









Facts and Fancies.

DR PITHAM.—The world is now old, and may prove by the lessons of experience. She has decisively declared, that despotism is the grand source of human misfortune, the Pandora's box, out of which every curse has issued, and is scarcely left none behind. Despotism, in its extreme, is fatal to human happiness, and, in all its modifications, injurious. The spirit is sought therefore to be suppressed on the first slightest appearance. It should be the endeavour of every good man, as far as his abilities will extend, to extirpate all arbitrary government from the globe; not should be swept from the earth, or trampled upon, not from China to Peru. But no power is capable of crushing the Hydra, less than the herculean arm of a whole people.—*Knox.*

WEALTH OF A STATE.—The true wealth of a state is not in a numerous, free, hardy, high-minded, active and virtuous people, in easy circumstances, without any extreme inequality of property; a people, having leisure and leisure for mixing with labour, pleasure and pleasure with industry; and with private industry, Olympian celebration, exhibiting all the qualities that dignify and adorn humanity, and that elevate the character of a nation.

ORIGINALITY.—If we study great men we shall find their greatness were not so much distinguished by originality as by range or extent of thought. If we require of them that absolute originality which consists in never, like the spider, their web from their own weaving, we shall not succeed in obtaining it. Most great men were original. Least of all does originality consist in likeness to other men. A great man is one whose centre of thinking the centre of other men's thinking, and whose desire to add all to other men's is so sharing their desire to add all to his.

THE GREAT GENIUS.—The greatest genius is not the most indebted man—the greatest poet is a man in communion with his time and country. The great man does not wake up and say, I will square the circle or mannaeck botany and discover another lord for mannaeck botany. He has a new architecture in his mind—I will for ever have a new organic power. No! He is forced on the genius of his contemporaries. He stands where the eyes of man look, and their hands all point to him. He has a new way of going to the materials ready to his hand—these have supplied the wheels and bridged the rivers for his men, poets, women, have all worked for him, and he has entered into their labours. Great general power, to enter almost say, consists in not being original at all.

TO THE GREATEST EXTENT RECEIPT.—*Figure*—

A SUMMER'S EVENING SHOW-UP,  
BY J. C. PRINCE;

It was a summer's eve, indeed,  
Soft, sweet, and sweet, warm and fragrant,  
And all the glorious things that grow  
The lovely thorn, the tree of pride,  
The grass blades marsh'd side by side,  
Were, thicker than the folds of night,  
Innumerable drops of light,  
Shed from a passing cloud and dun,  
That journey'd towards the sinking sun,  
On the upper world's impatient wing,  
And bluish as it drew near the presence of  
The king.

That brilliant baptism brief,  
Flung from the fount of summer skies,  
Came with a fresh and full relief  
To all the countless shapes and dyes  
That sprang from earth's prolific veins,  
And drank the rich congenial rains,  
For all the languid leaves and flowers,  
In tangled brakes and cultured bowers,  
In level fields and hollow dells,  
By woodsides walled and sunny wells;—  
The fair and many-fold rose  
Reclining in a proud repose,  
The limber vine and stubborn brier,  
The wallflower's mass of cloudy fire;  
The clover fill'd with honey dew—  
Things of familiar form and hue—  
Sent such a goat of incense up  
From hill and house, from grove and cop,  
As 'seem'd to burden all the air  
With nature's breath of silent prayer,  
And sent that joyous draught of rain  
In sublimated sweets back to the skies again!

A WORD TO THE RULERS OF IRELAND.—The whole art of preventing a revolution, consists in rendering the people happy. A happy people never rebel, even if millions of authors endeavour to excite them. I challenge any person to show me a single example in history, of a happy people rebelling.—*Kotzebue's 'Travels in Italy'.*

UNION, OUR ONLY RESCUE.—Let the oppressed cease to be satisfied with intelligently suffering their oppressions, and let them receive their redemption without a murmur or blush; and if they will be such fools as to imagine that kings or individual rulers are the cause of their slavery, there is no salvation for them: the real tyrants of all countries are those who would live without work, and accumulate fortunes out of their people's labour. The only remedy against them is to substitute for the present aristocratic institutions a just and beneficent character. It is plain that such institutions must emanate from the whole people.

VARIETIES OF COMPLEXION IN THE HUMAN RACES.

Southern Africa presents us with many striking illustrations of the fallacy of the theory of climate. We shall consider ourselves with citing two of the most remarkable varieties,—those presented by the physical peculiarities of the Hottentots and Bojjesmans. These races have been considered hitherto, but only by the name; and it is difficult to modify power of circumstances which are evident, distinct. The Bojjesmans are pure Negroes; the Hottentots, where pure, tall and large. In some intermediate states are, of course, met with individuals resembling near each other, must necessarily have intermarried in the course of ages; but there is no conceivable reason why, except as distinct races, the one should resemble the other, restless, exceeding four feet six inches in stature, tall, large, and very coarsely built, in a moderate degree, and their organisation is similar, and the same in all other portions of mankind in the nature differ, and in two remarkable peculiarities in the hair, and in the most of races widely different structure. They are in the midst of races widely different structure. They are in the midst of races widely different structure.

suffering from them: Negroes on the one hand, and Caucasians on the other—both black, while the Hottentots are white. The Hottentots are simply of a light yellowish brown color, and these facts be accounted for except as differences of race? In Africa, in fact, we find a further remarkable illustration. In the Cape of Good Hope, we are told, lately called Bosh, lately called Bosh, lately called Bosh, lately called Bosh. This tribe is living to the south-west of Abyssinia, about three degrees north of the equator, and do not exceed four feet in height, their complexion is a dark olive, their hair is not woolly, and in the face, the nose, the ears, the shoulders. They have thick pointed ears, diminutive eyes, and flat noses; the men have beards, grow on their hands and feet like eagle's talons, and are not employed in digging for ants, nor in any other manner of agriculture, nor do they cultivate the soil, but live upon honey, roots, mice, serpents, reptiles, and insects, and honey. All these things they eat raw, and they are ignorant of the use of fire. Now, why are these people so different from all other races of men? Why are they not as black as the Negroes? Why have they not woolly hair? Why are their pigmies, while they are of the same collection of traits, and strong? They are not so because of disease or other accident, but because of numerous people of one color, and the health and as complete and consistent in their condition as the Caucasians. If they were once otherwise, what circumstances can have reduced them thus low? The climate has no conceivable disadvantage which it is maintained by a thousand other climates, yet they stand

tone and distinct from all other races of men. Let us now return to the continent of Asia. In India we find a very mixed population, and the elements of it are greatly diversified. The Hindoos are said to be the jet black of the Negro race, and the Mongolians are said to be the jet black of the Negro race. There are the strongest reasons for believing that most, at least, of its aboriginal races were perfectly Caucasian, but of Caucasian forms, especially so in the north. The fact that the natives of the south are generally the dark of complexion, and that a glance at the map shows that the northern provinces must have been the most infinitely more exposed to the incursions of the fair races than the southern extremity, and that the population is, of course, far more mixed. We therefore already alluded to the Robillas, an Afghan tribe, settled in the mountains of the Hindoo Kooch, in the northern regions of India, and which, nevertheless, still preserve their ancient peculiarities of fair complexion and fair coloration, simply because they take a climate in which their own race is the dominant one. In fact, it is not until we reach the effects of the place. And, after the year 1500 when compared to the period during which the Moors have maintained their fair complexion in Africa.—*Ethno-geological Journal.*

**LIBERTY IN RUSSIA.**—It is not unusual for the Emperor to stop and address a person in the street; I have seen a luckless individual has been to heart of his country, and a distinguished nobleman, who was arrested by one of the ubiquitous agents of the police, a man who was the object of having addressed to him a question. He is authoritatively required to repeat the substance of what he had said, and a confinement of some days inevitably follows: which the administration of a bribe, or the extortion of some power of influence can alone terminate. This occurred to a celebrated French actor who, having been ill, was unable to perform some of his parts in consequence, was reproached by the Emperor, who inquired after the reasons as soon as possible. The unfortunate actor was immediately arrested, and had some trouble in getting liberated. The circumstance reached the ears of the Emperor, who, wishing to make him some reparation, desired to know in what he had done that he could oblige him. 'In nothing,' he replied, 'but that your Majesty will never condescend to speak to me in the street again.'—*Literary Digest, by E. P. Thompson.*



poor old Shaftesbury could get into his  
t and out again), reported, read a third  
e, and passed in about two minutes; with



a clerical and a unanimity that was truly edifying. Such spectacles are historical. We could not help feeling that we were present at the commencement of proceedings, the end of which it was difficult to foretell or foresee. There was, however, too much reason to fear that we were seeing the wind and must expect to reap the whirlwind.

Mr Keogh's motion on the subject of the recent trials in Ireland, and the manner in which the Jury was packed in order to procure the conviction of Mr Mitchell, led to a characteristic scene. Parliamentary "rows" are quite common affairs with a Whig Cabinet. It would almost seem that, conscious of their inability to say or do anything in a proper and statesmanlike manner, their only resource is to fly into a passion with one who touches them on the sore place, or who even so much as points his finger thereto. In this instance Mr Keogh raised a legitimate question, and treated it in a manner thoroughly in accordance with the forms of Parliament. He kept to his subject strictly (a great merit now-a-days) and in the course of his really able, eloquent, and spirit-stirring speech, did not utter an irrelevant sentence. He contrasted—as he had a right to do—the conduct of every man of the present Government on former occasions, when they were in opposition, and their professions, as well as the avowed principles of their party, with reference to the administration of justice, and the composition of juries in political cases, with their own conduct, now that they have the power of ordering all these matters. He reviewed most truthfully, and, therefore, most disagreeably to Whig ears, the policy of the Ministry towards Ireland; and, in return for discharging this necessary duty, Sir G. Grey jumped up and made a personal attack on the hon. Member, which was most discreditable to any man pretending to be a gentleman, and certainly most disgraceful as coming from a high Minister of the Crown, who more than any other Member of Parliament is bound to observe the conventional courtesies of society. He began by charging Mr Keogh with having had a good opinion of Repeal, of O'Connell, and Lord Melbourne's Government, which he called a "paternal" one, some eight years ago. Poor fellow! he was only in his teens when he committed these mistakes, and may be pardoned the sins of youth and inexperience. With respect to the two latter—namely, O'Connell and Melbourne and Whigs generally—he may fairly say that his eyes have been opened to their characters in the years that have since elapsed; one must live to learn. But this was not the most discreditable part of Sir G. Grey's attack. He insinuated that Mr Keogh had given the Government reason to suppose that he would be a supporter of it, while he had an election petition hanging over his head, but that since that was withdrawn, he had gone over to the Conservative side, because no place was given him. Mr Keogh's instant and indignant repudiation of this charge may settle the matter so far as he is concerned, but what does Sir G. Grey mean by the insinuation as to the Election Committee? Are we to understand distinctly what is so often whispered out of doors by other parties, that Government have it in their power so to form these Committees, as to render the throwing out of an inconvenient opponent, and the seating of an obsequious supporter, a matter of certainty? If so, we can congratulate Sir G. Grey as little upon his discretion as his temper. Such things, he may depend upon it, are better left in the shade, as far as the "Government" are concerned. The people's interest in the matter is another thing. With respect to the subject of the debate, the Home Secretary's own statement fully bears out the allegations of Mr Mitchell at the trial. It was carefully and basely packed, for the express purpose of procuring a verdict against him, and there is an end of the matter. All the official conventionalisms and phrases coined in the Mint of the Treasury and law offices, cannot disguise that fact.

Several other important topics have been discussed during the week, to which we can, at present, merely advert, reserving comment until a future opportunity. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill has passed the third reading in the Commons, but so emasculated that, like the Irish Poor-law, it is valuable merely for the principle it affirms. Practically, it is to be feared that it will be almost nugatory as a remedy for the evils it is intended to meet. An important change in the law of marriage in Scotland has passed the Lords. In future no marriages will be considered legal, should this bill pass into a law, except where parties have resided in the parish fourteen days and given that notice. At present, no notice or preliminary formalities are required, thus offering facilities for clandestine marriages, which the far-famed Gretna Green, and other less celebrated places prove, are extensively taken advantage of. Mr C. Buller, the new President of the Poor-law Board, has brought in a batch of bills to amend the administrative operation of the Poor-law. The first of these has reference to the mode of assessing certain charges, which he is of opinion ought to be borne equally by the whole union—by an equitable rate on the property of each rate-payer. At present, they fall most unequally on certain parishes and classes. The charges which he thus proposes to make general, are the cost of the Union Officers, the Clerk, the Medical men, the Master of the Workhouse, and generally what are termed establishment charges. Secondly, the support of vagrants; and, thirdly, the maintenance of what are called the irremovable poor. In the course of his speech, the Right Hon. Gentleman dealt out some blows at the former administration of the Poor Law, which must, we imagine, have been rather unpalatable to Mr Cornwall Lewis, who sat near him on the Treasury Bench. On Wednesday, the O'Connell farce of a motion on Repeal was played out by the discharge of the motion. Justice was done to the moral courage and determination evinced by Mr O'Connell in bringing the question forward at an early period of the Session, and the way in which he fairly tested the feeling of the House upon it, was praised by Sir B. Hall, as affording an honourable contrast to the sneaking policy of the Young "Liberator." The management of our Colonial empire formed the subject of an admirable speech by Sir W. Molesworth, which, together with the lame reply of Mr Hawes, will furnish ample material for a future article.

Among the bills which have been introduced and read a first time, we may notice one for preventing night work by journeyman bakers in the metropolis. The bill prohibits any master baker to employ his men in the manufacture of any kind of bread between the hours of six in the evening and four in the morning, under a penalty for the first offence of not more than forty shillings, or imprisonment for not more than a month, and for every subsequent offence a penalty of not less than five pounds, or imprisonment for not more than three months. The second reading of the bill stands for next Wednesday, when we trust that the manifest evils of the practice which it is intended to prevent, will secure sufficient support to ensure its passing into law. It is wholly unnecessary for the accommodation of the public, is not required by the respectable masters, and is only perpetuated by a minority of poor and selfish employers, who care not what evil they inflict on society at large, so that they can grow speedily rich.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

MY FRIENDS,

I dare say that it will not require much eloquence to convince you of the state of excitement that I was in for some time previous to the 10th of April, till Chartism, upon that day, proclaimed its triumph over despotism; and yet, great as that excitement naturally was, when a single incautious step upon my part might have led to the sacrifice of thousands of lives, and jeopardised the cause of Chartism; nevertheless, I assure you, that that excitement was as nothing compared with the state of madness I have been in since the Committee was appointed to inquire into the affairs of the National Land Company.

To have jeopardised a political movement by rashness or folly might be set down to enthusiasm, or want of judgment; but to rob the poor—or the bare suspicion of it—would be a crime, nay, a sin, which repentance could never obliterate.

You are aware of the ferocious manner that I have been attacked by every newspaper in England, with the exception of the "Times," the "Post," the "Herald," and the "Widened Journal;" and you are aware how those uncontradicted slanders have militated against my character as a gentleman, and one elected to represent your order in Parliament.

I was aware that these representations had no great weight with those who have long known me, and faithfully confided in me; but you are aware that thousands who read the accusation never saw the defence; and this is the Press mode of destroying a gentleman's character.

When that Committee was appointed, the Judge Advocate of England, with a salary of 2,000*l.* a year, was elected as the Chairman; and I now unhesitatingly declare, that Judge Jeffries never evinced a more reckless or disgraceful partiality than that gentleman has evinced as Chairman of the Land Committee. He appeared to hold a brief, in which the evidence of every witness was detailed, and he would allow such witnesses to be examined as he presumed would damage the Company. And, as I told you before, although I brought an Occupant from O'Connorville, at my own expense, considering them the best witnesses, as being longest located, yet they went as they came; the Chairman would not allow them to be examined, although one would naturally presume that they were the very witnesses who ought to be examined.

The first question gone into was the application of the funds; the hope and the object being at once to damn the Plan by damning the man; and with this view the whole accounts of the Bank and of the Land Company were submitted to an accountant, appointed by the Chairman, who, I presume, following his instructions, conducted the investigation, not as if I was an insolvent, but as if I was a fraudulent insolvent. This gentleman, as a matter of course, entered upon his duty with suspicion, as he, like the Committee, from report, entertained serious doubts as to the integrity of the management. For more than three weeks this investigation lasted, and you can well imagine the difficult position in which I was placed.

I think I hear some banker's clerk, who has nothing to do but to attend to his books, saying—"From whence could arise your difficulty if you had kept proper accounts?" My answer is—"That multifarious as the work is, it would be impossible to keep more honest accounts, although they may be somewhat puzzling to a regular accountant, who is only accustomed to a certain description of accounts; and still more difficult, when I inform you that there is not one word of mine written in any book connected with the Company—and this fact will prove as creditable to those employed under me as myself."

The accountant has now made his report, and you may judge of its magnitude when I tell you that he went over the accounts from the first day the operations were commenced at O'Connorville, down to Saturday, the 15th of July. And, as a set of hired scribblers have attempted to arraign my balance sheets as fraudulent, it may be some satisfaction to the Members to know, that the accountant compared the balance sheets with the original documents and receipts from which they were taken, and that there was not a difference of two shillings. And while I am prepared to admit that the accounts have not been what a merchant would term strictly kept, yet my only wonder is, that, having furnished those balance sheets after the strictest investigation by seven auditors for each, that I had retained receipts for sums as low as 2*s.* 6*d.* I was satisfied, and you were satisfied, with a faithful expenditure of your money; but if I had not been able equally to satisfy Parliament and the country, I feel thoroughly convinced that the Land Company would have been my death.

But I think I may now boastfully assert, that I can lay such a balance sheet before the world, as neither individual or corporation has ever before submitted; for, you must bear the fact in mind, that, with scarcely an exception, directors, managers, committeemen, and lawyers, like a livelihood out of their confiding but gullible dupes; but because they are not tinged with the odium of Chartism, but belong to some recognised faction, they pass unscathed, and are considered devilish clever fellows.

With so much of a preface, I shall now proceed to lay before you the evidence of the accountant, as submitted to the Committee, and then it will be for you to judge whether or not I have established this Land Plan for your benefit or my own. Here follows the evidence of the accountant:—

MR WILLIAM HENRY GART called up and examined:—

You say it was impossible for you to examine all the vouchers and receipts?—Yes.

Was I prepared with a sofa full?—Yes.

I believe you went into the accounts very critically, more so than I then thought necessary, or than I now think was necessary, however, you went back from you; I did not attempt to go into that.

I believe I showed you vouchers, as far as we went, like 2*s.* 6*d.*, 3*s.*, and 7*s.*, and so forth?—There were very many small vouchers; some I did not think it necessary to notice.

I think I explained the impossibility in all cases of separating the particular items as to the individual; as, for instance, there might be fifty or sixty horses sometimes working half a day at the house, and sometimes half a day ploughing?—No, I understood from you, I did not attempt to go into that.

Did I not tell you that you should have every facility in my power to enable you to make an abstract account of the several estates?—Yes.

And you have done that particularly and critically?—As far as it was possible in the time, and with the materials.

You have been over all the balance-sheets; you have been over my balance sheet, and you compared the sums charged in my balance sheet with the sums stated to have been paid in the labour-book kept by the overseer, who has that labour-book?—Yes.

Did you find any difference between the amount that was taken from that statement and my balance sheet?—None.

Did you find any difference between the amount that was taken from the Lowlands balance sheet, that is the large balance?—Yes.

Did you take the labour-book and compare it?—Yes.

Was there any difference between the sums stated to be paid in the overseer's book by him, and that which appeared in my balance sheet?—None.

From your going through them, you have subjected them to the most critical examination, you having been fifteen and sixteen hours a day at work upon them, and you having come to a rough estimate, leaving to a subsequent period a more minute dissection to be made of the different estates; have you any doubt upon your mind that the balance is in debt to me?—None whatever; that balance sheet is a proof of that.

I did give you my bank books?—Yes.

Did I show the balance I took credit for in the London Joint Stock Bank, as stated in my last balance sheet?—Yes.

What was the difference between the balance I took credit for and the real sum?—None.

TO READERS & CORRESPONDENTS.

Press of matter has compelled us to withhold the Defence Fund list this week. We are sorry to state that the sum received by Mr. Rider, since our last, amounts only to £14 and a few shillings. J. MARY, Aberdeen.—Press of matter compels the postponement of your letter. It shall appear in our next.

## TO THE MEMBERS OF THE LAND COMPANY.

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The first question gone into was the application of the funds; the hope and the object being at once to damn the Plan by damning the man; and with this view the whole accounts of the Bank and of the Land Company were submitted to an accountant, appointed by the Chairman, who, I presume, following his instructions, conducted the investigation, not as if I was an insolvent, but as if I was a fraudulent insolvent. This gentleman, as a matter of course, entered upon his duty with suspicion, as he, like the Committee, from report, entertained serious doubts as to the integrity of the management. For more than three weeks this investigation lasted, and you can well imagine the difficult position in which I was placed.

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But I think I may now boastfully assert, that I can lay such a balance sheet before the world, as neither individual or corporation has ever before submitted; for, you must bear the fact in mind, that, with scarcely an exception, directors, managers, committeemen, and lawyers, like a livelihood out of their confiding but gullible dupes; but because they are not tinged with the odium of Chartism, but belong to some recognised faction, they pass unscathed, and are considered devilish clever fellows.

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Did I not tell you that you should have every facility in my power to enable you to make an abstract account of the several estates?—Yes.

And you have done that particularly and critically?—As far as it was possible in the time, and with the materials.

You have been over all the balance-sheets; you have been over my balance sheet, and you compared the sums charged in my balance sheet with the sums stated to have been paid in the labour-book kept by the overseer, who has that labour-book?—Yes.

Did you find any difference between the amount that was taken from that statement and my balance sheet?—None.

Did you find any difference between the amount that was taken from the Lowlands balance sheet, that is the large balance?—Yes.

Did you take the labour-book and compare it?—Yes.

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## 6

From the correspondent of the *Times*.)

THE INSURRECTIONARY MOVEMENT,  
(Abridged from the *Times* )  
LONDON: See for the latest price, "Witt's

for as far as it is pure and righteous, and no farther.

ur hearts quit at the sight of the enemy's prepara-  
ons of 40,000 human machines arranged with their

He add, that the Council has no fixed place of. Kev  
ing, being held now at one member's residence Gao

J. O'Doherty, at present prisoners in Newgate law,  
Price, Twopence, and h  
arms

Saturday last several persons were arrested, they are held on bail on the charge of being found with sent on to the street. In every instance it was shown they sh

pressed thousands, and told them for the pre-  
p to interfere with the police or soldiery, as  
d perform their duties but when the







[illegible][illegible]

My intention to do so. I feel, indeed, that it would be un-  
reasonable in me to do so, after so decided an expression  
of the sentiment of the country. I am, however, in the  
majority being so very large and the minority so very small,  
entirely to be attributed to the fact that the representa-  
tives of the majority of the country are in the majority  
in the matter. Surely the country is not in such im-  
minent danger as to require all this haste. ("Voice  
divide.")

Mr. MONSIELL—I will not oppose the attention of the  
house to the question of the House of Lords, the gentleman  
who has just sat down has spoken of the course of the  
Government by His Majesty's government as unusual; but I am sure that  
the Government are entitled to admit that the state of Ireland is un-  
usual too. (Cheers.) I am sure that the Government are  
head of the government, and I entreat this house, in the  
name of humanity, not to delay the passing of this measure  
until the Government are able to do so. I am sure that  
when I say that on the passing of this measure, my strong conviction  
is that the Government will be able to do so, I am sure that  
on it suddenly, depends the salvation of the lives of mil-  
lions of my fellow countrymen, particularly of the poorer  
classes—(Cheers.) I therefore, entreat the House to  
interpose no obstacle to the passing of a measure which  
has been too long delayed. (Cheering.)

After some further conversation the bill was read  
second time.

The house then went into committee on the bill.

On the question being put, that the bill should extend  
to the 1st of March, 1849,

Mr. O'NEILL, suggested, in accordance with the views he  
had already expressed, to amend the bill, so that it should  
not to separate till it had passed remedial measures for  
Ireland. The bill was proposed to remain in force till  
the 1st of March. Whilst security had the house that the  
bill would not be diminished, and that the Government  
would not be diminished, without any remedial measure  
being passed? He would most strongly deprecate such  
a course. He would not oppose the bill, but he would  
this bill should continue only  
1848. ("Oh, oh.") He should do so for the reason, that  
he had had a most unfortunate experience that the house would  
not be able to pass any remedial measure for the welfare  
being of Ireland. He, therefore, suggested that the bill  
only extended to the 1st of September 1848. ("Cries of  
No.")

(Concluded in the First Page.)