

in private, and I took her out of the shop; I put the salt in, and she then asked me to put as much gold as I could into the bag, which I was not willing to do at

house. I then fetched down two sovereigns and three half-sovereigns belonging to my mother. She said that was not enough, and I could make it up between 27s. and 28s if I liked, on which I fetched down fifteen half-crowns, forty shillings, and five pence. I tied up in the bag, after which she said she must take it till eleven o'clock the next day, when the spell would be broken; she said she would bring it back by half-past eleven; I might not be home then.

her again I might cut her throat. I did not see her her again till she was a prisoner at Newport. She was to have brought me money to the house of Susan Smith, but she did not come. Her mother and I, and she gave information to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Dowling.—The condition on which I parted with the money was, that if she did not bring it back I was to cut her throat; and, of course, I was to cut her throat. (Laughter.) The pieces of paper she gave me was *foreign*—(laughter.) When she told me, on the 1st of April, that she had been working things beautifully for me, I could not understand what she meant—whether she had been working the stars for me or not—(laughter.)

Mr. Dowling.—Now, allow me to ask you, was there not a little unrequited love in the case?

spell, and that I should be obliged to sip sorrow by spoonful if I had it not taken off—(laughter). It is immaterial to anyone here whether it was love or not. There was a young man for whom I had a regard, but I do not know that he had acted unkindly to me. I do not know whether we had parted company for some time.

The Chairman said he thought it was quite enough if it was made out that John had been drunk.

anxiety.

Witness—I had cause for mortal anxiety. I was then a young Debborah. I took care of my mother's shop, and attend to her business, and she has no reason to find fault with my conduct at all; we sell grocery, flour, and bread; I never get scolded by my mother. I have all the money I want, and I am under the idea of getting myself better; I had got quite well, I should have had no objection to her keeping the money, if I could have got my mother's consent.

By the Court—The prisoner promised me to bring the money back the next day.

Re-examined—My mother never gave her consent to parting with that £7; she was to bring the money back.

Mr. Dowling—Or you were to cut her throat—(laughter.)

The Chairman—This was an extraordinary condition, but if she did not bring it back, she would not be there to have her throat cut. (Laughter.)

Elizabeth Guiver, the mother—I recollect that in the beginning of March my daughter was in a bad state of health, and I was obliged to send her to the prisoner in my shop, and I had some conversation with my daughter about it. When I went to look for my

sovereigns, three half-sovereigns, fifteen half-crowns, forty shillings, and five pence. I gave information to the police; I had seen the money all safe the day it was taken away.

Next morning, a police constable—I was on duty at Heyden in April, when I received information of the case, and on the 18th I saw some gipsies, in the parish of Great Gtishall. The prisoner's husband was driving a cart, and I saw the prisoner with him; I took her to the station-house, and she denied the case. On the 19th, Dolton, but afterwards she confessed it. I told her to look her for obtaining money under false pretences, I searched her husband, and found this bag on him; [Bag produced, and Miss G. said she believed that was the bag.] The great denial was made there, and to the station-house, her husband said he did not care, if it did not transport her, and she said, "Do you think I will?"

The examination before the magistrates was put in the prisoner's name, as then said, she went into the shop for a pair of gloves, and she denied the case. The next day, her sister arrived, as if they wished her to speak to them, and she then said, "You do not look happy, and I think it is about a young man." She said it was, and she should not mind what she gave if she could have her money. The great denial she would do all the case, and do for her, but she must have some money. She gave her some, but she did not promise her the day or the hour she would carry it back. She was ill and very poor; but she was working round there to carry the money.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dowling then addressed the Jury for the prisoner. He said, if questions of this sort were to be

most subjects of inquiry in courts of justice, they would not be so easily satisfied. The woman said that there was not a day in which persons who were in love or in ill-health, did not apply to the "wise woman" for her advice; but were those who went there to buy their spells and advice, such as they were, or to get their hearts comforted? The answer was. Could they doubt the object of the prostitute or her mother was not the benefit of the public at large, but the proceeding was a sort of pressure on the private individual who had to pay to get the money back. This was not more than a woman could do, and a woman who was not free to have influence over supernatural affairs; and though the law was to protect the weak against the strong, a person grown up to twenty-four could use, as she was, and conducting the business of her parents. The woman said that she had never seen a parent pay a fancy price for anything she was not to be protected by a criminal prosecution, because afterwards she did not like her bargain. If a personor friend was in a window, and the tradesman in the street was on the ground, and the tradesman was not afterwards found it worth only 2s. 6d. was the tradesman to be presented as a criminal? Looked at the Strawberry Hill sale—there were old things not of much worth, but persons were willing to pay enormous prices for them, and the same was the case with libraries or curiosities, and it would be hard to say that a tradesman was not to be presented as a criminal. On Mr. George Robins's side when he went to make up his accounts, some of the noteborn should demand their money, or prosecute him. The witness said that the woman was of great value, but which he (Mr. D.) and the jury might not be disposed to value highly; but the cultivated minds enjoyed them, and probably when in Rome he might have given £50 for a small piece of pottery, which he would not have given for at home. The witness said that she would not give me my money back I will prosecute you." Here this girl went to the prisoner, who performed very absurd things, but which she was willing to pay for, and was she now to turn round and prosecute the woman? The witness said that she was not, and say, "I am not cured—your advice is valueless, and I will prosecute you."

When prisoners say, "What difference was there between the life of a medical man and a criminal?" the answer came in and said, "you must remember my pills, my draughts, you must rub in my lotion, you must try my plasters," and they went on till their shelves were filled with bottles and boxes, and they found themselves a big longer than they were before,—(laughter)—and then came a bill longer than the others,—(laughter)—and then came (laughter). Yet did they ever hear of a doctor being called on to answer for this? That case was in fact worse than this, because here the young woman could exercise her own discretion on the deception practiced on her, and her understanding; but the doctor came and shook his head, so that there was something in it. He felt the pulse, looked at the watch, and practised all that mummery which was usual when there was nothing more to do than to drive a road for his horse. "The patient's bowels,"—(laughter)—and then they had no more to say, and then the doctor said, "I knew nothing of what he was about." Here this girl, who was capable of conducting her mother's business, had a full opportunity of seeing whether the advice was worth what she gave for it, and like a person who was not a doctor, she saw the risk. It was at her own risk. The girl confessed that there was something in love in this matter; the gipsy saw the romance of early affection playing about the ruins of a lost heart,—(laughter)—there was a smile of invitation; and the young girl, fearing the return of the wanderer, looked on to see what she should do. The doctor said, "I know when all was to be well,"—(laughter). A young girl in love viewed everything in an absurd light; and here she called in the prisoner's aid, and was in the situation of a person who bought an old manuscript for a high price; or the doctor who did not know the patient no good. The prisoner said, "I know the person was not guilty of felony who sold advice which might be valuable."

The Chairman said, the only question was, whether the prisoner obtained the money feloniously,—whether the taking was with a felonious intention. Did this mean that he was to go into the shop and cook up this story to get possession of the money? He said, "There were several cases on this subject. There was one in which a person went to a coach-maker's, and was said he wanted a chaise to go into the North; the coach-maker said, "I can have it, and he went and sold it; that was a mere fiction of the law. There was another case in which a person got possession of bank notes to change, but walked off and did not bring them back; and it was held that that being a false pretence, there was a felony in the getting possession of the notes. It appeared to him that that was a mere fiction of the law. The prisoner specially stated she would bring the money back—there was no borrowing; and it

The young woman to get possession of the money from this young girl, who was suffering under great mental anxiety. The young girl might not be so clever as this woman, and he hoped she never would be, for she had not made a good use of her talents. It appeared to him that the case came within the description of lunacy.

The Jury asked the prosecutrix whether, before she gave her the money, the prisoner positively promised to bring it back?

The witness said she did.

The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

The Chairman briefly addressed the prisoner, and sentenced her to be "Transported for seven years."

The Court ordered the money found on the prisoner

reporting us in the course we have advised, regarding the
 selection,
 Wermain, your faithful
 And devoted representatives,
 JAMES LEACH,
 P. M. McDUGALL,
 MORRAN PHILLIPS,
 R. K. PHILIP,
 JOHN CAMPBELL.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF LONDON AND ITS
 VICINITY.

We, your representatives in Council, address you
 at this important juncture, requesting your earnest
 attention to the recommendations laid before you by
 the late Convention. We have now arrived at a
 critical period in the history of Chartism. That the
 most alarming distress prevails throughout the country

s admitted even by those professing to represent our interest in the British Legislature, yet they have taken no steps to remedy this evil, and have scornfully refused to listen to the remedy which we, in justice to

degrading treatment, it would be madness to expect

to redress of our grievances from a Parliament constituted like the present. We must now depend upon our own resources. We must now achieve that by our own efforts and determination which a corrupt and oligarchical Government has denied to our energies for the struggle, to unite as one man in following that course which, after mature deliberation, has been adopted by our chosen representatives.

We now stand in a high and prominent position; every eye is directed to our movement. Apathy or division in our ranks, at this juncture, would be in the highest degree criminal; would be a base desertion of our own

and our country's cause. We have a powerful and a wily enemy to combat, who on the least sign of vacillation in our ranks, will renew the fiery persecutions we have already undergone: but present a bold and

nited front to your oppressors, and the united power of both Whig and Tory will not dare to molest you. The political horizon is brightening around us; the whole of the labouring population of the country is now united in a friendly protest against the measures of the middle class of the country. The so-called liberal press of the country hitherto entirely neglectful, or, bitterly opposed to us, has now unanimously declared itself favourable to our principles. We have a respectable minority in the House of Commons; and what is of far more importance, we contain within our own ranks every man who is capable of doing good. The future is a bright and cheering prospect, and will, without doubt, spur you to increased exertions to obtain that political power under which all monopoly and misrule shall cease.

We congratulate you upon the peaceable and citizen-

the manner in which the proceedings connected with the late demonstration of the National Union of Students, and which has greatly tended to raise us in the estimation of the press and the public; such displays of our numbers and our organisation are calculated to produce a favourable impression on the minds of those who are not the most violent proceedings of the most bitter denunciations; they fear not a disorderly mob, but a well-organised and organised people. Let a similar display be made of our numbers and our organisation, and it will characterise your conduct, and your ultimate success is certain. Set immediately about carrying into effect the recommendation of the National Union of Students, and in every district in the metropolis and its vicinity, and adopt the memorial and the remembrance. Have an appeal to the raising of the necessary funds for carrying out the recommendation of the National Union of Students, and the loans advanced by the various localities for the late demonstration.

You will shortly have a plan laid before you whereby the most efficient effect will be carried out with special large surplus will be raised to be devoted to the good cause. That the organisation of London is good, was demonstrated by your late excellent display; yet much more can be done, and the National Union of Students is a wide field for your exertions. Every prudent step must be taken to arouse them to the importance of

"countaining their points!" &c. &c. If the country districts
 your principles are almost unknown. Steps are now
 being taken to ensure their co-operation, and we con-
 siderably call upon you to assist in the efforts which will
 be made to enrol them in our association.
 In conclusion, we again impress upon you the neces-
 sity of casting to the winds every atom of jealousy or
 rivalry which may exist between the two ranks, of be-
 coming firm, yet guided and sober, in your behaviour; of
 looking upon every Christian as a brother ready and
 willing to assist in the emancipation of your common
 country; and cordially uniting with him for the attain-
 ment of that much-cherished object.
 Signed on behalf of the London Delegate Council,
 PHILIP MARTYN,
 THOMAS WHEELER, Sub-Secretary.
 On behalf of the Surrey Council,
 JOHN MAYNARD, Sub-Secretary.
 On behalf of the Provisional Committee of Mary-
 lebone.
 EDWARD STANDROOM,
 NAGLE.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, FRIDAY, MAY 13.

Mr. ROEBUCK brought forward an amended list of a Committee on the charges of corrupt compromise; framed, he said, on Sir Robert Peel's suggestion, and as to command the confidence of the House and of the country. Lord Francis Egerton had declined to serve on the Committee on the score of ill health. This is the substance of the speech.

Mr. Bramston, Mr. William Miles, Mr. Sobriest Laseelles, Sir William Heathcote, Sir William Somerville, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Sturt, Lord Worsley, and Mr. Lubbock, were present.

After some rather random discussion, in which Mr. MONCKTON MILNES declared that the House had permitted the appointment of the Committee through a mistake of mere courtesy, and Sir JOHN WALSH objected to certain names on the Committee which he did not mention, wishing to see gentlemen of the highest character for professional and civil eminence substituted,—the Committee was agreed.

Mr. ROEBUCK having moved that the Committee have power to send for persons, papers, and records,
Mr. T. DUNCOMBE believed it would be now proper that he should submit to the House the motion of Mr. HADFIELD's notice, and as he had made a slight alteration in the wording, he would read it to the House. He would move—
“That each Member appointed to serve on the Select Committee on compromises of election petitions, shall subscribe the following declaration, in the presence of Mr. Speaker:—
“I, _____, do solemnly declare that I never, directly or indirectly, have to my knowledge been guilty, by myself or agents, of any act of bribery, treating, or other corruption in procuring my election; nor have I ever promised or intended to pay, or sanctioned the payment of, any sum or sums of money, beyond the legal charges of procuring my return at the last or any previous election; nor have I, at any time, committed at, been privy to, or assisted in, any bribery, treating, or other corrupt practice at any election for a Member or Members to serve in Par-

(Signed) "—"

At the close of the last session he had taken the liberty of asking a question of the Right Hon. Gentleman at the head of her Majesty's Government, whether it was his intention to bring in any measure to prevent bribery. He had declared upon that occasion that it was necessary to take such measures as would prevent bribery, and more than that he had taken place at the last election than had been known in the most corrupt age of the most corrupt nation—(loud cheers.) The Right Hon. Gentleman told him, in reply, that the principle of the measure would not permit him to introduce any measure of this sort; but he trusted that the Noble Lord, the Member for London, would go on with the measure he had introduced in another session of Parliament, and, at the same time, the Right Hon. Gentleman said he was sorry he was obliged to correct the Right Hon. Gentleman's statement that bribery, corruption and intimidation did take place. The Right Hon. Gentleman did not say whether

had extended as far as he (Mr. Duncombe) alleged. The Right Honourable Gentleman, perhaps supposed that he was better acquainted with it—(laughter)—than he was. At that point, he would undertake to prove the bar of the House that a considerable majority of that House were returned by bribery, corruption, and intimidation. He was still prepared to prove the facts on this great question at the bar of the House. He did not intend that so vital a question should be smugly sent to a private committee-room, where it might be hushed up and the matter might have full play. He wished for an inquiry at the bar of that House in the face of open day and before the whole public—(cheers); and he must say that the opinion of the public with regard to all the recent transactions of that House, and especially in reference to their conduct last week, would mitigate the force of any such charge of injustice of the House. The public knew that they were about to prosecute five or six individuals, when they were aware that there were six hundred—(cheers). The public also

said, and he thanked God that there was this sense of fair play in the British public, that they did not like to see eight or ten individuals hunted down by six hundred equally guilty—(cheers and laughter). Three millions and a half of the people came and told the House so in their petition—in that petition which the House did not choose to hear, and would not allow to be proved. What did three millions and a half of the industrious classes say in their petition? They declared—“That the existing state of the representation is not only extremely limited and unjust, but unacceptably divided, and gives preponderating influence to the

landed and monied interests, to the utter ruin of the small trading and labouring classes." They said, and said most truly—"That bribery, intimidation, corrup-

