

ty's accession to the throne,) we think it would meet with the approbation of the three kingdoms.

*From the Cork Southern Reporter, of May 26.*

The entire city has been a scene of the most alarming excitement since 12 o'clock. At that hour about 10,000 people, headed by a band of music, with flags and colours flying, entered the city. All the garrison, (cavalry and infantry), under the command of Sir G. Bingham, were soon introduced, the shops of the principal streets closed; all business suspended; and tens of thousands of the populace perambulating the town. On the whole, such an exhibition of terror and dismay, of alarm and excitement our city has seldom presented. The transactions of the last two hours will not easily be effaced from our mind; and our present regret is, that time does not permit us to say any thing but state a few leading facts. Amidst the yells of infuriated thousands, guarded by a squadron of lancers, the fifteen unfortunate cows were driven from a field belonging to the high constable, where they had been since Thursday night, to the Grand Parade! and there exhibited for sale. The entire of that leading street was one dense mass of human beings, who, occasionally, set up tremendous cheers. Surrounded by the troops, the process of auctioning commenced; the auctioneer, a stranger, it is said, a resident of Middleton. They were set up at £3 for each—no bidder! £2—no bidder! £1—no bidder! in short, he decended to 3s for each cow, but no purchaser appeared. This scene lasted for over an hour, when, there being no chance of making sale of the cattle, it was proposed to adjourn the auction; but, as we are informed, the general in command of the military expressed an unwillingness to have the troops subject to a repetition of the harassing duty thus imposed on them. After a short delay, it was, at the interference and remonstrance of several gentlemen, both of town and country, agreed upon that the cattle should be given up to the people, subject to certain private arrangements. At this hour, the cattle followed by the people, frantic with joy, have just passed our office. We never witnessed such a scene thousands of the country people jumping with exulting feelings at the result, wielding their shillelaghs, and exhibiting all the symptoms of exuberant joy, characteristic of the buoyancy of Irish feeling. When the result was known, clamorous and irrepressible cheering for the military burst forth. Their conduct, indeed, was praiseworthy beyond any thing which language can describe. Three cheers were then given for General Sir George Bingham, and were followed by shouts the most deafening.

*From the Southern Reporter, of Thursday.*

More than usual anxiety was manifested throughout this city during the early part of yesterday, in the dread that it was about to be made the scene of a repetition of Saturday's memorable exhibition, when the inhabitants, because of the failure of a tithe auction in the country, and its transference to Cork, were thrown into such a state of frightful agitation, business suspended, and the shops closed. But we have been saved from the danger, and the second city in the kingdom, it is to be hoped, will never again be plunged into confusion and dismay, that the now universally-hated tax might be the more securely raised. It was known throughout the entire country parts, south, east, and north of the city for many miles, that yesterday was appointed for the sale of certain cattle, distrained at the instance of the Rev. Edward St. Lawrence, rector of Upper Glanmire, we believe, from off lands belonging to Mr. Cremin, an independent landed proprietor, residing near that place, as well as from some of his tenantry. We have been told, that the farmers of the surrounding parts assembled; that a band of music; followed by many thousand of the people, several bearing flags, and all wearing laurel in their hats, were in attendance, and that, when the whole mass moved to the spot appointed for sale, there could not be less than 50,000 in the cavalcade. Here was a demonstration! the whole country to a man determined, resolved no longer to submit to an impost that had caused more misery to themselves, animosity amongst the community, contention, and loss of life, than any which any country had ever been afflicted. But there was no sale attempted; the rector, (as amiable and worthy a character in private life as breathes) abandoned the assertion of his long-assumed claim; the

horses and cows were delivered up from the pound at Transtown to their original proprietors, and the whole country rung again with the oft-repeated cheers of the people. Several of the neighbouring gentry and Catholic priesthood were present. There was no army or police, nor was there occasion for them.

*From the Carlow Sentinel, of May 26.*

Yesterday being the day on which the sheriff announced that if no bidders could be obtained for the cattle, he would have the property returned to Mr. Germain, immense crowds were collected from the corners of the neighbouring counties. At twelve o'clock the streets were crowded by upwards of twenty thousand men. The county Kildare men, amounting to about seven thousand, entered from the Castledermot-road, led by Joseph Duckett, junr. Esq., in the most regular and orderly manner. This body of men which reached to a considerable distance on the road, were preceded by a band of music, and had several banners with appropriate devices. We noticed three, on which were, "Kilkea and Moone, independence for ever;" "No church tax;" "No tithe—Liberty." The whole body followed six carts, which were prepared in the English style, each drawn by two horses. The rear was brought up by several of the respectable landholders of Kildare. At one o'clock the barrack gates were thrown open, and the different detachments of infantry took their stations right and left, while the cavalry after performing sundry evolutions, occupied the different passes leading to the place of sale. Major Ryan was, as usual, on the alert, and received great praise for the urbanity of his manners to all classes, as well as his anxiety to preserve tranquillity. The cattle were ordered out, when the sheriff, as on the former day, put them up for sale; but no one could be found to bid for the cattle, upon which, he announced his intention of returning them to Mr. Germain. The news was instantly conveyed like electricity throughout the entire meeting, when the shouts and huzzas of the people surpassed any thing we ever witnessed. The cattle were instantly liberated, and given up to Mr. Germain. At this period, a company of grenadiers, belonging to the 70th regiment, arrived in double quick time, after travelling from Castlecomer, both officers and men fatigued, and covered with dust. Thus terminated the proceedings of this extraordinary contest between the church and the people, the latter having obtained, by their steadiness, a complete victory. The cattle will be given to the poor of the sundry districts.

**CHOLERA RIOTS IN LIVERPOOL.**—On Friday last the palanquin adopted as the best and most easy mode of conveying cholera patients to the Hospital, was taken to the neighbourhood of Great Oxford Street North, for a man, whose wife then lay dead in the house; but the bearers, being assailed by the mob, were obliged to retire, and, in consequence, the poor sufferer could not be promptly removed. A posse of constables was then obtained, and, after a considerable delay during which the disease, which is so rapid in its operation, had made direful progress, he was placed in the Hospital. In performance of this duty of humanity, it is disgraceful to record, the officers were assaulted, and, if they had not acted with a forbearance and firmness highly creditable to them, it is not unlikely the sufferer upon whom they were attending, would have been left on the pavement. Four of the most active of the mob were placed in Bridewell,—viz. Wm. Gunal, 18; Peter McCann, 24; Ann Bradey, 33; and Jane McFravis, 19—the first English, the three latter Irish; and, on Saturday, they were committed for want of bail, to take their trial at the sessions for an outrage the most senseless we have had to record, and, for the character of the community, we trust we shall not hear of any repetition. The poor man did not long survive, as the most speedy recourse to proper treatment affords the principal chance of abating the malignity of the disease, this brutal mob by their conduct, deprived him of the only chance which might have saved his life. On the same day a poor woman, who had been seen coming out of the Cholera Hospital-yard, in Lime-street, was attacked by the mob, who threw mud at her, exclaiming that she was "a Barker!" The mob followed her into Islington, where she escaped from her ignorant and brutal pursuers by taking refuge in the yard of Mr. Whitter, the joiner, the gates of which were instantly closed. On Saturday another cholera

riot took place in the vicinity of Vauxhall-road. A child whose parents reside in Addison-street, died, after an illness of twenty four hours, and, on Saturday its mother was taken ill. A medical man, who was passing through the street, on being told that she was ill, advised the neighbors to give her some brandy and to send for the district surgeons. The surgeons were sent for; but, before they had arrived the neighbours who have imbibed a strange prejudice against the doctors, removed the unfortunate woman from her own to another house, in the same street, in order to defeat the visit of the surgeons. One of these gentlemen arrived soon afterwards. The whole neighbourhood was up to receive him. He was assailed with the most opprobrious language, the ignorant people crying out, that 'the doctors merely wanted to get the poor into their clutches to Burke them!' Finding that it was utterly impossible to reach the patient, he was compelled to avoid the violence of the mob, to retreat. He was followed by these ignorant wretches, who pursued him as far as Rose-hill, where he sought refuge in a shop. The police were then sent for, who, under the superintendence of Mr. Parlour, rescued him from danger and dispersed the mob, who was chiefly composed of low Irish. Crowds of people surrounded the Hospital yard on Saturday night. The police were obliged to disperse them, when some men were taken into custody, and conveyed to Bridewell.

There is too much reason to fear, that the cholera has broken out at Leeds and Manchester.

**LAUNCH OF A STEAMER.**—On Saturday last, the steamer, intended for an expedition, the object of which has already excited so deep an interest in the trading and scientific world, was launched at Woodside, from the yard of Seddon and Leadley, the builders. This vessel was contracted for early in May, and has been launched with unexampled expedition. She is, in every respect well adapted for the object which the spirited proprietors have in view, viz., exploring the immense resources of the interior of Africa, under the suggestion of those intelligent and celebrated travellers, Messrs Lander. The fitting up the engines of this vessel, which has been called The Quorra, after the name of that river destined, we trust, to be the scene of new disclosures which will add to the science, the power, and the wealth of Britain, will occupy about three weeks or a month. Until this vessel shall have sailed, we must refrain from further observation, contenting ourselves in the mean time, by saying, that we feel proud in an enterprise undertaken by Britons at the suggestion of Englishmen,—a pride by no means diminished in consequence of our own townsmen having, in all probability, through the medium of this undertaking, laid the foundation of new channels of trade and new sources of science, which, we sincerely trust, will add to the prosperity of the one and the honor of the other.—*Liverpool Albion.*

#### FOREIGN.

**Civil War in the Morea.**—The French corvette Diligente, dispatched by Admiral Hugon, commander of the French squadron in the Levant, arrived at Toulon on the 6th of May, from Navarino, from whence she sailed on the 19th April. It was reported by the captain of the corvette, that the Greek Senate in the early part of April denounced Augustin, and appointed a commission of seven of its members to govern Greece until the arrival of the Bavarian Prince. This measure had been opposed by the Russian, and it is stated that that the Greek Constitutionalists, after several combats with the troops of Colocotroni, had obliged Capo d'Istrias and his partisans to save themselves on board the Russian vessel Azoff.

In this state of things, the three Admirals commanding in the station, French, English, and Russian, not wishing to favor openly either of the two parties without ulterior instructions from their respective governments, agreed with one accord to take possession of the fortresses as well as the citadel of Navarino which had been rendered impregnable by art and nature. The Iphigénie French frigate accordingly landed the chosen portion of her crew for that purpose.

Colocotroni, who had taken the field to support the re-establishment of Capo d'Istrias on the throne of Greece, seized upon Argos, upon the plains before which has drawn up a force at from 3000 to 4000