

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

St. JOHN'S, N. F., Sept. 3.

The United States Mail steamship Arago, Capt. Rice, from Havre, and Southampton, 24th of August, passed at Cape Race the Anglo-Saxon from Quebec, and arrived at Liverpool on the 23rd of August.

The North Britain passed Father Point at 6 p. m. on the 4th. She brings 241 passengers.

The Anglo-Saxon arrived out at midnight on the 22nd.

The Russian frigate General Admiral had arrived at Portsmouth, from Cronstadt.

The Weser advertised to leave Southampton on the 23rd was withdrawn for repairs.

The Cunard Company advertise the steamer Balboa for Halifax on the 10th inst.

The Arabia also sailing the same day. Zurich conference. Nothing authentic as to progress of conference. Sitting were quite irregular.

The Plenipotentiaries of France and Sardinia were frequently in consultation. The following is the latest:—

ZURICH, Aug. 24.

Yesterday Plenipotentiaries from France and Austria held a conference which lasted two hours. Despatches were received the same day from Vienna. The Plenipotentiaries had formally thanked the Government of Zurich for their excellent reception. Favorable results were anticipated, owing to the friendly relations apparent between Austrian and Sardinian representatives.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Among the passengers by the North Briton are several members of the Royal Household, whose mission to Canada is supposed to have reference to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales.

At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, the Directors were authorized to issue the remaining capital of £30,000, so as to despatch the Great Eastern on her voyage free of debt; it was also determined not to insure the vessel at present, leaving the proprietors to insure their respective rights if they thought fit. Lever had renewed his offer to charter the ship for her first voyage on still more liberal terms. The result is not stated, but presumed not entertained.

The Atlantic Telegraph Company recently despatched Mr. F. C. Webb, an engineer of considerable experience in testing and experimenting on telegraphic cables, to proceed to Valencia and examine the present state of the Atlantic Cable. His report is published in the English papers. After detailing the scientific results of his experiments, he concludes as follows:— I am of opinion that a serious fault exists about 263 statute miles from Valencia, measured along the cable, and that the cable between that spot and this shore is comparatively perfect. Tests from here can now decide whether the cable is mechanically severed, since all attempts to detect the reception of the most intense currents from the opposite shore long since proved fruitless. Still, from various circumstances attendant on the decline of insulation, there is every reason to believe that the continuity both of cable and conductor is perfect, whether any other faults exist beyond the one alluded to, it is impossible to ascertain by tests from Valencia; the fact that signals received at Valencia were always better than those received at Newfoundland, proves undoubtedly, that the worst insulation has always been near Valencia, therefore, it seems probable that if the fault which exists on this coast, which very likely forms the principal cause of the leakage could be removed, insulation would be so far improved as to render the cable again available for signalling—provided the fault, which is said by those who have tested it from Newfoundland, to exist in Trinity Bay, was also repaired.

The Times' city article says, funds continue to show remarkable steadiness. Forester's festival at the Crystal Palace, yesterday, was attended by over 62,000 people.

The Builders' strike in London shows no sign of adjustment. The Chaimakers of Worcestershire are also on the strike, and other branches of trade give signs of discontent.

FRANCE.

It is reported that the British Government had congratulated the French Ambassador on the recent political amnesty, and that Queen Victoria had addressed warm congratulations to Napoleon on the occasion. Commands had been distributed to Marshals lately at the head of the army.

General McMahon is appointed to the command at Lille, where a large body of troops is to be concentrated.

Generals Canrobert, Castellaine and Baraguay d'Hilliers had returned to their former command at Nancy, Lyons and Tours.

General Neil replaces Bosquet at Toulon.

Gen. Magnan retains his post as commander-in-chief of the army Paris.

The Monitorer in announcing the appointments says that the augmentation of these commands is in order to form a more equal division of the military forces of Europe.

A general impression prevailed that McMahon's appointment to Lille was in reply to projected fortifications at Antwerp.

The Constitutionnel, in a semi-official notice says the reduction of the French army will take place immediately after the arrival of the corps d'armee from Italy at their respective garrisons.

It is reported that Changarnier would refuse to accept the amnesty. Victor Hugo in declining the amnesty says "when liberty returns to France we will return."

PARIS, Wednesday.

The Monitorer has the following;

The Emperor having ordered that the army be placed from War to a Peace footing, the Minister of War has given orders that from September 20,000 men should return to their homes, whose term to service expires in 1859. Moreover, furlongs of three months will be allowed to those who are in that class of exceptional case provided for by statute, and some have also been granted to men who can prove they are indispensable for support of their families.

BELGIUM.

The Chamber of Deputies had agreed to project for fortifications at Antwerp by a vote of 757 to 42. Le Nord contends that, that project will endanger the neutrality of Belgium.

ITALY.

The National Assembly of Modena on the 20th ult, by an unanimous vote decreed the forfeiture of Francis V., and any other Prince of the House of Hapsburgh. Lorraine was chosen to the Ducal Throne. All the members of the Assembly were present on the following day, when the annexation of Modena to Piedmont was unanimously decreed by ballot, and Signor Farini confirmed Dictator of the National Assembly.

Tuscany unanimously voted the annexation of Tuscany to Piedmont amidst acclamations of Viva Il re.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Breadstuffs had a declining tendency, as also had Provisions. Consols closed at 95 1/4 and 95 1/2 for money and account.

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 4. The steamship Havana is below with San Francisco dates of the 20th ult., and Minutian dates of the 1st inst. The steamship Sonora and Cortez, have over 120,000 dollars in treasure and 1200 passengers for New York.

A British man-of-war from Vancouver's Island, supposed to have had despatched for England concerning the San Juan dispute had arrived.

Business had improved at San Francisco. In the provision market there was an advancing tendency.

The dates from Vancouver's Island are to the 16th ult. General Harney on the 9th ordered four companies of artillery, from Fort Washington to reinforce Capt. Pickett, who still occupied Seipian unmolested. General Harney had forwarded despatched to Washington, in regard to the matter. Horace Greeley had addressed an Anti-Pacific Railroad meeting.

Nothing new from Mexico.

NOTICE.

HAVING, on the 19th instant, disposed of my interest in the "York Herald," to ALEXANDER SCOTT. All parties indebted to the concern are requested to pay their accounts to his order. M. McLEOD. Richmond Hill, May 26, 1859.

The York Herald.

RICHMOND HILL, SEPT. 9, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICE.—Parties writing to this Office will please bear in mind that they are wasting their time, paper and ink, unless they prepay their Letters. All Letters addressed to this Office must be post-paid.

YORKSHIRE AGAIN.

We admit that Yorkshire this time has made it difficult for us to answer him, inasmuch as he has given us very little to answer, as most of his letter is irrelevant to the subject in dispute, namely: the "truthfulness or untruthfulness of Mr. Swales' letter." We think, however, that our readers will agree that we have proved the man to be what we called him, a "humbug." We are asked where is the Province vilified? In reply, we state that Canada is vilified by stating "that land is £120 per acre; that a person to succeed in it must be only one remove from the brute, and that a good beast or sheep cannot be got within a 1000 miles." If this is not vilification we would like to know what is. As to his sturs on Lord Maculay, Carlyle and Miall, their reputation is world wide, and to use his own words: the kick at them "is truly from a hoof unshod of a certain useful animal." His account of the way in which persons return home and come back to Canada, would be good if it were only true; but as we happen to know several of such gentlemen, we can assure our readers, that the statement is but an airy flight of Yorkshire's vivid imagination. He says, that "honest Newspapers have cautioned Emigrants against coming here at present." If he will only look over our files he will find that we have done the same.

He says again, "that our remarks on Hull are still incorrect." It is all very well to state so, but he would find it very difficult to prove them so. Here are a few "nuts for Yorkshire to crack" at his leisure: in 1858 there were in this Hull, "where good order, morality, sobriety and industry are so conspicuous, as to render it as superior to American ports as gold to brass," 249 houses of ill-fame; nearly 600 open and shameless prostitutes; in the same year there were 2925 persons taken into custody—classified

thus: murder, 5; manslaughter, 3; drunkenness, 630; common assaults, 218; assaults on police, 124; larceny on dwelling-houses, 91; larceny from the person, 69; simple larceny, 299; reputed thieves, 41, &c. Let our readers remember that it is different in Hull to what it is in our Canadian cities, for there is little, if any, emigration into it—therefore, we will call this not "native talent," but native guilt. We hope, and believe, that Hull, in this respect, will long stand in the unenviable position of being as superior to us as "gold to brass."

But, alas! poor Burns; he, like others, has come under Yorkshire's lash. Here, we are persuaded, it is not necessary for us to say one word in refutation of the charges brought by a soul without poetry against this gifted child of genius. The whole civilized world have lately done homage to his memory. We would advise his slanderer to peruse his works; he will be the better and the happier for doing so. Yorkshire's remarks on the duties of public writers, are well enough as far as they go—but they cut both ways; correspondents, themselves, would do well to eschew vulgar personalities and abuse, they would also do well to refrain from defending the untrue; least of all, if they are guilty of such acts themselves, should they blame editors. It has very much the appearance of a robber crying out "stop thief." But we hold that we did right in thus animadverting on Mr. Swales' letter, for it is just as necessary sternly to reprove and hold up to public scorn a deceiver, as it is to be courteous to opponents and civil to our friends.

UNION TEA MEETING.

Many were the anxious juveniles on Thursday the 1st inst. This was to be a great gala among them and they were hoping for a fine day. As was announced, there was a Union Sabbath School Tea Meeting on Richmond Hill, on that day, on the grounds belonging to the Presbyterian Church. The grounds were beautifully decorated for the occasion, and at noon, about 200 children, belonging to the Wesleyan and Presbyterian Sabbath Schools, sat down to an excellent tea, after which about 300 visitors and friends of Sabbath Schools partook of the same. The children meanwhile forming into procession, headed by Mr. J. Jenkins Mr. A. Law and the Button-hole Brass Band; after marching through the village, they returned to the Presbyterian Church where they were addressed by the following gentlemen: the Rev. Messrs. Dick, Willoughby, Milligen, and Goodwin. The speeches were interspersed by several dialogues, recited by the children, they were very amusing and reflect the greatest credit on the children—they acted their parts well. We think the managing committee and friends of education generally, are under obligations to Mr. D. McNaughton, of this place, for taking so much pains to teach the children to recite so well some really difficult pieces, as we know it is an inkname and oftentimes a thankless office. We congratulate the committee on the complete success of their really difficult task; and, we have no doubt we express the sentiments of the mass, when we say hurrah for the lady portion. We hope that this Union Tea Meeting will not be the last, but that other villages, where there are two or more branches of Christ's church, will unite together in fellowship and show the world that "they love one another."

ROBBERY.—On Wednesday evening or early on Thursday morning, the premises of Mr. James Newton, of Richmond Hill, was entered and from \$15 to \$18 worth of linen, such as shirts, sheets, socks, &c. were robbed. The linen had been washed that day and were hanging out to dry; the robbers took also the lock and chain from the gate. Mr. Newton has no idea who the dastardly thieves were. We hope that the ladies will see to it and leave no clothes hanging to tempt these loose fingered gentry.

VAUGHAN COUNCIL.—In consequence of the press of other matter, (the Richmond Hill Tragedy), we are obliged to defer the publication of the meeting of the Vaughan Council this week.

RICHMOND HILL FAIR.—The usual monthly fair was held at this place on Wednesday last, the 7th inst. There was a large show of cattle, and sales were effected easily, there being plenty of buyers in the prices realised were rather in advance of those paid at previous fairs.

A German at Cincinnati made a bet of \$50, that he could drink half a barrel of lager in twenty-four hours. Seeing how he was going on, the other party paid him \$10 to stop and throw up the bet.

THE RICHMOND HILL TRAGEDY.

In our last issue we were unable to give more than a brief summary of the late sad tragedy. As will be seen, we have this week given a full and complete report of the evidence given before the Coroner's Jury. There are several reasons that induce us to give full particulars of this melancholy affair, one of which is: that, on Saturday last, a very incorrect version of the case appeared in the Leader, of that day, and, although, a letter was published by them from the foreman of the jury, (M. Teffy, Esq.) contradicting the version,—yet, that letter was mutilated and our account, though sent to them by Mr. Teffy, from causes best known to themselves was not published. It is not necessary here to insert the Leader's account, we will confine ourselves to point out the errors. Error, No. 1. It is not true that "there was a strife of tongues in which Moore got worsted;" neither is there any evidence to show "that he (Moore) used any weapon whatever." Error, No. 2. Moore did not ask leave to go in the yard, inasmuch as he was not at that time arrested. He was not missed by being so long away, as he was seen very few minutes before he cut his throat, nor that we are aware of, did any one go to look after him,—certainly, not officially. Error, No. 3. The jury did not return a verdict of "manslaughter," as will be seen below. We think that after giving such an incorrect statement, it was the least the Leader could do to have given, in full, the correct report sent them by the foreman of the jury.

When we last wrote Moore was not expected to live. We understand that now, though not out of danger, there is great probability of his ultimate recovery.

Moore is a native of Belfast, Ireland. In 1837, he enlisted in the 71st Battalion, Royal Regiment, in which he was a full corporal. He was a few years in Gibraltar; got his discharge in 1842, in consequence of being subject to palpitation of the heart. During the time he was in the army, we believe, he bore a good character. He was married to the deceased about three months previous to his emigrating to this country, which was about 15 years ago—13 of which he has resided on Yonge street.

This unfortunate affair has caused the greatest excitement, from the fact that Moor has lived in this neighborhood for several years, and was thought by many to be a harmless, inoffensive man; indeed to judge from his appearance, one would not imagine him to be the desperate character he has turned out to be. It however appears by the evidence, that he is a man of violent passions, and has previously maltreated his unfortunate wife. It is abundantly clear that he is a man of resolute purpose, as he had two razors in his possession, and inflicted no less than seven wounds in his throat, which shows cool premeditation and desperate resolve. The cause that led him to attempt self-destruction as stated by himself was, that he might as well do it as be hung. The verbal and written statement which he made to Mr. Marsh after committing the rash act, and expecting every moment to die, has been contradicted by other evidence. As it respects the character of the deceased, we deem it our duty to state that she was esteemed by all who knew her as a woman of industrious and sober habits, and of an amiable disposition, being a member, we are informed, of the Evangelical Methodist Church.

Her remains were interred in the burying ground here, on Saturday last, when a very excellent and appropriate sermon was preached in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, by the Rev. Greaves, from these words "And fear not them which kill the body but are not able to kill the soul, but rather fear him who is able to destroy both body and soul in hell." Matthew x. ch. 28th verse.

Wednesday, Aug. 31. CORONER'S JURY. M. Teffy, Esq. J. P., Foreman, R. Marsh, Esq. J. P., J. Lawrence, J. P., S. Sanderson, H. Edwards, J. Williams, H. Sanderson, J. Miller, G. Thomas, J. Hall, G. Leit, W. Harrison, John Arnold.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES. WILLIAM GOGGINS, a lad about 14 years of age, on being sworn, said: I am hired with Robert Moore, the husband of the deceased; he and I were working together at Mr. Lawrence's on Saturday; in the evening when we came home James Burns was here; Burns went out to milk the cow; Mr. Moore told me to carry in some wood; while I was outside I heard Moore say to deceased (his wife) "Why don't you do what you are bid?" after which I heard a bit of a scuffle; heard my mistress scream and

call out, Oh! I knew it was Mrs. Moore's voice; next morning I saw the marks of a blow or kick on the left side of the head, near the eye; since Sunday morning she was sick all the time heard her complain of not being well; she could not eat; on Monday she was moving about the house as usual and attending to her household duties, cooking, &c.; on Tuesday, (yesterday) she did the washing; she sat down two or three times while doing her washing, and complained of sickness; in the evening she got tea ready for Mr. Moore and myself; she did not eat anything; she got up from the table and went to the door; after my work was done for the day I split a little wood, while doing so I heard Mrs. Moore crying in the cook-house; Moore was in the dwelling-house; after cutting the wood I went down the lane; I afterwards came back; Mrs. Moore asked me to bring some water out of the cook-house to wash some dishes as she was not able to do so; I did so; Mrs. Moore laid down in the bed-room and Mr. Moore made some tea for her; he sent me to Richmond Hill for some oatmeal; on my return home I met William Henry Lawrence on horseback; I asked him where he was going—he said he was going for the Doctor for Mrs. Moore, and that she was dying; when I got back Mrs. Arksey was here; I did not see Mrs. Moore again; she died, I believe, between nine and ten o'clock last night. In answer to questions put to the witness by jurymen he said: I never saw the deceased the worse of liquor; I do not know whether she ever took liquor or not; Mr. Moore was not the worse of liquor the night I heard the scuffle; I never saw him beat her before; he used often to speak cross to her.

JAMES BURN'S, Tailor, and brother-in-law of the deceased Mrs. Moore, on being sworn said: I have been working for Mr. Moore for the past few days; on Saturday evening last I was lying on the bed in the adjoining room, being unwell; it was about 8 o'clock; I heard a noise like a person falling, in this room where I am now standing; I heard the deceased cry out "oh Robert!" in a pitiful manner; I then got out of bed and whilst I was coming out of the room I heard Moore say, "I will put an end to you, you flaming —;" I endeavored to make peace; I told him for God's sake not to murder her; I got her to go into the cook-house; Moore followed her and took her by the neck placing both hands round the neck; he said he'd choke her, he brought her in from the cook-house by the neck and tied her on the floor; and gave her one or two kicks; one I kicked struck her on the right eye; we kicked her also on the side or arm; he had his boots on; he called her a flaming — several times; I tried to save her; he tore her dress while I was endeavoring to prevent his kicking her; Moore said to me that he would put her out of this on Monday morning,—a drunken —; and if she would look at the door after he would put a bullet through her, if he were hung in five minutes after for it. Up to this time the investigation had been conducted in Mr. Moore's house, but on account of the post mortem examination it was found necessary to adjourn the inquest to Mr. Arksey's when the jurymen were assembled. Burns proceeded, Mrs. Moore then went into the bedroom and Moore and I sat down in the kitchen; the boy came in and Mr. Moore told him to go and get some wood; in answer to a question by a jurymen Burns said; he (Moore) said she had broke eggs; I bought 20 dozen; I hid them about the house as Mrs. Moore did break but few and I was afraid he would notice I bought so many; I was afraid she would break some more; she asked me to get some as she was afraid of him to know it; the boy went and Moore then said to his wife "are you there you flaming old — are you?" your days are but short with me; I told him to be quiet and I would go and milk the cow; he said that she had fooled him too often; he called her a drunken —; and I asked her to breathe in my face in order to ascertain if she had been taking liquor.

THE ATTEMPTED SUICIDE. At this stage of the proceedings, a cry was heard that Robert Moore had cut his throat. Proceeding at once to the spot, the jury found the man lying on his side, having inflicted several gashes on his throat with a razor, which was lying a short distance from him.—Dr. Langstaff attending him, after lying a short time he (Moore) recovered sufficiently to make a written and verbal statement to Robert Marsh, Esq., J. P. one of the jurymen. It was a fearful sight to see the man weltering in his gore, as he was bleeding profusely. One of his first acts on coming to himself a little was to hand to R. Marsh, Esq., his purse and pocket-book and beckon him to pay attention to him, for awhile he spoke so indistinctly as to render it impossible to understand him, but he was soon able to speak with tolerable clearness. His remarks and instructions, relative to his property were all given to Mr. Marsh; he gave signs that he wanted paper and pencil which were at once given him, his verbal and written statement were given to the jury the next day by the gentleman above named. In consequence of this attempted suicide, the jury adjourned till the following day to meet again at 8 a.m.

THURSDAY morning Sep 1. James Burns' proceeded as follows: I did smell liquor on her breathing in my face; I would not have known that she had tasted liquor if I had not smelled it on her breath; I then went out to milk the cow, while doing so the boy Goggins came to me and said that Moore was beating her; I said he was not, but told him to go and carry in the wood and not be listening; I

told the boy that she fell down the cellar and blacked her eye; the boy said he could not be fooled that way he knew Moore was a kicking her; I was anxious to keep the boy ignorant of the family quarrels and may have said many things to him to divert his attention from the facts, fearing he would report it over the neighborhood. In answer to questions put by the jury, he said: I now do positively swear that she was not drunk; I would not have known that she had taken any liquor if I did not smell it on her breath; when I came in all was quiet except her moaning; he ordered her to go to bed. On being questioned again he said that on Monday Mr. Moore told him that his wife broke eggs; I bought the eggs because she said she slipped down and broke some; I bought them on Monday; I consider that she was always afraid of him; he always spoke roughly to her; I do not know whether he beat her after that; On Sunday night she had only one black eye and when I saw her laid out she had two; I seen her on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, her clothes were not wet; I am quite certain she did not fall into the creek those days; I left Moore's house on Saturday night between 11 and 12 o'clock in company with Edmund McGeer my brother-in-law, and went to Richmond Hill to Mr. Jenkins where my wife lives; I have had a conversation this morning, (Thursday Sept. 1) with Robert Moore; I remarked to him that it was very foolish of him to cut his throat as he had done, he replied I might as well do it as the other way; I asked him what he meant by that, says he I'd be kill'd and put to gul and I'd die there any way; I asked him when did he take the razors, if he took them after the jury adjourned to Mr. Arksey's, or before, he said before; he told me to take the other razor out of his pocket; I did so; he asked me what did the Doctor say; I told him that the Doctor said that Mrs. Moore died from inflammation of the bowels from bruises; he then said he did not touch her; she fell across a pot.

JOSEPH MCGEE, of Vaughan, brother-in-law of the deceased sworn: his evidence did not throw any additional light on the subject, he however stated that he never knew the deceased the worse for liquor; he also stated that Mr. Moore was a man of violent passions and was in the habit of maltreating the deceased.

JAMES LANGSTAFF, M.D. of Vaughan on being sworn said: That he examined the body of the late Mary Ann Moore and found the following condition of organs: The body generally; there was a healthy appearance of the body externally except a few old scratches; a moderately tumid state of the abdomen, mostly to the right and lower part, and numerous bruises, three of which were on the back of the right fore arm; several in front of the wrist and one above the elbow on the outer side of the same arm; one back of the left arm; one below the left scapular bone; two on back of right shoulder, Right eye, forehead and temple, considerably black and bruised; a slight bruise on outer side of left orbit; one on each hip just below the crest of the ilium, about two inches back of the spine of it; one upon the upper part of inner side of right thigh just below nates; one upon right side of upper lip; the left shin mostly below and about the knee was a good deal bruised, and a slight mark upon the right shin, upon the ankle and upon the right side of the neck, back of left hand.

On removing scalp, two ecchymoses were seen, one on each side of the crown. The brain showed some venous congestion and effusion chiefly in the ventricles, but no remarkable congestion of small vessels or effusion of fibre on Pius no unnatural adhesion. The lungs were unaltered in a few places and there was a semi-calcareous tubercle, about the size of a large pea in the apex of left lung, they were otherwise healthy. The heart had about half an ounce of serum in its sac and a small spot of fibrum on its surface near its base, but not so red and there was no redness near it or in other parts of the heart sac. The valves were healthy. On opening the abdomen, the stomach and bowels were found distended with flatus, and the liver rather large, no effusion. Stomach and colon pale, but small intestines congested by numerous fine vessels some of which were of a bright red and appeared to lie upon the surface like small hairs, they were likewise thickened and had a distinctly adhesive feel to the fingers. In two different places were several small ecchymoses, in one of them were two or three, about the size of a sixpence and circular, thickened and of a dark perfectly red colour, including the whole thickness of the bowels, in the other place the spots were more numerous, perhaps a dozen in a cluster of different sizes, near these spots the bowels seemed more congested and thickened than in other parts. The kidneys were normal. The Uterus of normal size and contained considerable blood, thickened but not densely clotted. It is my opinion that death was caused by inflammation of the bowels hastened a little perhaps by the effusion spoken of above, in the heart sac, at least three bruises upon the bowels, (causing the ecchymoses named) were caused by external blows. The ecchymoses and bruises appeared to have taken place about four days previous to the examination of the body. I was called in to see the deceased on Tuesday night, but the woman was dead when I arrived at the house. My opinion is that the deceased was of strictly temperate habits.

MISS SARAH CATHERINE LAWRENCE, of Vaughan, on being sworn said:—I went to Mr. Moore's house on Saturday evening last, she had borrowed some articles of Jewellery from me on the Thursday previous to get her likeness taken in, and I called to get them, she was scrubbing the floor, it was immediately after sunset, she said to me I thought you were dead, she said this I believe because I had been very sick, she asked me to go into the room and see Burns' as he was sick in bed, I did so, I heard her moving about in the kitchen, I heard a noise as if a person fell, I afterwards seen her on her hands and knees as if scrubbing, she appeared to fall forward and then look towards me, I seen her face, she did not appear to have hurt herself, she was afterwards in the Cook-house, I

wanted to get my articles of Jewellery and go home, and thinking she was not able to get them I proposed getting them myself; I thought she was the worse of liquor; I have been to the house several times and never saw her that way before, I have never heard that she was in the habit of drinking, she attempted to go from the Cook-house into the dwelling-house; she struck herself against the door; I saw no marks on her face then; she was using an iron pot for scrubbing out of; she did not complain of being weak or sick.

JAMES BURN'S recalled: I remember Miss Lawrence coming in to see me; I heard no noise while she was there; Mrs. Moore used a large tin basin for holding water for scrubbing on Saturday evening; when scrubbing in the bed room.

R. MARSH, Esq., J. P., on being sworn said:—Being one of the Jury on this inquest sitting at George Arksey's house, Vaughan, a rumor reached us that Robert Moore had cut his throat; we adjourned to Moore's premises and saw him; after he recalled a little he voluntarily made verbal statements to me; and also wrote particulars in pencil on paper; all of which I now relate on oath to the best of my memory; Moore's written statement is as follows:—

MOORE'S STATEMENT. On Saturday evening after I came home I was sitting smoking when she (meaning his wife) fell against the window bottom outside of the door; she struck her temple against it; I helped her and put my hand to her shoulder and pushed her into the door; she remonstrated, then I pushed her in again, and she fell where Burns' said "on the floor"; he (Burns) said, don't strike her, and I said I would not, and did not, but caught her by the back of the neck, and pulled her by the back of the neck; and I tore off her shirt, and lapped her in a Flannel petticoat to warm her; and then Burns' and I sat down to talk, he (Burns) said I should give her a good thrashing, for it was very provoking of her to get dru k of her own freewill, and I said I did not like to but wished I was dead rather than live with a drunken woman, and then I went to bed; I then told her she looked well and in the morning she asked me to forgive her, and I said I would not till she got better. (here ends the written statement). He continued verbally to say, he said that his wife was clearing out the stove on Saturday evening; that she fell forward several times while doing so on her arm; that she had been scrubbing with a pot and fell upon it several times, she fell upon the pot and struck her eye; she fell down stairs carrying some eggs during the day. He (Moore) expressed a wish that Miss Sarah Catherine Lawrence should be examined as he was afraid that other parties wished to swear his life away. He also said that on Tuesday after he was assisting the Boy to load manure, his wife was then working beside the Creek he noticed her to reel round and fall, she got up again and went to her washing he presently noticed her to fall again; he then went to her and asked her what was the matter, she told him she was very bad; he desired her to quit working and assisted her up to the house; she laid down on the bed; a short time after which she recovered; after that she prepared tea for himself and the boy but did not take any herself; after tea she took bad again whilst in the cook-house; he persuaded her to lie down again; she allowed that she would soon be better and did not lay down, a short time she felt easier again for a few minutes; she again took sick with a good deal of faintness, he then assisted her into the bedroom, she laid down on the bed; the boy came in at this time, he told the boy to get water and wash up the dishes as Mrs. Moore was too unwell; she appeared to be getting worse; he made her some ginger tea and gave her a little of it, being very weak from not eating for several days; allowed that she had some oatmeal, she could take some as it would strengthen her; he sent the boy for some, he gave her more ginger tea and held her in his arms awhile; he asked her to lay down and asked her if she would have some of her neighbor's called in, she requested him not to as she thought it would not amount to much, she did not wish her neighbours to see her face in the state it was; he persuaded her to lie down as she was getting weaker; shortly after she was laid down she turned towards the wall and groaned heavily; he went to her and spoke to her; he then went to Mr. Lawrence's and requested him to go for the Doctor; when he (Moore) returned to the house she was barely able to speak and died shortly after.

EDMUND MCGEE, of Markham, yeoman, on being sworn said: I am a brother of the deceased Mrs. Moore; I hired with Robert Moore one year and six months, about the year 1837 and 1838; Robert Moore came home one night and was filling his pipe; my sister was washing the tea things up; he had a knife in his hand and on her saying some trifling thing which I have forgotten, he told her to be cautious; she asked him what she was to be cautious about; he jumped up immediately took her by the hair of the head; he knocked her down and kicked her, he gave her two black eyes by a kick; he turned over her body and kicked her again; he then threw her against the door, and ordered her about her business; one night he came home drunk, and used her very roughly; he turned her out of doors; it was cold she begged for her shawl and came in and tried to get it; he at once ran after her and chased her away from the house; he used her very roughly several times to my knowledge. This concluded the evidence.

After hearing all the evidence bearing on the case, and after careful deliberation, the following verdict was returned: "That Mary Ann Moore came by her death from inflammation of the bowels, and kicks inflicted by her husband, Robert Moore, on Saturday, the 27th August."

Why are printers liable to bad colds? Because they use damp sheets.