

(From our own Reporter.)

The Annual Conference of Delegates from all parts of the country, of the members of the National Land Company, was held this week at Snig's End. The proceedings commenced on Monday. Great interest was occasioned, not only in the neighbourhood, but throughout the surrounding districts, and during the sittings of each day the School-room was most inconveniently crowded, many who could not obtain admittance pressing against the windows, and thus effectually circumscribing the ventilation, much to the discomfort of the delegates, who good-naturedly bore the infliction, in consideration of the anxiety displayed to hear the discussions, and their own desire that all the questions argued, and all the complaints made, should be as much circulated in the country as possible.

It may be permitted, before entering upon the proceedings themselves, to advert to the appearance of this and the neighbouring estate, in order to give members at a distance an idea of the immense improvement effected in the course of the last two years, notwithstanding the various, and by no means light annoyances to which the allottees were subjected by the petty jealousies of the neighbouring agriculturists, who saw with alarm the efforts made by the deizens of towns to free themselves from the chains of serfdom, which a vitiated state of society threw around the life of the artisan from the hour of his appearance on the world's stage until the last scene, when the curtain dropped, and the framer of others' fortunes was permitted "to shuffle off this mortal coil," and to obtain that peace in the grave which in existence had been denied to him.

Snig's End and the neighbouring estate of Lowlands are situated mid-way between Tewkesbury and Gloucester, in, perhaps, the most beautiful part of all England, whether as regards the scenery itself or the quality and fertility of the lands in the district. The former estate is placed in the level country, in close proximity to the high road, while the latter, with perhaps a more pleasing prospect, has, to counterbalance that, the additional distance of two miles placed between it and its different markets. At no season of the year does the country present a fairer aspect than at present, and the country to which we refer has peculiar claims to the attention of the agriculturist, for it exhibits crops which far excel any observed on the line of road which lies between Birmingham and the town of Gloucester. Snig's End certainly proves the truth of the assertion, that spade husbandry in small allotments is far superior to the plough. The crops of the different allottees are ripe and full in the car—barley is most beautifully headed—mangel-wurtzel and Swedish turnips large—potatoes plentiful, and free from disease; and the same remark of plentiful may be applied to all the other description of green crops, with the single exception of carrots, which has proved in some degree a failure. The cottages present a neat and clean appearance, and the greater part of the allottees, with a commendable taste, have combined the useful with the ornamental, by rearing vines and other climbing trees, roses, and different varieties of flowers, around their doors and at the end of the dwellings. The roads are well laid out, and, in short, the whole presents an appearance as cheering as the best friend of humanity might desire, and offers a complete antidote to the calumnious reports which sought to reach the framer of the plan, by representing this work of his hands as a total failure. It is the fashion now to patronise public improvement, and it would be well to suggest to the Lord Mayor and the dignities of the City of London, to pay a visit to Snig's End and Lowlands, before settling about their task of Irish regeneration.

The first day of the meeting of the Conference was occupied in arranging preliminary matters. The Conference met at two o'clock, but there being only Mr. O'Connor and a few of the delegates present, it was agreed to adjourn till a later hour in the evening.

At seven o'clock they again re-assembled, and Mr. Sweet, of Nottingham, was unanimously elected chairman.

Mr. Philip McGrath was elected secretary. The following delegates then presented their credentials:—Mr. Boscock, Nottingham; Mr. Sutton, Manchester; Mr. G. Wilson, London; Mr. Dowling, London; Mr. Taylor, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. C. Bagshaw, Sheffield; Mr. G. Watson, Swindon; Mr. J. Irvine, Newport; Mr. D. R. Morgan, Merthyr Tydfil; Mr. J. R. Richards, London; Mr. Brown, Preston; Mr. J. Harding, Worcester; Mr. J. Yates, Banley; Mr. C. J. Clarke, Bristol; Mr. J. Flood, Tiverton.

Deputies:—Mr. T. Wheeler, O'Connorville; Mr. T. Gilbert, Clatterville; Mr. Greenwood, Snig's End. Mr. Wheeler claimed a right to sit as a delegate on the part of O'Connorville. He stated that he had been elected to the number of allottees was not enough, but he found that while some places only contained two or three hundred members, other places contained as many thousands, and both returned one delegate. The principle of numbers was therefore a defective one. He would remind the Conference that there was a great amount of property sunk in the place which he represented, and in virtue of the stake held by the allottees in the company, and the influence which the decisions of the Conference might have on their interests, he claimed the right of voting. His brother deputy from Clatterville joined in this application.

Mr. GILBERT could support the statement of his friend who had spoken. A large amount of money had been laid out on the estates which he represented, and the allottees had a right to be heard. Mr. WHEELER must extend the right of representation voting to all the estates. He was not disposed to admit property qualification at all; he was surrounded by democrats and that principle had always been disclaimed by them. He was disposed to question the soundness of the principle advanced by Mr. Wheeler, as a reason why the allottees should be represented here. They must be looked at as members of the National Land Company, and no more, and he was confident that appearing by deputy only they would have full justice done them on this occasion. Even supposing five members to each of the families on the estates which he had only 1000 persons, the number of the estates in possession of the company being five; while the whole number of 70,000 subscribers would only be represented by a few more votes. He trusted that they would not be disposed to accede to their request.

After a discussion in which Mr. SUTTON, Mr. YATES, and others took part, it was decided that the deputies should not be entitled to vote.

Mr. DIXON then moved "That the business of this Conference commence at nine o'clock in the morning, sit till one o'clock, then rise till half-past two, and sit till five o'clock."

Mr. FLOOD moved, as an amendment, "That the Conference sit till seven o'clock."

Mr. BOSCOCK supported the original resolution. If gentlemen wished to get through business, let them only make shorter speeches. A number of the delegates would have to be appointed to committees, and if they were obliged to sit after the day's proceedings, it would be unfair upon them in deference to the wishes of a part of the meeting; he would sit till six o'clock.

Mr. SUTTON, although anxious to get home, would not consent to sit till seven, for however much he wished to attend to his constituents' interests, he also sought to attend in some degree to his own health.

The question was then put, when there appeared for the seven o'clock sitting, 3, for the six o'clock sitting, 3, majority, 3.

Mr. DIXON then rose to move, "That gentlemen introducing motions be allowed ten minutes each, and after speeches five minutes, and five minutes for the reply, and that no delegate be allowed a longer period."

Mr. WHEELER seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. McGRATH then suggested that the old plan should be adopted, of hearing the reports from the members sent from the different districts with re-

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spect to the opinions of the subscribers in their various localities.

Mr. SWEET thought that the Directors should lay their report before the committee in the first instance, and having received that information, the Conference would be in a condition to come to a conclusion upon it.

After some conversation, it was agreed that the course suggested by Mr. McGRATH should be adopted. Mr. SUTTON begged to request, Mr. McGRATH to prepare, as on the last occasion, an outline of the resolutions passed at the Conference, with a summary of the proceedings, so that the Conference and the subscribers would have the whole at one view before them.

Mr. McGRATH assented; and the Conference afterwards adjourned till Tuesday.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7.

Morning Sitting.

The Conference re-assembled at nine o'clock.

Mr. Sweet in the chair.

Credentials presented—Mr. T. Oliver, Hull; Mr. Halliwell, Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. Cleland, Glasgow; Mr. J. Connell, Bradford; Mr. Edwards, Gloucester; Mr. P. B. Pallett, Salford; Mr. J. Gillingham, London; Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham; Mr. J. Skerwing, Leicester.

The delegates were then called on to deliver in their reports from their respective districts.

Mr. J. TAYLOR, said that he had but little to offer the Conference, as the estate which he represented, had been held by the district last Monday, and a resolution had been come to for winding up the company, providing there was no means of keeping Mr. O'Connor from being sued in the local courts as the representative of the Land Company. On all other questions he was to exercise his own discretion.

Mr. SUTTON: With respect to the estate of party, there was every shade of opinion and of party. He must say that they were not in a very desirable state at present. Several classes in Manchester thought it would be well to revert to the old plan, and they were of opinion that any deviation from it was wrong. Another class thought that the company should not go on, at all, and not a few thought that the company should be wound up, but he believed himself that that class of men had in whole, or in greater part, joined the company as a matter of speculation, and with the view of making money by it.

A great majority were of opinion that the company should go on, they having every confidence in Mr. O'Connor. With respect to merging in the new company, they were unanimous in opinion, but they were strongly opposed to the idea of assimilating the two companies. There were other matters to which he would require to call attention, but he would do so at the proper period, when the questions to which they had reference came before the meeting.

Mr. BOSCOCK said he was instructed to lay the following resolutions, agreed at Nottingham on the 2nd inst., before the Conference:—"That if it cannot be shown to the Conference that the company is in a solvent condition, and that it is or can be made a reproductive society, that its affairs ought to be wound up as soon as possible."

"That the Ballot be restored."

"That those members that have not paid up their shares do so by the 1st of September next."

"That any member being more than three months in arrears be struck from the company's books, and forfeit to the funds of the company all that he has paid."

"That all paid-up members be allowed to draw out of the company that wish to do so, and such members to receive their money in accordance with the decision of a ballot; the incidental expenses of the company to be stopped, including local expenses."

"That the local secretaries call a shareholders' meeting to ascertain who wish to draw out of the company, and those remaining who wish to carry the objects of the company out as first intended, shall pay one penny per week per share to pay off such member."

Mr. O'Connor proposed to amend the resolutions, (including Mr. O'Connor,) the one to be the corresponding and the other the financial secretary, and Mr. O'Connor be empowered to employ a practical agriculturist to visit every estate, to instruct the occupants, and give a monthly report to the company."

Mr. J. INYATE was instructed to propose that the Conference should adopt some means to pay off the grumblers, who brought a bad name upon the company.

Mr. D. R. Morgan was instructed to say that his constituents had every faith in Mr. O'Connor, but they wished to return to the good old system, and they trusted that some means would be devised to do so. There were some of those in his district. They had paid some two or three shillings, which they made a terrible row about. (Laughter.) The good men were determined to go on, and they had every certainty that Mr. O'Connor would devise some means of doing so successfully.

He was instructed to make inquiry if any grumblers had been struck from the company's books, and he trusted the Conference would take these grievances into consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LON said that the branches he represented thought it desirable to pay off the grumblers, and they believed that might be done by mortgaging one or other of their estates for a sufficient amount to pay off all arrears, thus bringing the company into payment on the principle pursued by the building fund, to be carried on by those members who were willing to do so.

Mr. J. BROWN said that in the district he represented there were five of the branches which took no part in the local proceedings, but so far as he had received instructions they were to the effect, that he should support the resolution to the end of all of paying their shares, and after a certain time to exclude all members who did not conform to the rules adopted by the Conference. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WATSON said that a part of his constituents (the Banbury branch) had carried a proposition unanimously that the company should not amalgamate with the new Company, but that the directors reduced to three, including Mr. O'Connor; and that they be not allowed to alter any laws the Company might propose. From Swindon he had received the following instructions:—"That the company be put under the Building Societies Act, so that members be compelled to pay regular instalments, and that if they do not pay, that the directors be empowered to sell the shares, and that if they do not pay, that the directors be empowered to sell the shares, and that if they do not pay, that the directors be empowered to sell the shares."

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that they have nothing to do with any other company.

Mr. C. J. CLARKE: The opinions of Bristol were decidedly in favour of the continuance of the company but they desired to impress on Mr. O'Connor the benefit of the company legally associated with the subscribers, that they might pay the dissatisfied members the smallest amount of money. In his district about sixty had paid 2s., between fifty and sixty 3s., and they were the dissatisfied ones. The branches concurred entirely in opposing the winding up the accounts.

Mr. FLOOD: The resolution received from his constituents was, that they would not attend the Conference in Mr. O'Connor, and desired to cry quits with the dissatisfied members.

Mr. T. GILBERT said that those he represented were decidedly averse to the winding up of the company, believing it possible that measures might be adopted to carry it out. They thought that the holders of the shares might be able to get rid of the dissatisfied members. He wanted to learn that the greatest grumblers were those who had paid least, and therefore it would be no very difficult matter to buy them off. It was suggested that money clubs be formed in different districts, for the purchasing of shares, and they thought that by this means the company might be able to get rid of the dissatisfied members. They were willing to go on in the fullest confidence in Mr. O'Connor, and they trusted that means would be adopted to locate the dissatisfied members, believing that if those men were located, they suggested, therefore, that an immediate call should be made of 1s. 3d. on every member of the company, balloted or not—located or not. The located members were anxious to make some sacrifice, in order to meet the case of those members who were balloted but not located.

The CHAIRMAN: 300 was the number balloted. Mr. GILBERT: With regard to the bonus and the ballot, there were of opinion that if richer men have the bonus, they would be able to get rid of the dissatisfied members. This would really be the way to get rid of the grumblers. They suggested that no less bonus than 2s. per acre should be taken on every acre; they would thus be purchasing their right, and the company would not be losers. That not more than half of any estate be appropriated to bonus members; and with regard to the ballot, they suggested that security should be given to them. He thought, in that case, that half a year's rent would be paid by the allottees, for he was convinced they would make any sacrifice in order to secure the good of the company.

Mr. WHEELER said that he intended to reserve some of the objections which he wished to make until the question of the estate was before the Conference, but he would take the opportunity of making one or two remarks. The members at O'Connorville were not indifferent spectators of the general interest of the company; they yet trusted that the plan would be carried out in all its entirety, and were, therefore, in favour of the ballot. They wished to see the restoration of the ballot, and they wished to see the company restored to confidence in the members. They were opposed to the company being merged into a building society, but if such should be done he trusted due attention would be paid to the claims of the allottees. The chief object they had in view in opposing a delegate was to endeavour to procure their shares at a fair remunerative rent; this was the consideration of all others the most important to the allottees: without a certainty of obtaining security for the labour and capital they had invested in the land, they would never be placed in that firm and assured position so necessary to their success. He had various propositions to bring before them at a future opportunity, relative to the school property, the unlocated land in the estate, and the return of all money, &c., by purchasers: unless they allowed persons wishing to dispose of their allotments an opportunity to do so on reasonable terms, they were inflicting injury on the company as well as the allottees; the claims of the company upon the allotments were so heavy that they precluded their effecting a sale of the land, and they were giving the subjects due attention, as the welfare of the company depended upon the prosperity of the allottees.

Mr. GREENWOOD would take another opportunity of bringing before the Conference the wishes of the allottees of Snig's End.

Mr. WILSON said that the opinions of the men of London were various. There were a great number of branches in London, and generally they wished to go back to the old rules. Since the attempt to get enrolled or registered had not succeeded, they were willing to place every confidence in Mr. O'Connor; but with respect to winding up of the company they said they could not take that into consideration until they had the statement of the Directors before them. They wished to establish the success of the company, and therefore they placed full confidence in Mr. O'Connor.

Mr. DOWLING had little to add to what had fallen from his brother delegate. The general impression was, that, if possible, the company ought to be carried on under the old rules. With respect to confidence in the company, they were well contented to place their scrip in his hands, to be at his disposal, because they believed his simple word to be better than any act of Parliament in England. (Hear, hear.) He was aware that a general feeling existed in favour of buying off the discontented member.

After a few words from Mr. A. CLELAND regretting the absence of Mr. D. Sherrington, who ought to have supported his plan.

Mr. W. HALLIWELL said that at a meeting held at Newcastle, the question was debated whether the company should be wound up or not. The parties who conducted the opposition were men who had bought their four-acre shares for thirty shillings, and they, acting on Mr. O'Connor's statement, were anxious to receive twenty shillings in the pound, and were anxious to receive twenty shillings in the pound, and were anxious to receive twenty shillings in the pound.

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the ballot, would tend to dispel all that, and encourage members to subscribe. One suggestion was, that they should pay the grumblers, and so raise a fund for the company, and so the proposition was, that the company should not wind up the accounts, but allow the allottees to do so themselves, giving them £40, or whatever else might be decided on. There was no money coming from the members until the ballot was decided on. He had various resolutions, but he would be sufficient to refer to them when the matters to which they applied came before the Conference.

Mr. O'Connor then rose to make the statement for the Directors. He said the delegates would perfectly well understand the delicacy of his position at that moment, and therefore he was not to offer the shadow of an opinion, but would leave the Conference to decide whether they should keep on, or at once wind up the company. He was determined to abide by whatever might be the decision of the company, and he could only say, that if they decided on breaking it up, they would release him from a great deal of trouble and anxiety; but, on the other hand, if they decided upon keeping it on, he would not shrink from any responsibility they might impose on him. He would, in the first place, then, commend to the different members, and he hoped the Conference would attend to this, that this was an early, or rather an intermediate, Conference, their annual meeting not being necessary before the month of November. First, then, with regard to the important question of registration; they must be aware that poor men, whatever amount they had paid—whether one shilling, two shillings, three shillings, or four shillings—had a perfect claim to the consideration of the company, as much as any other person, whatever amount they had paid; but, at the same time, there were a great many obstacles in the way of arranging business where so many trifling sums had to be considered; still, he said, they had an equal right to know what security they had, and whether it was likely they should have a return for their money. This was the question that had puzzled him, because they knew that if the company were registered, this would stand them in the same position as other companies. He did not know whether they were aware that he had obtained a mandamus against the Registrar to register the company, and that the case had already been twice before the Court of Queen's Bench. Mr. Justice Patteson, than whom there was not a sounder lawyer on the English bench, met every one of the objections urged by the Attorney-General, who was opposed to them, and gave judgment in his (Mr. O'Connor's) favour. From July to November there was no Court sitting, and, therefore, any delay now arising, was occasioned by the Attorney-General, who interposed every obstacle he could devise to the fulfilment of the object they had in view. But even now, with the judgment of the Court in their favour, they were not an illegal society. Justice Patteson said, he did not see that the law against the ballot interfered with this case, because it did not matter whether two years or two hundred years elapsed before a person might be located, and, therefore, he did not think the ballot illegal—so far with regard to the registration. That was as far as the case had gone in the Queen's Bench, and it had been in all cases decided in their favour. (Hear, hear.)

With regard to the winding up of the company, that he left entirely in their own hands, only impressing this upon their minds, that notwithstanding the refusal of the Registrar, the Committee that sat on the National Land Scheme last year, in their reply to the House of Commons, recommended them to allow Mr. O'Connor to wind up the company, or to legislate it by an act of Parliament, and Mr. Henley, the member for Oxfordshire, said, that as 70,000 had signed their names to this plan, and only from 200 to 300 had been located, it should not be opposed by Parliament. As soon as they found that the affairs of the company had been conducted with perfect honour and accuracy; and that so far from his having received anything from the company, the company were owing him a considerable sum; and, therefore, they at once acceded to the legalisation of the company. If the judgment of the Queen's Bench was in their favour—as on the former occasions—then there was an end of the question at once, for the Company would be registered, or whether they would wish him to ask Parliament to pass an act legalising the company at any time, without waiting for registration? The House of Commons never refused to receive the recommendations of a committee, especially if that committee were unanimous. He had asked Sir George Grey and the Attorney-General, whether or not, in the event of the registration not being completed, they would pass a law to enable him to wind up the company. The Attorney-General promised to communicate with him before the Conference, but he did not do so. He was too busy to do so then, but whether he was too busy to do so now, he could not say. There were three questions before the Conference: First, the registration consequent on the decision of the Queen's Bench; Second, an Act of Parliament to legalise or to wind up the Company; and Third, the location of the members, as originally proposed by the company, or as required by the circumstances of the case now. He had come to a decision on this point, which he would, at the proper moment, lay before the Conference. In this case he would ask them to remember, that in dealing with 70,000 persons, having different opinions and different views, spread over the whole of the country, and communicating daily these opinions and these views to the office—he wished them to remember that in dealing with this large class, the subject must be very difficult, and the anxiety consequent on it, consequently great. He had always been in favour of the ballot, and Mr. Justice Patteson having now decided that the ballot was not illegal, he was more in favour of it than ever. With respect to the third question before the Conference, the proposition he had to make was, that where sixty allotments were to be located, one-third of these shares should be given to the members already balloted, but not located; another third to those who were not balloted for yet; and another third to those who should be entitled to them by reason of the bonus. Another thing to which he sought to draw attention was, his liability to be called into the County Courts. That was alluded to by one of the delegates, and with respect to the case which came on for trial at Northampton, he had only to say this—that had not Mr. Roberts—moved by a feeling of delicacy—acknowledged that the writing on the back of the certificate was his, when it really was not, Mr. Gubbins would not have recovered the 2s. 9d. which he had got, much less the 5l. 5s. He had not got much by his motion, for the action had cost him about 10l., while he had his 2s. 9d. for his pains. He had recovered 2l. 9s. 9d. only on the admission of Mr. Roberts that the signature was his, when, in fact, it was not so. It had been decided that he (Mr. O'Connor) was not accountable for any sums during the time they were provisionally registered, and the

greater proportion of the money had come in in that time. It was on that plea only that Mr. Gubbins got judgment. So

Vecchia, where no doubt they will be severely dealt with. So much for British humanity. The Magellan, French steam-frigate, arrived at Malta on the 24th of July from Civita Vecchia to give convoy to the steamer conveying them, but the latter had left the day before.—*Morning Chronicle of Tuesday.*

A PERSON BEING seated at a table between two tradesmen, and thinking to be witty upon them, said, "How pretty I am, fixed between two tailors." "Yes," was the reply, "being only two beginners in business, we cannot afford to keep more than one goose between us."

of LONDON DURING THE WEEKS I have been fortunate to observe (says the Registrar-General) that the constant increase of mortality, which has continued in the second week of July, was continued in the ensuing Saturday last. The mortality from all diseases last Saturday was 1,067, and from all diseases last Sunday 1,067. The city nearly double the weekly average of 507, which is 1,009. The progress of the total mortality is shown by the following numbers recorded in the last four weeks:—1,369, 1,741, 1,931, and 1,967, from all causes, and 1,073, 1,241, 1,385, and 1,421, from all causes except cholera. In the present return is the fact, that while the mortality caused by cholera has increased, there has simultaneously a decrease in the deaths from all other diseases. The mortality from this disease (including dysentery) was in four of our weeks 54, 100, 146, 233, in the last weeks declined to 138, an amount which is nearly the same in the corresponding week of the summer of '92, and little more than that of the total mortality of '92, therefore, that the total mortality from all diseases, except cholera, was in the present return to 1,124, while the average of '92. Consequently, the excess from the epidemics exceeds in some degree the increase of the average of the mortality from all causes. It is owing partly to the circumstance that the mortality from all diseases, except cholera, which entered in the week were unusually few. Other causes besides those mentioned are under the consideration, with the exception of hoop-cough, which exceeds it. The mortality from cholera has been in the present return 1,013, and the deaths there, which in the preceding week were in the last to 621. On the north side of the Thames, the deaths in the western districts were 18, showing an increase; in the northern districts the same as in the former week; in the eastern districts the same as in the former week. It includes St. Giles and St. George, Strand, and St. Martin, Clerkenwell, St. Luke, East London, and London, and City, there is a small decrease, the number being 93, though in the previous return were 97 deaths. The greatest number in the West was 104, on the north side of the river, the West was 107 in Bermondsey, 93 in Newington, 116 in St. George, Southwark, and 143 in Lambeth. The mortality in Rotherhithe are now comparatively few. The death of a man of forty years, in Brompton, on Thursday, July 10, at 10, after a severe illness (after five days' illness), caught from a child who suffered from the disease. The mean of the barometer was highest on Thursday, when it was 29.965. The mean of the thermometer was 29.730. The mean of the corresponding days of seven years on Thursday, namely 74.62, 5 min. The mean of the thermometer of the week was 59.62, 5 min. The mean of the thermometer on Saturday an inquiry into the case of an Old Man.—Having an inquiry into the case of an Old Man, at the Cat and Dog public-house, London-East, on Saturday, the death of William Fisher, aged 71 years, a miser, who was found dead in his room, the following circumstances:—It appeared from the evidence that the deceased had formerly been a publican in the district of Kingston, and had managed to save up a considerable sum of money. He was of very eccentric habits, and lived alone. He had occupied two rooms for the last 10 years in West-street, London-fields. No one had ever entered his rooms since he lived there. He had a habit of placing his bed in the middle of the room, and he had a habit of having placed outside his door. He had been in his usual health. On Thursday, the deceased took up his breakfast and knocked at the door of the room, but no one answered, he was alarmed, and the door was broken open, and he found the room in a state of great confusion, and a most disgusting nature. He found the deceased was lying on his back, with his arms and legs spread out, and his face and hands were covered with vermin. The room was in a most filthy condition, and the stench arising from it was most dreadful. The deceased was clothed in rags, and was covered with vermin. He was in the room a large quantity of valuable articles, which was concealed by dust and filth. He was found with a quantity of old clothes, and a quantity of potatoes, a quantity of rags, which he used to eat. He was found with a quantity of old clothes, and a quantity of potatoes, a quantity of rags, which he used to eat. The rooms were vermin with all kinds of filthy articles. Verdict "Found dead."

Coroner directed the officer to take possession of the rooms until the relations were found. The case was adjourned for the next day.

Mr. Payne, at the Angel Tavern, Whitechapel, Blackfriars-road, on the body of Elizabeth, aged 25 years, who was found dead in her room. The evidence went to prove that the deceased was a female of good habits, generally free from the second said cause of death. She was found in her usual state of health, but when she retired to rest for a few hours, she found her bedstead, feeling alarmed at her absence, she went to her apartment, and found her lying on the floor, with her arms and legs spread out, and her face and hands were covered with vermin. She was found with a quantity of old clothes, and a quantity of potatoes, a quantity of rags, which he used to eat. The rooms were vermin with all kinds of filthy articles. Verdict "Found dead."

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blood-streets. The second child, Amelia, had a handkerchief tied round a piece of cord. The females thought that the children were not quite dead, first flew to their assistance, and with considerable difficulty released them. An alarm was then raised, and Mr. Collins, surgeon, of Mary-street, Hampstead-road, was immediately sent for, and promptly arrived in his coat and a table knife was found near the bed-side with blood upon it, clearly indicating that the unfortunate woman, after she had, as she thought, destroyed her children, had endeavoured in the first instance to take her own life by cutting her throat, but finding the weapon too blunt for the object, had recourse to strangulation. On the arrival of the children at University College Hospital they had somewhat recovered from the effects of strangulation to which they had been subjected; and after a minute examination by the medical officers of the hospital, and some remedies had been applied, they were conveyed to the office of Messrs. Gates and Haycock, removed back to the scene of the catastrophe. Mary Anne, the eldest child, who is a very intelligent little girl, on being interrogated stated, "that her mother tied the pinfold round her neck, and she then saw her mother die." She states that she then saw her mother tie the handkerchief round the neck of her sister, and afterwards the baby, "but she then became so bad, she could not see any more." The appearance of the mother, who was found sitting on the floor, was most ghastly. The pinfold was found tied to the mantelpiece, and the woman was found lying on the floor, with the pinfold round her neck, and the pinfold was tied to the mantelpiece. It is the opinion of Mr. Collins, who first saw the children, that had the discovery of the sad catastrophe been delayed five minutes later, the whole of the children would have been dead, like their unfortunate parent. On the morning after the first official visit to the apartment, he found it in most wretched condition. There was no food in the place, and all the money found was one halfpenny. The unfortunate woman bore a most excellent character for sobriety and integrity, but she was a very kind and loving mother, and she was very kind to her children. Since the husband has got into employment, it appears that the parties to whom they were indebted have been exceedingly importunate for payment, and it is supposed that this preyed fearfully on her mind, and led her to consider that the best way to get out of her difficulties was to commit suicide. On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. H. M. Wakley, upon the body of Mary Ann Chapman. Evidence having been given as to the condition in which the three children were discovered, the coroner said it was clear that the mother had committed suicide, and that the children had been killed by strangulation. The only question was, what state of mind she was in at the time.—Verdict, "Temporary insanity, brought on by poverty and distress."

SUICIDE.—On Monday an inquest was held before Mr. Payne, at the Coopers' Arms, Fish-street-hill, on the body of a woman, who was found dead, aged 18. It appeared that the deceased was junior clerk in the office of Messrs. Gates and Haycock, wholesale butter merchants, in Fish-street, City. His general conduct had always been good, and his masters had no reason to doubt his honesty until last Monday, when he was found dead, having committed suicide by drinking cyanide of potassium. His employers found a deficiency of £18 in an account of £52. In reply to his masters' questions as to how he had disposed of the money, he made no answer for some time, but in cross-examination he said, "I had given the money to a man named Hines, a publican, and he was going to get the sum in gold on Monday." Mr. Copeman, who is the junior partner in the firm, immediately sent to the public-house, but Mr. Hines denied the statement of his having left any money with him. The coroner then asked the witness if he had taken it, but he would not confess that he had taken it. Mr. Copeman, in order to draw from him an acknowledgment of having taken the money, went out upon the pretence of procuring an officer. He was absent from the counting-house, where he had been for some time, and when he returned, he found the unfortunate woman insensible on his back, with a quantity of saliva running from his mouth. He died before medical assistance could be obtained. Shortly before his death, he requested the coroner to send for the coroner, and Mr. Hines, a publican, and he was going to get the sum in gold on Monday." Mr. Copeman, who is the junior partner in the firm, immediately sent to the public-house, but Mr. Hines denied the statement of his having left any money with him. The coroner then asked the witness if he had taken it, but he would not confess that he had taken it. 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