attendance; a thin rope, similar to that by which deceased was suspended, is used by the weavers here, as they technically say, "for lungs;" it is manufactured here; we would not deprive a prisoner of a pocket-handkerchief unless there was some particular reason for so doing, as we look upon it as a matter of cleanliness; we have con-

Baron Green took his seat at half-past nine o'clock, and according to arrangement went into the case of *John C. Delmege v. David John Wilson*. The following special Jury were sworn:—George Gough, Wm. Gubbins, Benjamin Frennd, Joseph Gubbins, George L. Bennett, Gibbon Fitzgibbon, William Gabbett, Mr. Oliver, Hugh Gough, James Ievers and William Bevan, William Gabbett, Esqrs. Mr. Chatterton opened the pleadings, and Mr. Coppinger stated the case. It was an action for defamation, and damages were laid at 2,000*l.* Mr. Delmege, he said, was a magistrate of the counties of Limerick and Clare, and in the discharge of his duty, on the 22d of July, '52, accompanied a military escort which had charge of voters, to the polling booth of Six-mile-bridge, in the county of Clare. The escort consisted of soldiers of the 31st Regt who, having been violently assailed while in discharge of this duty, fired in self defence upon a riotous mob, and killed some of them. Upon that occasion, the defendant, Mr. Wilson used these words:—"Oh! Mr. Delmege, why did you murder the people?" "Oh, my God, Mr. Delmege, why did you order the soldiers to fire on the people?" Thus imputing to him a felony of a grave nature, which if true subjected Mr. Delmege to the severest penalties of the law, for the crime of murder, a murder wanton and unfeeling, of several of his fellow creatures. That these words were actionable, there could not be the slightest doubt in point of law. Mr. J. C. Delmege was a gentleman of considerable property in this county, and in the early part of his life was a barrister. He retired, and became a country gentleman, the duties of which he honourably discharged. Mr. D. J. Wilson was a man of property also; a gentleman of high respectability—and he too had the commission of the peace from which he voluntarily retired. The learned gentleman then went on to state the facts of the election for Clare, in 1852, and to show that there were three candidates, Sir J. P. Fitzgerald, Mr. C. O'Brien, and Col. Vandeleur; that in consequence of some apprehension of danger to certain voters in Col. Vandeleur's interest it was thought necessary to have an escort of military to protect them. Forty soldiers of the 31st Regt. under command of Capt. Eggar, and a subaltern, and accompanied by Mr. John C. Delmege, formed that escort. Mr. Coppinger then detailed the various particulars connected with the Six-Mile-Bridge affray, which the public is so familiar with, and in conclusion said the issue the Jury would have to try was whether Mr. Wilson had used these words; and Mr. Wilson, of all men in the world, ought to know well the feelings of a man—what the feelings of any man ought to be, who was charged with the awful crime of murder. Mr. John C. Delmege was then sworn, and deposed to having upon written deputation from the High Sheriff of Clare, as a Magistrate of Clare, accompanied voters from the Wellesley Bridge at Limerick to Six-mile Bridge, on the 22d of July; he then recapitulated all that occurred respecting the detention of the voters in Temperance hall at Thomondgate, &c. up to the arrival of the escort at Six-mile Bridge; the riotous proceedings of the mob, and the attempt made to drag the voters off the cars. Every moment the violence was becoming more excessive immediately about the cars. I was walking near the cars and met the voters; one time at one place, one time at another; when the violence and rush were made I was walking near a car where a stone was thrown against some voters; I prevented some of the mob going near the cars; heard the shots fired that day; I should say I was in or about the centre or nearer to the front; there was great tumult at the time; the first shot appeared to proceed in the lane a-head of where I was—from the place where I presume the advance guard was; it was in the advance of where I was; I heard several more shots; they were rather quick; I made at once towards where the firing was; a dense crowd—cars, voters, mob, and soldiers, all mixed up in one mass—prevented me going there as quick as I could; there was a pause between the first and second shot, and then a little pause, and then they came very fast; I swear positively I fired none of those shots that day; I gave no orders to any one to fire; if I did I'd have said so on the spot; I saw Mr. Wilson rushing about the wide space opposite Court-house, running through the people backwards and forwards; he had his hands so, and he said first distinctly, "O, Mr. Delmege, why have you murdered the people; O, my God, Mr. Delmege, why did you order the soldiers to fire on the people;" he was running up and down through the people repeating words to the same effect; I was thunderstruck; I made no reply; I was too much astonished; after that Mr. Wilson walked over towards me, I was standing near the Court-house door near the soldiers, and he said—"Mr. Delmege, did you order the soldiers to fire?" I said, "Certainly, I did not—Captain Eggar, who commanded the party, will tell you if I did—Captain Eggar will inform you if I did not;" at the time Mr. Wilson made use of the expressions charged there were numbers present—a very large crowd outside the Court-house. Capt. Eggar, 31st Regt. was sworn, and proceeded to detail the facts of the entry of the party of soldiers he commanded on the fatal day of the 22d of July, the violent attack by the people, and all the other particulars with which our readers are familiar; he did not see Mr. Delmege while in the lane; witness gave no orders to fire; heard no orders given during the time except an order to cease firing; saw Mr. Wilson during the day; heard him say, "Mr. Delmege, murder, murder, this is murder;" can't say what words he used exactly. To Mr. Coffee—Ordered the men to load at Thomondgate by Mr. Delmege's order; saw Capt. Dwyer and a company 14th at the bridge; the firing caused the excitement to cease; women and children were mixed up in the crowd; heard a Catholic priest make use of the word *Crescibile*. Mr. Crescibile Molony, J.P. examined—Was at Six-mile-bridge the 22d July last; was there when the affray took place; saw 2 or 3 shots fired; after the affray or before it, I don't know which, heard Mr. Wilson say "Oh, Delmege, Delmege, you murdered the people;" if you want more (or another victim) victim fire at me; I think there were shots fired after that; I am not certain; I think I saw two soldiers firing when he used the latter expression. Thos. Mulqueen sworn—Accompanied the party with the military to Six-mile-bridge; was in a large van at the head of the lane; saw Mr. Delmege endeavoring to keep voters on their cars and others keeping their way; came out of the van at the corner of the lane; saw Mr. Wilson and Mr. Delmege; Mr. Wilson said to Mr. Delmege "Oh, Mr. Delmege, why have you murdered

and the other witnesses. I am aware (said he) that Mr. David John Wilson comes before you under unfavourable circumstances; he is before a jury many of whom are strangers to him; but I will say he is a gentleman of honour, of truth, of station, and I believe there is no man can impute to David John Wilson ungentlemanlike conduct, dishonourable motives, or whatever excitability he may be charged with, any such conduct as that which Mr. Coppinger has charged him with. To sustain the indictment in this case, you must be satisfied the words charged against Mr. Wilson were used, and that those words were used deliberately and for the purpose of imputing and conveying that Mr. Delmege was guilty of the wanton and unfeeling murder of his fellow-creatures. Mr. Wilson might have believed that Mr. Delmege was the person who gave the order to fire—that he was incautious—that he was rash—that he was the cause, not the wilful cause, of the bloodshed. But let it never be said that he intended to charge Mr. Delmege with the crime of murder—with that crime which if proved for, and found guilty of, he would be sentenced to an ignominious death by the law of the land. Upon the oaths you have taken before God and man, you cannot give a verdict for the plaintiff, unless you come to the conclusion that Mr. Wilson charged Mr. Delmege with the legal murder. Mr. Delmege was an active supporter of Col. Vandeleur; he denied that he was a partizan; but there can be no doubt he sympathised with Colonel Vandeleur. There was no crime in that. On the contrary the man who agreed with another in politics deserved respect for the candid avowal of his opinions, whatever these opinions were; but the Coroner's jury of Six-Mile-Bridge deserved credit indeed for having put upon record an expression of opinion, by which he hoped the executive in this country would always abide, that partizans of candidates should not be employed to escort voters with military, these partizans acting in the capacity of magistrates. The law in this country was quite different from that of England with respect to the military. In England two distinct acts of parliament prohibited the military from going near the polling booths at elections. It was not so in Ireland where the military were called out, but he hoped they never again would be called out to escort voters to the poll, for which they were not required. Captain Eggar, an officer who had accompanied General Falkock to Cabool, after the reverses of Afghanistan, and he who had seen service, gave no orders to fire. They had the opinion of the Attorney General of this country, that if the soldiers could be identified who had fired on the flying crowd down the street, they could be indicted for murder; he would not go so far as that, but he could state for manslaughter, because the law made a merciful distinction when a human being acted under the influence of excitement, as was the case in this melancholy affair. In the discharge of his public duty to his client he was compelled to refer to these topics, because they demonstrated the cause of the excitement into which Mr. Wilson was thrown and they accounted for any language he might have used in the heat of the excitement. After some general observations in connexion with the Six-mile-bridge affray, Mr. Fitzgerald concluded his address. It being six o'clock, the Court was adjourned to half-past nine next morning. FRIDAY. The Record of *Delmege v. Wilson* was resumed at the sitting of the Court, before Baron Greene. Mr. David John Wilson sworn—I am the defendant in this action; I recollect the day of the unfortunate occurrence in Six-mile-bridge; I was in the Court-house and the polling was going on when I heard a shot fired; I rushed out of the court-house to O'Brien's corner; upon hearing the shot the people were running, and I saw some soldiers pursuing them; I saw one soldier fire across the street; I saw three soldiers following a man up the Lodge-road, and attempting to stab him with a bayonet; the man I saw firing loaded again and present, but I can't say that he fired, for I heard several shots at the time; I saw some dead bodies; I became very much excited, and said if they wanted any more victims to shoot me; I saw Mr. Delmege first when the vans were drawn up to the court-house; I said "this is horrible or terrible thing, Mr. Delmege—did you give orders to fire?" No, "I did not," said he; I then left him and went into the lane, and saw four dead bodies there in that part of the lane opposite the court-house and bridewell wall; I did not know any of them; I heard exclamations in the lane; I heard several persons say "this is a horrible murder," and one man told me that Mr. Delmege gave the orders to fire; a second man came up and saw Mr. Delmege fire; after this I went to Mr. Delmege again, and being very much excited, I said to Mr. Delmege "Oh, Mr. Delmege, I find you are the cause of all this," or words to that effect; I never made any charge against Mr. Delmege, till I heard from three or four that he gave orders to fire, and had fired himself; I had a misunderstanding with Mr. Delmege about a bull; on my oath I thought no more about the bull transaction at the time I used the words to Mr. Delmege than of the rebellion going on China; I did not seek that opportunity to vent my malevolence; whatever the words were that I used I had no intention to charge Mr. Delmege with the murder of the people, I intended to say he was the cause of what occurred; I gave the matter no consideration, but merely gave utterance to what I had heard; I had no reason to suppose that he had been guilty of murder; I had really no definite idea of what I was saying or going at the time, I was so excited; when I went out and found the people shot I suggested to Mr. Cronin that he should examine the muskets of the soldiers; I did not go myself, I sent Mr. O'Halloran to see what injury was done to the carriages; I heard that Captain Eggar was in command of the party; I was present at an examination of the accoutrements; they had received some injury; when I made the charge against Mr. Delmege I believed that he had given the orders to fire, from what I had heard; it was in the mouth of every one that Mr. Delmege was the cause of it; until a considerable time after the inquest I heard nothing about this action; on the day of this unfortunate occurrence, up to the arrival of the military I never saw a more peaceable election; I took every stick from the people and gave them to the police; I recollect the temporary police barrack; I saw a mark of a ball on the roof of it; another on the jamb of the door, and another lower down; I believe seven people were killed on that day, and four or five wounded; I did not mean to impute to Mr. Delmege that he had murdered any of the persons so killed, but I meant to say that he was the cause of their being killed, from what the people said to me. Cross-examined by Mr. Coppinger—I was in such