

Law and Assize Intelligence.

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STEALING TURNIPS.—At the Exeter Assizes, a youth (37), a labouring man, of very decent appearance, was indicted for stealing seven turnips, the property of his master, at Northam, on the 23rd of February. Mr. Whyte prosecuted. The prisoner, as a labourer in the employ of Capt. Keats, at Northam, and on the day mentioned he went into an cow-house, for the purpose of feeding the cows. When his master's coachman (who was watching his movements) saw him put some turnips into his pocket. Immediately afterwards, the coachman said to him, "John, why are you carrying away these

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...for cutting and wounding Mary Hall, at approximately, on the 27th of January, with intent to murder, and to harm, and disgrace, or otherwise grievously to offend, said woman, and to cause her to be distressed. She was 12 years of age, and the girl had been taken from her mother and the prisoner, who was her stepmother, to his cell at a Regele, having on only a few clothes. When there was a cut on her face, she was taken to the prison, where she was lying in bed, as she was crying. They told her that her mother was coming, and she appeared very much relieved. Her mother asked if she had said anything to the prisoner, but she said she had said nothing. The little girl had said nothing to the prisoner, but she had said to the child, and struck her on the door-frame. The prisoner said that he was against the door, she would have gone to the prisoner. The little girl then ran away, for the prisoner looked about the engine-house for her, but he did not find her, and nothing more was heard of her until some hours afterwards, when she was found dead in a room in the prison.

woman wounds upon her body of a well near, with
 an excitement prevailed, but there was no legal
 evidence to fix the prisoner with the horrible crime
 of murdering her husband's child. The little child
 being dead, there was no available evidence, and
 after the trial had proceeded some way, the judge
 directed an acquittal on that ground. The prisoner
 as then tried on an indictment, charging her with
 three assaults on the deceased, the jury found her
 guilty. Mr Sergeant Gazeley said there was no
 doubt, but the prisoner had greatly accelerated, if she
 had not actually caused the death of the poor child
 in her inhuman conduct. He then sent her to
 six months imprisonment.

GENERAL MISCONDUCT.—At the Insolvent Debtors',

Wm. Winwright was opposed by two learned friends, Messrs Thomas, attorneys, and for Messrs lack. The insolvent had been a billiard-table-keeper, a tobacconist, and a bill-broker, and had, as such, been connected with various loan societies. The complaint of the opposing creditors was for general misconduct. He had carried on business for the last twenty years in Fore-street, City, where he had kept a billiard-table—that business was now carried on by the insolvent's son, who succeeded him.

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house two other shots were fired. A flare came out and further assistance having been procured, the party went into the fields when the reports appeared that the shots had also come to an understanding, that the party should one of these go on going towards New London, he was to direct the word "Gate" was to be the signal to call the word "Field" was to be the signal to Wm. Senter and Robert Rendell were of the party who went towards Blinfield Field, and Harris, it was to go towards the other, proceeded to a place called "Stoodley Green". The word "Gate" was called by those who the deceased had joined, and immediately afterwards a shot was fired. This shot was thus explained as having been towards the party, on hearing the cry of "Gate". The party then moved on and arrived at Blinfield Field where they saw the prisoner with Rendell and Robert Rendell. Rendell had seized the prisoner and desired Harris to assist him. W. Senter, the

placed his hand upon the prisoner's head, and was about to strike him again. Harris asked him, what was the matter; and he said, "I am shot," or, "the fellow has shot me." "Harris," he said, "or, the prisoner who had shot me, said that he had shot the man; and he threatened to shoot me." "I have done it and I am very sorry for it; I will give you the gun back in pieces when first I took it up," he said. "The business of the transaction was carried some what further," he said. Robert Rendell, who stated that when he and Sergeant Rendell were on the gate, they heard somebody coming through the hedge. Immediately afterwards the prisoner approached them, carrying a double-barreled gun, and when he had taken two paces of the deceased he lifted the gun to his shoulder and fired. He was about to fire, Rendell called out, "You had better stop," or, "if he could repeat the words, the prisoner then discharged one barrel of his gun at the deceased, and then fired the other at Rendell. Rendell was

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ever, that the prisoner was not armed, assuming that the prisoner was armed, the fact that the prisoner was armed would not have ensued. He contended that that was the reason why the prisoner was not armed, and that the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal. After Mr Justice Williams had summed up, the jury retired, and after an absence of about half an hour returned into court with a verdict of Guilty.

ARSON.—LISTENING POLICEMAN.—A Cambridge Tuesday, William Francis was indicted for having set fire to two stacks of wheat, of the value of £2,000, on the 11th inst. The evidence was, for the most part, of the character of the evidence usually on such occasions, being a confession of the prisoner, and a statement on the day of the trial by the witness that he had taken the prisoner and thereafter to his house, taken him to the stacks, and presented also the customary account of the

language used by the prisoner, and of a comparison of impressions made by the shoes of the prisoner with certain footmarks in the neighbourhood of the crime. It was, in fact, at this time that the prisoner was called into the witness box, and the spectroscopist was called to the witness box. The spectroscopist said that he had been made by the prisoner, whilst the prisoner said, it turned out that the inspector had overheard them by listening at the door of the cell. Mr Justice Coleridge thereupon interposed, and said that in this case, at all events, such evidence might be rejected. The prisoner then said that the statements had been made could be called. The spectroscopist said that he should receive with the greatest reluctance, indeed he should not reject, evidence so obtained. It was impossible that a jury should not suspect, and perhaps disbelieve, all the evidence of a person so obviously descended to such unworthy means of gaining information. The prisoner then said that he had often been blamed for not having given similar

sions, listened to what had been said. Mr J. Coleridge said that if such a course of proceeding was suggested to policemen it could no longer be a matter of wonder that an ill opinion of them was

ANDERSON AND ANOTHER. This was an action to recover damages for false imprisonment. The defendants were the two magistrates of the Loughborough district, the plaintiff being a woman, the other plaintiff, a labourer, living at Wymeswold, Leicestershire. This woman had a difference with another of her own sex, and epithets were exchanged, the result of which was an application to the magistrates against the female prisoner. She acknowledged she had been guilty of the offence, and she had no excuse to press against her. She had no money to pay her present damages, and she said there had no jurisdiction in a case of bad language, and cautioned her to be careful for the future, dismissing the complaint, and ordering Mrs Tyler to pay the costs to the amount of £10. When the other woman said she could not pay, the court was told she was a pauper, and the court adjourned it the next weekly meeting plaintiff attended, and she stated she had a family of small children, and could not pay the costs imposed, and to that the court insisted, she must go to prison. To prison she went, and after a few days, costs, in a case in which the magistrates said they had no jurisdiction, were imposed on the plaintiff. The magistrates said that the person in the goal, and being struck with this person's appearance, inquired the reason of her being there, and upon being informed, he made it his business to see the commitment, and feeling it was wrong, he communicated the same to the court, and he confirmed Mr Hodgson in his previous conclusion. It appeared from the commitment, that the magistrates in this very case, in which they dismissed the complaint for the want of jurisdiction, had actually sentenced this woman, whose character was spotless and of bloomish (save in this instance), to imprisonment for three months, and she was kept in default of payment of fees which they had no authority to impose. Upon application to the Secretary of State she was released. Actions were then brought by the plaintiff for the loss of his wife's services, and for the loss of her children in their joint names. In both, five pounds had been paid into court, and a sum entered in satisfaction of the costs. The action for the husband was no further damage. In the action by the husband alone, the five pounds had been taken out in satisfaction. The action by the wife alone proceeded with. This was the case of the defendants at the last assizes, but for the application of the friends to postpone it, on the ground of the want of money of the wife, the magistrates had no objection that time they had made the case a criminal case. The learned judge told the jury the magistrates acted clearly mistaken the law. They had no jurisdiction in the case brought before them, and the only question for the jury was, whether the five pounds paid in was a sufficient compensation for the wrong done, and damage sustained. The jury gave a verdict for £15, fifteen pounds over and above the sum paid in court.

Public Meetings.

IRISH CONFEDERATION.—On Sunday evening a very respectable meeting of "Confederates," took place at Cartwright's Coffee-house, Red-cross-street, City. Mr. Drwaine was called to the chair, and explained the objects of the body. They wished every man to enjoy full freedom of speech, and to do away with that anti-Christ feeling that kept alive petty jealousies and unmeaning prejudices between man and man. (Cheers.) They also had in view to insist on the full public press, in furtherance of persuading the people to the truth. Mr. Drwaine then wondered that O'Connell had not strove to effect so desirable a change. He did not reject the drunkards, but he refused the aid of the Chartists. (Hear, hear.) Mr. D. concluded a very effective address, expressing his readiness to hear any man speak fairly and calmly. He said that Ireland was his country, but the world was his republic. (Cheers.) Mr. Clancy rose, in accordance with the notice which he had given of bringing the rules of the Confederation before the meeting. He denied the assertion of Mr. M'Gee, "That the volunteers of Dungannon did not show a liberty of conscience; when they struck for freedom of trade they unshackled the limbs, but they did not unbind the souls of Irishmen." He (M'G.) had a great veneration for the volunteers of '82. On the first of July, 1845, he was one of a delegation from 45 companies of volunteers of the province of Connaught, who were unanimously at a general meeting of the volunteer army of the province of Ulster, on the subject of a more equal representation of the people in Parliament, is hereby earnestly entreated to be held at the Theatre Royal, on the 15th day of September next." Again, the committee of the

trust that the spirit of firmness and integrity, which has already restored this ancient kingdom to her rank in the nations, will crown the 8th of September, 1783, as a day which is to form the era of the national emancipation." After this was resolved unanimously, the following day the persons from each county were now chosen by ballot, to represent this province in a grand National Convention, to be held at noon, in the Royal Exchange, Dublin, on the 10th day of November, to discuss and pursue such measures as might be necessary to pursue such measures as might be necessary to render it effectual, to adjourn from time to time and convene provincial meetings if necessary." They closed their proceedings with an address to the volunteer armies of the other provinces, of which the following is a passage: "Through her four provincial assemblies, Ireland, by the unanimous consent and flow to one measure, and there, matured into an extensive plan of reform, be produced as the solemn act of the volunteer army of Ireland, as a demand of rights robbed of which the unannimated form of the British empire would be a curse, and extend itself cease to be a blessing. The meeting of these soul-stirring resolutions seemed to rivet the attention of all present. Mr C. concluded by moving for a committee to prepare an address to the council of the Confederation." Mr Sullivan seconded the motion, and the meeting rose, and very eloquently complimented the members on the measures they were making, in furtherance of the glorious work they had in hand. He would move that the question be adjourned till that day month. Mr Manly briefly seconded the motion. After some discussion, the meeting adjourned till the 10th of November. The meeting till that day four weeks to the 10th of November was given to the talented chairman, and the meeting adjourned at twelve o'clock.

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(From Howitt's Journal.)

In all the years which have been,
The spring time greened the bough—
The gentle, gracious spring time!—
Rejoice!—it comes even now!

MARY H

This compilation, thus far, throws less light than we had hoped to have found upon the condition of the people, it being, for the most part, a record of the quarrels of petty and semi-barbarous king-
tribes, and the advances to supreme dominion of

religious. The regular Baptists have protested against the doctrines of this new division, and asserted the credit of Denmark, that they never could have originated among the Danish people, but that they were imported from Sweden, and ought to be carried back to their native country.

through eleven days, a very beautiful copy of the Maxarim Bible, attributed to the press of Guttenberg, at Mentz, of which only fourteen are known to be in existence, was sold to Messrs Willey Putnam, the American booksellers, for £500. The British Museum, possesses two copies, and this is sent to the American Museum, at Washington.

The Norwegian herring fishery for this year ended; and on the whole 250,000 tons have been into salt.

A fatal murrain is very prevalent among the sheep and lambs in some parts of Lincolnshire.

EAST SUSSEX.—Although not alluded to by name in the retiring address of the junior representative of East Sussex, the Protectionist journals announce Mr. Lucas Shadwell as the gentleman about to be forwarded as Mr. Frewen's nominee.

the men whose interest it is to keep them so. It is the interest of the landlord and the farmer to keep y

their labourers at 6s. or 8s. a-week wages, and to keep down the country population. It is the interest of the factory-lord to grind his slave even still lower, and to overwork the factory labour-market! it is the interest of the State Church to keep the people blinded and ignorant, in order that they may submit to the three class-harpies. These three causes have been long at work—the effect we see to-day in famine and misery; they cannot stay the downward tendency of their government, if they would, for that would produce a reaction, and upset all. They are, therefore, *compelled* to go on as they begun—to nail the colours of Finality to the mast, and to fight their vessel to the last. Now, then, the question is reduced to this—are the people to proceed from bad to worse, and miserably perish—or are they to subvert a social organization, pregnant with such terrible results? The answer is obvious—how? we have already shown—the WHEN? is equally plain. Next year the People will be less able to produce an impression than this one,—if they let the present time pass by in inactivity. If, on the contrary, they now prove themselves equal to the crisis, next year will see them on the way to victory. In a public movement much depends on knowing when to wait, and when to act; for, as the poet says,

There is a tide in the affairs of men,
Which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune.

That the people are prepared, that the public mind is alive to its true interests, is proved by its manifestation at every fresh act of legal injustice, or government abomination. Such has been the case at the solemn mockery of “the Past,” on which occasion four overflowing public meetings were held in one day, in London alone. Nor has the country been more backward in denouncing this insult to common sense. Such being the public mind towards a religious mockery like the one alluded to, we are encouraged to believe they will no less protest against the sad reality of that legislation, which has given rise to misery it thus insults; and that its authors will hurry to answer for their HIGH TREASON—not to the Sovereign, but to the PEOPLE.

SCOTCH JUSTICE!

At the High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, on Tuesday last, James Falconer, Angus Davidson, Daniel Sutherland, John Young and John Main, were charged with “mobbing and rioting to prevent the shipment of grain” at Burghhead Harbour, county of Moray; and also with having assaulted the procurator-fiscal and a superintendent of police. The prisoners, no doubt advised thereto by their lawyers with the view of mitigating punishment pleaded guilty, with the exception of Falconer, who did not plead guilty to the charge of assault. The prisoners’ legal advocates showed that they had previously borne unblemished characters, were peaceable and hardworking fishermen; that some of them had families depending upon their industry, and that even that test (in Scotland) of a poor man’s “respectability”—regular attendance at public worship—was not wanting, as certificates from ministers residing in their locality testified. Everybody in court supposed that a short imprisonment would be the utmost punishment inflicted on the prisoners, when the judges having retired to consider their sentence returned into court, and sentencing Falconer to *eighteen months’ imprisonment*, sentenced the other four to be each TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS!

This infernal mockery of justice is enough to drive peaceable men mad. The “Edinburgh Weekly Register” states that “everybody in court heard the severe sentence with amazement; and many persons shed tears.” For our part we are not at all inclined to the melting mood, by reading the account of this judicial outrage. This atrocious judgment, this base, bloody, and brutal sentence, should rouse other feelings than those of mere pity for the victims. These ruffianly judges should be held up to public execration, and the whole strength of Scottish opinion be exerted to compel a reversal of the sentence, and the consequent degradation of these pitiless executioners.

When the canting recounder of a planter was flogging his slave, and at the same time lecturing the poor nigger on the heinousness of his offences, poor Sambo, unable to stand the double infliction, burst out with “Oh! Massa, Massa, when you flogge, flogge; when you preach, preach; but no preach and flogge too.” The poor Burghhead fishermen had not merely to stand the flogging, sentence of seven years’ transportation, but also the preaching of their precious judges. Lord Mackenzie declared—“He never read an indictment which made him more ashamed of his country.” His countrymen may retort, that they never heard a sentence which made them more ashamed of their country’s laws. This “lord” added that “if the military had been present at the riots, it would have been the duty of the authorities to have ordered the soldiers to fire upon the rioters!” Lord Medwyn concurred; and the Lord Justice Clerk added that “sentence was inflicted ‘that others might hear and tremble.’ He was determined to uphold the authority and the dignity of the law.” Of course, to uphold the dignity of the law, though that law be Draco’s, and written in blood. Crush, oppress, beat down the starving poor, break human hearts, but uphold the authority of the law! Plunder and starve the multitude, deprive them of the corn they have sowed and reaped, if with famine before their eyes they attempt to resist your robberies, why then uphold the dignity of the law! If your soldiers are at hand, shoot the “rebels” as you would rabid dogs; if they are not at hand, give them the “law,” doom them to worse than death, consign them to herd with felons, to drag out years of misery to be torn from all the endearments of home, to the agony of knowing that their families have become outcasts with almost a certainty of becoming criminals, and so make more work for the law; *Do this just judges; do this worthy executioners of the pitiless will of the property-holders. Why should you not? you are strong and might makes right. You are strong, for the millions you outrage are ignorant or apathetic, bearing with your usurpation, your tyranny and cruelty, and, therefore, deserving stripes with which you scourge them.*

There has been no case of judicial wrong perpetrated in Scotland since the trial of the Glasgow Cotton Spinners equal to this villainous sentence of the poor Burghhead fishermen. The tone assumed by Mackenzie and Co., in passing sentence, may be fairly placed by the side of the bloodthirsty speeches of the rascally judges who doomed Murders and his companions to banishment and death; by the side of the brutal crimes of the atrocious Abinger. We trust that, even before this number of the *Star* is published, some member of Parliament will demand inquiry into these proceedings, with a view of procuring the nullification of the sentence; if not—and we have no faith in Scottish Parliamentary patriotism—we trust that Mr Duncan will take up the matter and bring this case fully before the British public.

“Stand! Scotland! where she did?” In doing so, we have witnessed no mean exhibition of public spirit in that country, and we trust that a rival of that spirit will now be shown. We appeal to you, working men of Scotland, to rise from your

"You might relieve yourselves, of, and too quietly
 might oppress which you might cast off. Now,
 on men worth of the proud name you bear,
 inst this cruel injustice perpetrated by your
 in the name of "law." Meet and petition
 instant redress, demand the exercise of the royal
 prerogative for the free pardon of the sentenced
 criminals. That no time may be lost, let the Scotch
 and Democrats take the initiative in raising public
 attention. Our columns are at their service, and if
 necessary, we doubt not that other English aid will
 be forthcoming. Let there be no delay.
 "Now's the day, and now's the hour."

 PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

 In spite of the anxiety and earnestness with which
 Ministers press their various Irish measures, pro-
 cess is extremely slow. Legislation, even of the
 pop-gap kind we have, by no means keeps pace with
 progress of misery and abuses in Ireland. It is
 clear that the opposition offered by the land-
 lords to almost every clause of the Poor Law which
 threatens, however remotely, to compel them to
 support the destitute will prevent it from being
 introduced in the House of Lords till after Easter.
 The Waste Lands Reclamation Bill, the only other
 really valuable measure of the lot, small as that
 clause may be, has not yet been introduced into the
 House of Commons. Up to the present time all
 at the Government and Legislature have done is
 to pass a few temporary measures, imperatively
 required for by their own previous blundering,
 intended to correct, as far as possible, the effects of
 their own ignorance and incompetency, and to
 ward nearly to their last stages, those por-
 tions of the ministerial programme which go to
 benefit the landlords, and to pour into their coffers
 a money wrung from the industry of Great
 Britain. The position which these landlords have
 assumed in these circumstances is by no means an
 enviable one. Their selfishness has been quite as
 injurious as their rapacity. They have striven with a
 vengeance and perseverance worthy of a better cause
 to defeat every clause which had a tendency of a
 permanent character in the Poor Law; to prevent
 the enactment of out-door relief, even under the
 exceedingly limited and modified regulations pro-
 posed by the Ministry; and, lastly, so to levy the
 rates as to secure, as far as they can, their own
 exemption from payment. The true object of their
 opposition to the plan of rating proposed by the
 Government is to enable them to drive the poor
 to the towns, and leave them ultimately dependent
 on the national treasury, as they are at present.
 The effect of past ejections, and the present
 refusal of relief in the purely rural divi-
 sions of the country have produced, even under
 the existing Poor Law in Ireland, a most unequal
 pressure, being in some places only 6d. in the pound
 on some rentals, and 6s. on others. In fact, the
 landlords expel the hungry and fever-stricken peo-
 ple from their estates, and throw them in masses
 upon the struggling tradesmen and middle classes
 of the towns. The object of the Ministerial mode
 of rating, is to prevent such gross injustices as this,
 by introducing into their new bill a well-known
 principle of the old English Poor Law, and carried
 out by what were called "rates in aid." When a
 parish share is overburdened with paupers beyond
 its just share and capacity, it was entitled to demand
 rate in aid from the neighbouring parishes. It is
 provided in the present Irish Bill, that as soon as
 the home rate exceeds a certain amount in the
 pound, rateable assistance may be demanded from
 the whole of the union. The landlords may, under
 such a regulation, continue their ejections, but the
 rate in aid" will reach them. Looking at the
 gross inequalities which are likely to arise even
 under the proposed system, some members have sug-
 gested a national rate. The same opinion is held by
 many parties with respect to the support of the poor
 in this country; but unless such a system was ac-
 companied by many restrictions and regulations, it
 would inevitably tend to the complete destruction
 of the principle of local self-government, which has
 been so valuable and important an element in the
 history and progress of this country, and which
 has been already too much infringed upon by the
 Whig English Poor Law.

 Limited and inadequate as the Ministerial mea-
 sures may be, it must be confessed that they are
 better than any of the suggestions hitherto made by
 the Irish members for the benefit of their fellow-
 countrymen. Had Ireland possessed ten men with
 courage and intellect sufficient to have brought for-
 ward and urged an effective, comprehensive, and
 practical scheme of reform, such is the present state
 of parties, such the awful and appalling nature of the
 calamity, and so great the pecuniary sacrifices de-
 manded from England, that they might have
 reckoned with tolerable certainty upon success. But
 they have done nothing of the kind. Ministers are
 strong in consequence of their weakness. Incongruous,
 defective, and petty as the plans of the Government
 are, they are positive masterpieces of wisdom and
 benevolence, when compared with every project ori-
 ginated by the Irish members, who assume to be
 best acquainted with the popular mind, and the
 honour of specially representing that mind in the
 Imperial Legislature. "What have the O'Connells
 proposed worthy of a moment's consideration?"
 Surely for the hundreds of thousands poured into
 the treasury of Conciliation Hall, some pains might
 have been taken by the loud-tongued patriots who
 there assembled to have prepared and urged earnestly
 and consistently, a systematic series of measures for
 the improvement of Ireland! Instead of that, the
 "Liberator" has fled to the Continent, and, accord-
 ing to some accounts, from public life for ever;
 and his successor, Mr John, either ap-
 pears in the House as the humble and obsequious
 slave of the Treasury Bench, or the proposer of
 crude, jejune, and impracticable nostrums, which
 are scouted as soon as uttered. Nor can the
 "Young Ireland" party boast much more of their
 recognised Parliamentary leader. Mr Smith O'Brien
 ought to have been better prepared for the crisis than
 he is. The proposal for an Absentee Tax
 might, in connection with other measures, have
 been adopted; but as a naked proposal, its rejection
 was certain; and had it been carried, would have
 produced very little, if any, benefit to Ireland. We
 are not now speaking of the justice of such a tax,
 but simply of the practical effects of its imposition.
 The landlords would have discovered a hundred
 methods to evade it if imposed; and after all, ten
 per cent., or 400,000l. annually, from the estates of
 absentees is a mere trifle, when dealing with a state
 of things which will take ten millions sterling from
 England this year, independently of the enormous
 voluntary contributions from all parts of the Empire
 and the generous munificence which sends its large
 subscriptions across the Atlantic. Next year, we
 have every reason to believe, the same assistance
 will be required; and such very paltry proposals
 as those now noticed, only show, so far as they mani-
 fest anything, that poor Ireland has as little to hope
 at present from her own chosen leaders, as she has
 from Russell and the Whigs, in the way of general
 permanent, and radical reforms.

 The only novelty in the legislation of this week
 at the time of writing, is the introduction of a bill
 by the Government, for limiting the period of enlist-
 ment in the army. Mr Fox Maule explained the
 general principle of this bill to be, that the period
 of enlistment ought not to be less than three years.

of a ship at present in the East India Dock. About six weeks since, whilst the vessel was about five

Home News.

England.

NORTHUMBRIAND.

FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION AT BURRADON COLLIERY.

—On Saturday morning a fatal accident occurred at the above colliery, by the bursting of one of the boilers used in working the engine of the pit, by which three persons were killed. The colliery is situated about six miles north of Newcastle, and belongs to Lord Ravensworth and partners. The engine attached to the pit is of 80-horse power, and these boilers of exceeding size, and of an oval shape, are used to work it; but on the morning of the accident only two were in operation. A few minutes previous to the occurrence, the engineman, on examining the float, found the water more than a foot above the working mark, but as the steam was low he gave notice to the fireman to blow down the boiler to raise the fire; soon after which the boilers suddenly burst with a tremendous noise, carrying away part of the engine-house and chimney, killing three persons, and injuring, more or less, several of the workmen at the shaft. The boiler was torn into three pieces, and parts of it were blown a considerable distance into an adjoining field. On examining the place the stoker was found almost buried in the ruins, dreadfully scalded and bruised, and quite

ated; a female named Proctor, wife of one of the miners, who was at the place getting water, was slain a few yards from him. The other sufferer was a boy about eleven years of age, named Gordon, employed at the bank. The engine-man escaped, though much scalded in the face, and injured in the head. Several of the workmen were also seriously injured by the flying bricks, but are all expected to recover. An inquest was held on the bodies. Verdict, "Accidental death."

LANCASHIRE.

LIVERPOOL. — MANSLAUGHTER AGAINST A POLICEMAN. — Late, a lad, named Ryder, died at the

THE SICKLY.—The bodies of the deceased were taken to the Northern Hospital, Liverpool, from an injury on the head, received from a stone cast by Warbrick, the policeman, as the deceased and some other lads were playing in the Clarence-dock basin. The circumstances attending the case were brought under the cognizance of the coroner, and a jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the constable, who was committed to prison for trial.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.—So great is the mortality in the neighbourhood of St. James's-street—where, on one night last week no less than eighteen persons died, in the Clarence-dock basin, that the medical officers of the North Dispensary apprehend that the past and present state of the poor population will result in producing a very severe epidemic of typhus fever, in the warm months of June, July, and August.

BOLTON.—CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.—The *Bolton Guardian* says: The meetings of the unemployed are numerous, and the people are in a state of great distress.

Northern Liverpool, Liverpool, from an injury on the head, received from a stone cast by Warbrick, a constable, an inn, and some other lads were sailing in the Clarence-street wharf. The circumstances were brought under the cognizance of the coroner, and a jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the constable, who was committed for trial.

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY.—So great is the mortality at the neighbourhood of St James's-street, that on one night last week no less than eighteen "wakes" of dead bodies took place between Cross-street and Lower Parliament-street. The medical officers of the North Division apprehend that the cause of the present epidemic is the same as that which resulted in producing a very severe epidemic of typhus fever, in the warm months of June, July, and August.

BOLTON.—CONDITION OF THE OPERATIVES.—The *Manchester Guardian* says: "The meetings of the operatives at Bolton, on the 10th and 11th inst., excited apprehensions throughout the neighbourhood of the factory hands in the Bolton division. In the borough there are fifty-one cotton mills, of which number about fifteen are running full time, and the remainder four and five days per week; not one, we are informed, has stopped work for more than one of the other portions of the division, comprising twenty-nine townships, there are fifty-five cotton mills. Of these twenty-six are in full work, nineteen running short time, and ten have stopped. In these twenty-two townships 6,700 factory hands are computed to be employed, 700 are working short time; and, rather better than 1,000 are working long time; the mills that have stopped. There are, however, a considerable number of joiners, bricksetters, &c., out of work, which with the high price of provisions, causes a great amount of distress; but there being, happily, no political cause of discontent, the people bear their privations with admirable fortitude."

MILLS ACCIDENT.—An adjourned inquiry was held on Tuesday morning, before Mr Chapman, touching the circumstances of the fatal accident at the

the death of Elizabeth Coupe, who was killed by the sudden fall of a part of a shed, erected about two years ago, as an addition to the mill of Messrs Gray and Sons, near Manchester. At the first inquest into the cause of the accident, the jury were of opinion that the accident was attributable to the giving of the order to pull down the shed, and that it would have been much better if the building had been supported by pillars. Mr Hodgkinson was of opinion, however, that the immediate cause of the accident was to be found in the fact that the tie-rods or trusses had been so fixed, at the time of erection, as to draw the roof a little to one side, and that the vibration, together with the pressure of the wind, together with the pressure, had increased this vibration, and caused

the death of Elizabeth Coupe, who was killed by the sudden fall of a part of a shed, erected about two years ago, as an addition to the mill of Messrs Gray in Pollard-street, Manchester. At the first investigation it was found related to the accident had been taken, and the adjournment was for the purpose of allowing scientific men to inspect and report on the cause of the accident. The gentlemen employed were Mr Fairburn and Mr Hodgkinson. Both were of opinion that the accident was attributable to the giving away of a tallower iron beam, and that it would have been much better if the beam had been supported by pillars. Their chief indignation was of opinion however, that the immediate cause of the accident was to be found in the fact that the tie-rods or trusses had been so fixed, at the time of erection, as to draw the beam a little to one side, and that the vibration caused by the working of the machinery, together with the pressure, had increased this original defect until fracture took place, and gradually weakened the parts until fracture took place, and the subsequent collapse of that portion of the building incurred upon the beam. A verdict to this effect was returned by the jury.

DERRYSHIRE.

A STRAW INCENDIARY.—An extraordinary conflagration was kindled, on Saturday, in a field which adjoins the Midland railway, Bank Close, where the field had yielded a large crop of straw. The straw had never been eaten, and was consequently full of dried grass. A strong west wind was blowing when the express train swept by, and bore into the field some sparks from the engine; these ignited the grass immediately, and the fire spread with a swift and furious progress towards the beholders. The hedges soaked with water, and the rain did not stem the rapidity of the flames, and notwithstanding the assistance of W. Drabble, Esq., as well as a large number of the firemen, the field was consumed before the fire could be extinguished. The fire destroyed all the verdure, and left the

the death of Elizabeth Coupe, who was killed by the sudden fall of a part of a shed, erected about two years ago, as an addition to the mill of Messrs Gray in Pollard-street, Manchester. At the first investigation of the accident the account has been taken, and the adjournment was for the purpose of allowing scientific men to inspect and report on the cause of the accident. The gentlemen employed were Mr Fairbairn and Mr Hodgkinson. Both were of opinion that the accident was attributable to giving away of the lower iron beam, and that it would have been better if the beam had been supported by pillars. Mr Hodgkinson is of opinion, however, that the immediate cause of the accident was to be found in the fact that the tie-riods or trusses had been so fixed, at the time of erection, as to draw the beam a little to one side, and that the vibration caused by the working of the machinery, together with the weight placed there, surpassed this original deflection, and gradually increased the pressure until fractures took place, and the consequent fall of that portion of the building incumbent upon the beam. A verdict to this effect was returned by the jury.

DERBYSHIRE.

A STREAM INCIDENT.—An extraordinary occurrence was witnessed on Saturday, in a field which adjoins the Midland railway, near Buxton. The field had yielded a large crop of aftermath, which had never been eaten, and was consequently full of dried grass. A strong west wind was blowing when the express train swept by, and bore into the field a quantity of mud from the engine; this ignited the dried grass immediately, and with a swift and furiousness terrified the beholders. The train caught the flames, and burnt furiously, and the residence of W. Drabble, Esq., as well as a large haystack in the next field, were considered to be in danger. The fire destroyed all the verdure, and left the edges in a blackened state. Great exertions were made before it was put out.

YORKSHIRE.

ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—A few days ago an accident occurred in the Broadgate coal mine near Masborough, in consequence of an explosion of fire-damp. Seven men were badly burnt, three women, and children ran from all directions, and were the sufferers. The explosion was quite terrific. It was about 10 o'clock. Medical assistance was promptly in attendance, and the surgeon said they were in a precarious state.

WARWICKSHIRE.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE.—In making the necessary excavations for the construction of a sewer line near Llangan, the workmen on Wednesday came upon a cave.

The death of Elizabeth Coupe, who was killed by the sudden fall of a part of a shed, erected about two years ago, as an addition to the mill of Messrs Gray in Pollard-street, Leicester. The first investigation all the facts relating to the accident have been taken, and the adjournment was for the purpose of allowing scientific men to inspect and report on the cause of the accident. The gentlemen employed were Mr Fairbairn and Mr Hodgkinson. Both were of opinion that the cause was attributable to the giving away of the lower iron beam, which had already become much better if the beam had been supported by pillars. Mr Hodgkinson was of opinion however, that the immediate cause of the accident was to be found in the fact that the tie-rods or trusses had been too short for the distance between the ends of the beam a little more side than they were, the pressure caused by the working of the machinery, together with the pressure, had increased this original deflection or curvature, and gradually weakened the parts until fracture took place, and the consequent fall of the roof and verandah, the instrument upon the top of the beam. A verdict to this effect was returned by the jury.

DERBYSHIRE.

A STRAIN LINGERED.—An extraordinary configuration was seen, on Saturday, in a field which adjoins the Midland Railway, at Barmston, near the field here called a Large crop of turneps, which had never been eaten, and was consequently full of dried grass. A strong west wind was blowing when the express train swept by, and bore into the field a large mass of the engine; these ignited the grass immediately beneath it, and with a swift fierceness which terrified the beholders. The engines caught the flames, and burnt furiously, and the residence of W. Drabble, Esq., as well as a large haystack in the next field, were considered to be in danger. The fire destroyed all the verdure, and left the surface in a blackened state. Great exertions were made before it was put out.

YORKSHIRE.

ANOTHER COLLIERIES ACCIDENT.—A few days after an accident occurred in the Bradgate coal mine, not very thorough, in consequence of an explosion of gas, which did considerable damage to the workmen, fire-damp, women, and children ran from all directions ascertain who were the sufferers. The explosion was quite terrific. It occurred between six and seven o'clock. Medical assistance was promptly in attendance, and the surgeon said they were in a precarious state.

WARWICKSHIRE.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE.—In making the necessary excavations for the construction of a sewer line along the works on Wednesday came upon the end of a tunnel, which was built by the end of the street. On proceeding thither, some of the men entered, and a recess was discovered cut in the firm embedded sand, about eight feet in length, six inches wide, and eight feet high, and having a small opening at one end, communicating with a cellar of the house above. After a portion of the building was removed, the excavation was nearly filled had been moved, Mr Pigott Smith, the town surveyor, proceeded to examine the passage, when it was found that he was long gallery, thirty feet below the level of Bell-street, exceeding, so far as could be measured, about twenty feet down, and the appearance was still more extensive. The height of the building was about seven feet, having on either side eight recesses of various dimensions. Such is this singular subterranean gallery, but for what purpose formed remains mysterious. The surface of the soil there was entirely dry, and the surface of the earth was covered with rays of black sand, which proved to be a decayed wood; hence it may be inferred that a considerable length of time must have been required to reduce the timber to that state, as the porous character of the soil is not such as to promote

the death of Elizabeth Coupe, who was killed by the sudden fall of a part of a shed, erected about two years ago, as an addition to the mill of Messrs Gray and Sons, in the parish of Manchester. At the first investigation all the facts of the case were ascertained, and it was found that the shed had been built on a weak foundation, and the adjournment was for the purpose of allowing scientific men to inspect and report on the cause of the accident. The gentlemen employed were Mr Fairbairn and Mr Hodgkinson. Both were of opinion that the accident was attributable to the giving away of the foundation, and that it would have been much better if the building had been supported by pillars. Mr Hodgkinson was of opinion, however, that the immediate cause of the accident was to be found in the fact that the tie-riods or trusses had been so fixed, at the time of erection, as to draw the roof down to the line side, and that the vibration caused by the working of the machinery, together with the pressure, had increased this original defect in construction, and gradually weakened the parts until fracture took place, and the consequent fall of that portion of the building incumbent upon them. A verdict to this effect was returned by the jury.

DERTYSHIRE.

A STREAM INCIDENT.—An extraordinary conflagration was seen, on Saturday, in a field which joins the Midland railway, near Bank Close. The field had yielded a large crop of aftermath, which had not been cut, and was consequently full of dried grass. A strong west wind blew down the express train swept by, and bore into the field some sparks from the engine; these ignited the grass immediately, and the fire spread with a swiftness which terrified the beholders. The hedges soon caught, and the fire spread so furiously, and the residence of W. Drabble, Esq., who was in the garden stack in the next field, were considered to be in danger. The fire destroyed all the verdure, and left the hedges in a blackened state. Great exertions were made before it was put out.

MIDDLESEX.

ANOTHER COLLIERIAL ACCIDENT.—A few days ago an accident occurred in the Broadgate coal mine near Masborough, in consequence of an explosion of fire-damp. Seven men were badly burnt. Men, women, and children ran from all directions to ascertain who were the sufferers. The explosion occurred at about half-past six and seven o'clock. Medical assistance was sent from the nearest place, and the surgeon said they were in a precarious state.

WARWICKSHIRE.

DISCOVERY OF CAVE.—In making the necessary excavations for a new road, between the canal and the works on Wednesday came upon the traces to a subterranean passage, at the end of the street. On procuring lights, some of the men entered, and a recess was discovered cut in the firm embedded sand, about eight feet in length, six feet in width, and four feet in height. The passage was broken over, communicating with the cellar of the house above. After a portion of the rubbish which the excavation was nearly filled had been removed, Mr Pigott Smith, the town surveyor, proceeded to examine the passage, when it was found to be a dry channel, thirty feet below the level of the Broadgate street, extending to the canal. The passage was forty-two feet towards Spical-street, and was even still more extensive. The height of the passages above seven feet, having on either side eight recesses of various dimensions. Such is this singular subterranean gallery, but for what purpose formed remains to be guessed. On the surface of the sand there was thin layer of black powder, which proved to be decayed wood; hence it may be inferred that a considerable length of time must have been required to reduce the timber to that state, as the porous and dry character of the soil is not such as to promote decay. The men who were employed to dig the passage engaged removing the loose soil on Monday and Saturday they found a great number of bones, sheep and fowl bones. An empty bottle was also discovered, which from its appearance would seem to have been made many years ago. The body of the bottle was five inches in height and eight in circumference, and the neck was three inches in diameter. On examination it was found to correspond exactly with the neck of some bottles discovered lying upon the skeletons of men in Oxford-street a few months ago. Several pieces of fused metal and a large piece of chalk were also discovered. On Saturday evening the men had not reached further on Saturday evening, and then they had arrived at a point where the cavern would seem to be increasing in size. The fall of the passage, wherever it may lead to, is filled up with loose soil. Considerable curiosity is felt in Mr Smith's intention to pursue the excavations further.

GLoucestershire.

GLORIOUS CASE OF PARENTAL GREULITY.—The inhabitants of Rugby were put into a state of commotion by the discovery of a skeleton of a man, who it was thought was the late Mr. Smith, who had been killed by a train on the 10th of the month.

the death of Elizabeth Coupe, who was killed by the sudden fall of a part of a shed, erected about two years ago, as an addition to the mill of Messrs Gray and Co. in the town of Leicester. At the first investigation all the facts relative to the accident have been taken, and the adjournment was for the purpose of allowing scientific men to inspect and report on the cause of the accident. The gentlemen employed were Mr Fairbairn and Mr Hodgkinson. Both were of opinion that the accident was attributable to the giving away of the lower end of the two walls which have been much better if the beam had been supported by pillars. Mr Hodgkinson was of opinion however, that the immediate cause of the accident was the failure of the fact that the tie-rods or trusses were not in place, at the time of erection, as to draw the beam a little out of the vertical position, and caused by the working of the machinery, together with the pressure, had increased this original deflection or curvature, and gradually weakened the parallel fracture took place, and the consequent fall of the beam, which was lying incumbent upon the tie-rod. A verdict to this effect was returned by the jury.

DERRYSTIRE.

A STREAM INCENDIARY.—An extraordinary conflagration was seen, on Saturday, in a field which is situated on the railway, near Bank Close. The field had yielded a fine crop of wheat, which had never been eaten, and was consequently full of dried grass. A strong west wind was blowing when the express train swept by, and bore into the flames some sparks from the engine; these ignited the dried grass, and it rapidly spread with a swift and furious flame, the hot wind fanning the flames, so that the terraces, the houses, and the trees caught the flames, and burnt furiously, and the assistance of W. Drabble, Esq., as well as a large bar of stack in the next field, were considered to be in danger. The fire destroyed all the verdure, and left the field in a blackened state. Great exertions were made before it was extinguished.

YORKSHIRE.

ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT.—A few days after an accident occurred in the Broadgate coal mine near Masborough, in consequence of an explosion of gas. Seven men were badly hurt. Men, women, and children were in the direction of the shaft to ascertain who were the sufferers. The explosion was quite terrific. It occurred between six and seven o'clock. Medical assistance was promptly in attendance, and the surgeons said they were in a precarious state.

WARWICKSHIRE.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE.—In making the necessary excavations for the construction of a sewer in Leamington, the workmen on Wednesday came upon the entrance to a subterranean passage, at the end of the street, and, by means of burning lights, some of the men entered, and a recess was discovered, the entrance to which was embedded sand, about eight feet in length, six feet wide, and eight feet high, and having a shaft, unbricked over, communicating with the cellar of a house above. After a portion of the rubbish which was in the recess was removed, and had been removed, Mr Phipps Smith, the town surveyor, proceeded to examine the passage, when it was found to be a long gallery, thirty feet below the level of Broad street, extending, so far as could be measured, about forty-two feet towards Spicel-street, and apparently communicating with the passage at the end of that street about seven feet, having on either side a series of chambers of various dimensions. Such is this singular subterranean gallery, but for what purpose formed remains a mystery. On the surface of the soil there was a thin layer of black powder, which proved to be the cause of the discovery. It was inferred that a considerable length of time must have elapsed before the timber to that state, as the porous nature of dry character of the soil is not such as to promote rapid decomposition. The workmen have since been engaged removing the loose rubbish, and on Saturday they found a great number of bees, sleep, and a few mice, and also discovered a large quantity of which from its appearance would seem to have been made many years ago. The body of the bottle is five inches in height and fifteen in circumference, and the neck three inches in length. Upon examination it was found to correspond exactly with the make of bottles used in Oxford-street a few months ago. Several pieces of fused metal and a large piece of chalk was also found. Up to a late hour on Saturday evening the men had not reached further than forty-three feet from the entrance, at a point where the entrance cavern would seem to be increased in size, and the part of the passage, however it may lead to, to be filled up with loose soil. Considerable curiosity having been excited by this discovery, we understand it is Mr Smith's intention to pursue the excavations.

HORRIBLE CASE OF PARENTAL CURSE.—The inhabitants of Rugby were put into a state of considerable excitement a few days since by a report that the Captain ———, residing with his wife and family at ——— on the Bilton-road, had thrust his hands into the fire, and held it there till the sinews were burnt. It appeared that the Captain was between seven and eight years of age, and had incurred his father's displeasure by telling a falsehood. In order to punish the boy the unnatural parent had threatened over his mouth, and then, seizing him by the neck of his coat, had thrust him into the fire, where he held it till the sinews were burnt to so serious an extent as to render the recovery of considerable doubt whether the poor little fellow will not be obliged to lose his hand. Having completed his barbarous purpose, the father removed

[illegible]

OXFORDSHIRE.
The Great Lakes. The Secretary of State has re-

on, and lying between the body and the chest. A considerable time ago a forcible attempt was made to introduce into the house of the unfortunate woman, who at that time had been living very retired, having refused to receive into her domicile with any other individual. In the discomfiture which she was forced to have been worth a little money; but as she was noted to have been worth a little all outward appearance of poverty, she was admitted lately on the poor's roll. It is said that since the attempt was made to rob her, she has been sleeping throughout the day, and sat up during the night. A young man had been apprehended and lodged in gaol, under suspicion of being connected with the murder.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganvar and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two in a bed. There are 100 paupers in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dungarvan and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two in a bed. There are 100 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dungarvan, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the savdians earlier than his neighbours. A gentleman named Boste writes respecting Abbeyside, Dungarvan, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen. There, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women" traversing the mountain of Slieve Glene, the only

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that complaint; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two in a bed. There are 100 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the arrival of another than his neighbor. A gentleman named Boyle, a barrister respecting Abbeyside, Dunganarg, says, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women averting the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only modities they brought from Dunganarg being shavings on their heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly occupied in providing for the transit of some of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A large number of the New York wither have hundred and fifty emigrants of the New York wither have the expenses of their voyage on their own ac-

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease, and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two in a bed. There are 100 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the morning, earlier than the neighbour. A gentleman named Boscawen, that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, he, says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women averting the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarg being shavings on their heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly occupied in providing for the transit of some of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. About 1,000 have sailed for New York with one hundred and fifty emigrants, and of whom the owners of the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to reports received in Dublin on Tuesday morning from Limerick, Tipperary, Clonmel, Clonmel, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again afflicting accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever, Dunganen and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital that the convalescent patients sleep two in a bed. There are 100 paupers in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, 19th, was the number of applicants for admission to the hospital, 100. In the Dublin workhouse, crowded by destitution were crushed to death in the wards—each applicant being eager to go before the morrow—earlier than his neighbour. A gentleman named Boko writes respecting Abbeyside, Dunganen, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen. He says, "from thirty to thirty deaths per week are occurring, and are caused by starvation, and heavy exposure." He has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Griene, the only commodities they brought from Dunganen being shins on their heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vesel, are eagerly occupied in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. The number of emigrants, it is estimated, will be one hundred and fifty emigrants, all of whom deputed the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

RELIEF FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to letters received in Dublin on Tuesday morning from Limerick, Tipperary, Cavan, Queen's County, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peacefully.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again afflicting accounts of continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, the sufferings are raging in an alarmingly extensive, should remain taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided decrease in the number of deaths from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn, &c., are doing good service.

COUNT OF GALWAY.

The Rev. T. Nowell, C. C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,200, that occurred in this parish since December 1st, 1846, and the number of persons who had been

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dungarvan and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two in a bed. There are 500 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dungarvan, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the arrival of the reliever that his neighbours' names might be remembered respecting Abbeyside, Dungarvan, named Bona, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, he, says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only commodities they brought from Dungarvan being soap on their heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of some of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A steamer is to be called for New York with one hundred and fifty emigrants, and the Government is defraying the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

RECOVERIES OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the returns rendered in Dublin on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., 17,000 men, 17,000 women, 17,000 children, 17,000 men, 17,000 women, and 17,000 children of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going in peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again distressing accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a very alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided improvement in the state of the people from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 17,000, in the county of Galway since December 1st, 1846, from the effects of starvation. That dismal catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostles of Ireland, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here—few resident landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless relieved by government."

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two or three each, whereas 800 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities could reach the ridiculous sum of one penny named Bona, which respecting Abbeydunbeg, Dunganarg, says, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, he, says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grienne, the only difficulties they brought from Dunganarg being gashes on their heads from the rocks."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of some of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A large steamer sailed for New York with about five hundred and fifty emigrants, and it is estimated she expended its voyage on her own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a larger sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABORERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS. —An immense number reduced in Dublin on Tuesday morning for Limerick, Tipperary, Carbury, Queen's County, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 laborers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again circulating accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a really alarming extent. I would remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided improvement since the cessation from starvation ; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Grannore, 17th March," says :—"About a fortnight ago, furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to upwards of four thousand, since December, arising from the effects of starvation." This dismal catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St Ireland, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—*The Roscommon Journal* says :—"We are in an awful state here—few resident landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless relieved by government."

WATERFORD.—Dunganarg, March 18. —On this date over seven thousands of the poor laborers who had been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get outdoor relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then refused to give more aid than to the family most in need, whose members were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to receive them either "in or out door relief." The Scots

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two to a bed, and there are 500 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were rushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities, rather than live in their neighbourhood. A woman named Boyle, a native respecting Abbeydun, Dunganarg, says, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, there, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women" traversing the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarg being scraps of their hair.

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A lady has sailed for New York with her husband and five children, having saved, during the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

LAZARETTES FOR LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to reports received in Dublin on Tuesday morning, about Limerick, Tipperary, Carlow, Queen's County, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are agricultural reports of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a highly alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided increase in the number of deaths from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,000, in the county of Galway, since December 1st, from the effects of starvation. This dismal catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostles of Ireland, no less than eight individuals are trothed in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here—few indeed landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—DUNGARV, MARCH 18.—About twenty or three thousand of the families of labourers who have been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then refused to receive the poor people, so the families, in a multitude, who were waiting there, "live long day" to get some relief, the churlish intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out door relief." The Scots Greys were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the poor people from the gates, and to make way for the guardians, who were eagerly awaiting the families. As the people arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they witnessed. Their anger against the families, and the people saw there was no hope of getting relief from the poorhouse, and they then came into town, and proceeded opposite to Mr Fisher's bakery. The poor

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that terrible disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two to a bed; and there are 500 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities, in order that his neighbor, a fellow-gambler named Bona, who was respecting Abbeyside, Dunganarg, there, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarg being scraps of their hair on the ends of sticks."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A large number of emigrants for New York with him he numbered, and fifty emigrants of his own work availing the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

RECOVERIES OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—An interesting scene was witnessed in Dublin on Tuesday morning, the 19th inst. The military, Cavalry, Grenadier Company, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are agricultural distress, and of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a very alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided improvement in the state of the people, from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,000, which had taken place in this parish since December 1845, from the effects of starvation. That statement catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostles of Ireland, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here—few resident landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

WATERFORD.—DUNGANARG, MARCH 18.—On this day, over two thousand of the poor labourers who have been discharged from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then refused to receive the poor, on the ground of the multitude, who were waiting the cry of "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to receive them either "in or out door relief." The Scots Greys were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the order of the gates, and a male factor gave the order to the soldiers to open the gates. As the military arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they witnessed; and they were moved by the sight of the people, who were the cry of "live long day" to get some relief, they were willing to give them. The "Waterford Freeman," from which this account is taken, then proceeds to describe the scenes which followed at the several bakers' shops, from the windows of which large quantities of bread were thrown to the starving multitude.

Typhus fever continues to spread in Cork, and to extend amongst the upper classes. The number of

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarav and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that terrible disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two to a bed. There are 500 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarav, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities, in order that their children might be taken care of. A woman named Boyle, a native of the county of Kerry, named Boyle, that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarav being scraps of their bread."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly occupied in providing for the transit of some of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A ship, the *Atlanta*, has sailed for New York with nearly 400 emigrants, and fifty emigrants are expected to leave the expense of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LAZAROUS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the records preserved in Dublin on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., 100 persons were discharged from the public works, 40,000 labourers from the public works was going in peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Wick, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are agricultural accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a very alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided increase in the number of persons taken from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn are expected to have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 12,000, that occurred in this parish since December 1st, 1846, from the effects of starvation. That dismal catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here, few resident landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

COUNTY WATERFORD.—DUNGARAV, MARCH 18.—The following account, taken from the reports of the poor-law officers who have been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then sent home after announcing to the famishing multitude, who were waiting there, "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots Guards were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the guardians, who were then engaged in a discussion. As they arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they witnessed; others, however, were more merciful, and the poor-law officers saw there was no hope of getting relief for the poorhouse, and they then came into town, and presented opposite to Mr. Fisher's bakery. The poor-law officers said they had no intention of attacking Mr. Fisher's, or any other person's house or property; they were only going to stand before the "rotten bakers' shops, and appeal to their charity for any relief they would be kind enough to give them." The "Waterford Freeman," from which this account is taken, then proceeds to describe the scenes which followed at the several bakers' shops, from the windows of which quantities of bread were thrown to the starving multitude.

Typhus fever continues to spread in Cork, and to extend amongst the upper classes. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending on Monday, was 171, while the number of patients, in and out of the hospital, was 2,202. Exclusive of the union, there are 101 paupers in the workhouse, and in the New Cemetery, between the 14th and 21st. There are very affecting accounts from parts of Roscommon. Fever is raging in the workhouse of Carrick-on-Shannon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarv and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the patients have to sleep two to a bed; some of them are 80 patients in the Dunganarv workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, which was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarv, that two women enabled by destitution were rushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities earlier than his neighbour, because he would get a better chance of getting a bed. One woman named Bona, who has been respecting Abbeyside, Dunganarv, says, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, as she, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Griban, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarv being scraps on their heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and the number of the landlors, following the example of Lord Da Vesoi, are eagerly occupied in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A large party has sailed for New York for the purpose of hunting and fitygathering, and they have incurred the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to figures recorded in Dublin on Tuesday morning, the Limerick, Cork, and Waterford, December 40,000, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Wex, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again alarming accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, I should fear, is taking the most alarmingly extent. I think never, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided improvement in the state of things since starvation ; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Orranoree, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to four hundred and thirty-four since the 1st of December last, from the effects of starvation. That statement catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St Ireland, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—*The Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here, new residents and landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—DUNAGARV, MARCH 18.—On Thursday, about ten thousand of the labourers who have been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then sent home, after announcing to the famishing multitude, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intimation, "they must return home here or again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out door relief." The Scots Guards were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the guardsmen to enter the gates again. As the military arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld. They were crying like the hard-hearted people saw there was no hope of getting relief at the poorhouse, and they then came into town, and stood opposite to Mr Fisher's bakery. The poor creatures said they had no intention of attacking Mr Fisher's, or any other person's house or property, but they were dying, and merely to come to the baker's shops, and appeal to their charity for any relief they would be kind enough to give them. The "Waterford Freeman," from which this account is taken, then proceeds to describe the scenes which followed at the several baker's shops, from the windows of which quantities of loaves of bread were thrown to the starving multitude.

Thus far we continue to spread in Cork, and to extend amongst the upper classes. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending on Monday, was 171, while the number of patients, in the hospital, was 2,292. Exclusive of the above, a further 160 patients had been admitted to the New Cemetery, between the 14th and 21st. There are very affecting accounts from parts of Roscommon. Fever is raging in the workhouse of Carrick-on-Shannon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

RUSSEL SQUARE.—On Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, the agent of a medical gentleman, Dr Farrer, residing at 28, Guildford-street, discovered smoke issuing from the surgery. Having alarmed his master and family she opened the street door to assist assistance, which caused the flames to spread to the awning and other rooms. Two engines from Farringdon Lane, having been called, were afterwards promptly on the spot; but before the fire was terminated their labours, property to the amount of £2,000 was destroyed.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BURN SOHAM.—No place in

Ireland.

—*Continued.*—

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that terrible disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescent patients sleep two by two, a bed for one man and 50 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, which was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution being eager to death in the crowd—each applicant being rushed to go before the magistrate earlier than his neighbour, a poor woman named Boyle, a widow respecting Abneydon, Dunganarg, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, are, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only difficulties they brought from Dunganarg being sores on their heads and feet."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vesi, are eagerly occupied in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. At present the agents for New York are busy with the hundred and fifty emigrants who have been advanced the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LAOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.

On account of the overcrowding in Dublin on Tuesday morning, the 14th of March, the following were discharged from the County, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 laourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again circulating accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a really alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided improvement in the state of the population from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,000, for the last week, and the same since December 1846, from the effects of starvation. That statement catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.—The *Rooscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here—few residents and landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.—Dunganarg, March 18.—"On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, our laourers who have been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then sent home, after announcing to a vast famishing multitude, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots laourers were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and a male factor gave the laourers the following angry expression:—"You are the filthy rascals; you were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." 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Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dungarvan and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the convalescents; and so criss-cross sleep two to a bed. There are 90 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dungarvan, that two women enabled by destitution were rushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities earlier than his neighbour. Captain Dunne, named Boyle, a doctor respecting Abbeyside, Dungarvan, says, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grienoe, the only mountains they brought from Dungarvan being gloves or their bare hands."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord de Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of some of their tenants as well themselves the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A steamer has sailed for New York with one hundred and fifty passengers, Captain Dunne having expended the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—In settling the accounts required in Dublin on Tuesday morning, Mr. Limerick, the engineer, gave notice of 40,000 men, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peacefully.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Wick, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again circulating accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a very alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided improvement in the state of affairs since December; and the vast importations of Indian corn from abroad have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 168, which occurred in that parish since December 1st, from the effects of starvation. This catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON. March 20.—*The Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here, new dead landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

CORK AND WATERFORD.—DUNGARVAN, March 18.—"About four thousand of the Irish poor labourers who have been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then refused them admittance, saying that the famishing multitude, who were waiting that "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out door relief." The Scots Guards were ordered out to the porchouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the guardians in their quest upon the hard-earned money. As they arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all!" Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they witnessed. They even spoke to the hard-hearted people, saying there was no hope of getting relief from the poorhouse, and they then came into town, and presented opposite to Mr. Fisher's bakery. The poor creatures said they had no intention of attacking Mr. Fisher's, or any other person's house or property, but they wanted nothing but merely to remind the bakers' shops, and appeal to their charity, for any relief they would be kind enough to give them. "The Waterford Freeman," from which this account is taken, then proceeds to describe the scenes which followed at the several bakers' shops, from the windows of which quantities of bread were thrown to the starving multitude.

Typhus fever continues to spread in Cork, and to extend amongst the upper classes. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending on Monday, was 171, while the number of patients, in the pest-house of the hospital, was 2,202. Exclusive of the above, there are upwards of 100 pauper soldiers interred in the New Cemetery, between the 14th and 21st. There are very affecting accounts from parts of Roscommon. Fever is raging in the workhouse of Carrick-on-Shannon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

RUSSELL SQUARE.—On Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, the servant of a medical gentleman named Farrer, residing at 23, Guildford-street, discovered smoke issuing from the surgery. Having alarmed his master and family she opened the street door to call assistance, which caused the flames to spread to the drawing and other rooms. Two engines from the neighbourhood were sent, but as the fire was spreading so rapidly, and the flames were so others, were promptly on the spot; but before the fire was terminated their labours, property to the amount of £2,000 was destroyed.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BURN SOHAM.—No place in the kingdom has suffered so much from incendiarism as Soham, in the present instance. At the present hour, a fire, caused by the carelessness of a school boy of "Fire" caused the destruction of between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the premises of Mr Cooper, plumber Pratt-street, were discovered to be in flames. The destructive element extended with formidable fury, and in a very brief period the entire of Mr Cooper's premises were consumed. Immediately after the fire, there was a number of farming machines comprising four large barns, stables, and other out-buildings. Unfortunately, owing to the trade stock of Mr Cooper's being of an inflammable description the flames raged so violently, that before they could be extinguished, the burning of the barns and stables ignited, as also a range of dwellings which adjoined. Again, aided by the thatched roofs, the fire ran along with rapidity, and great were the fears lest it should prove of greater extent than other that had previously visited the town. The engines were sent to play in a very effectual manner, and by eight o'clock the conflagration was quenched. There are no less than seven families burnt out. Their loss is estimated at between £2,000 and

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the patients are obliged to sleep two to a bed. The number of patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were rushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the feverier the other. The only other gentleman named Boyle, a friend respecting Abbeyside, Dunganarg, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, are, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Grien, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarg being scraps of their bare heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. An Agent has sailed for New York for the benefit of his tenants, and fifty emigrants, all of whom have expended the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the returns received in Dublin on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., 1,000 labourers, 1,000 women, 40,000 men, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Wick, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are agricultural accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhoid fever is raging to a very alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided increase in the number of deaths from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn, which are to have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Granara, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,000, from the county of Galway since December 1st, from the effects of starvation, all of whom are now buried. The number of deaths since that date has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here—few landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

WATERFORD, MARCH 18.—The *Waterford Mercury* writes:—"On this day, two thousand of the labourers who, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then proposed after announcing to the famishing multitude, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots Guards were ordered out to the workhouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the labourers, who were then again sent to the military barracks. The unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they witnessed. The poor people held the hard-earned money, but there was no hope of getting relief from the poorhouse, and they then came into town, and presented opposite to Mr. Fisher's bakery. The poor creatures said they had no intention of attacking Mr. Fisher's, or any other person's house or property, but they were hungry, and must have others, the baker's shops, and appeal to their charity for any relief they would be kind enough to give them. The "Waterford Freeman," from which this account is taken, then proceeds to describe the scenes which followed at the several baker's shops, from the windows of which quantities of bread were thrown to the starving multitude.

Thyphus fever continues to spread in Cork, and to extend amongst the upper classes. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending on Monday, was 171, while the number of patients, in the hospital of the Hospital, was 2,222. Exclusive of the patients in the hospital, 101 patients were admitted, and 100 died. The number of patients, between the 14th and 21st. There are very affecting accounts from parts of Roscommon. Fever is raging in the workhouse of Carrick-on-Shannon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

RUSSELL SQUARE.—On Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, the agent of a medical gentleman named Farrington, residing at 23, Gailford-street, discovered smoke issuing from the surgery. Having alarmed his master and family she opened the street door to assist assistance, which caused the flames to spread to the drawing and other rooms. Two engines from the neighbourhood were sent, but were of no avail, as the fire was too far advanced. The firemen were promptly on the spot; but before the fire was terminated their labours, property to the amount of £2,000 was destroyed.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BURN SOHAM.—No place in the kingdom has suffered so much from incendiarianism as Soham, in the county of Norfolk. On Wednesday, the 19th inst., at about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the school cry of "Fire" aroused the townsmen, and between three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the premises of Mr. Cooper, plumber, Pratt-street, were discovered to be in flames. The destructive element extended with formidable fury, and in a very brief period the entire of Mr. Cooper's premises were consumed. The fire was immediately arrested, and a number of farming premises, comprising four large barns, stables, and other out-buildings. Unfortunately, owing to the trade stock of Mr. Cooper's being of an inflammable description the flames raged so violently, that before they could be extinguished, the premises of Messrs. Adams and Stables ignited, as also a range of dwelling houses adjoining. Again, aided by the thrashing carts, the fire ran along with rapidity, and great were the fears lest it should prove of greater extent than other that had previously visited the town. The engines were sent, but were of no avail. The fire was terminated by eight o'clock the conflagration subsided. There are no less than seven families burnt out. Their loss is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000. This is the third attempt that has been made to fire the same premises. A woman, named Sarah Munsen, has been apprehended on suspicion of having been the cause of the fire. She is the mother of a prisoner in Cambridge goal, was charged with having been to Mr. Owen's house, in the same town, in January last.

DESTRUCTION OF A CORN MILL.—On Thursday morning, about 10 o'clock, a mill at Baccup was destroyed by fire, under the management of Mr. It was known as Lee Mill, and stood a short distance from the town. It accumulated the loss will not be

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarav and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease, and so crowded is the hospital, that the sickly are obliged to sleep two to a bed. There are 50 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarav, that two women enabled by destitution were rushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the authorities earlier than sleep two to a bed. The women named Boyle, and a respectable Abneydon, Dunganarav, that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, are, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women averting the mountain of Slieve Griene, the only commodity they brought from Dunganarav being a piece of their bare heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vespi, are eagerly concerned in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A steamer has sailed for New York for the hundred and fifty emigrants, all of whom have advanced the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABORERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—The discharging of the laborers retained in Dublin on Tuesday morning, to the Limerick, Tipperary, Clavin, and County Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 laborers from the public works was going on peacefully.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Wex, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again coming accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a really alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided increase of the mortality from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,000, which had taken place in the parish since December 1st, from the effects of starvation. The present catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

WATERFORD, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here, now denied landlords—and the fever, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

DUNGAIRV, WATERFORD.—DUNGAIRV, MARCH 18.—On this day there were about 100 persons in the workhouses who have been dismissed from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then they refused to admit anything but mere paupers. The multitude, who were waiting that "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots' Beggars were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the guardians, who were waiting to see the poor people. When they arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld, and they were obliged to leave the room, the people saw there was no hope of getting relief, and the poorhouse, and they then came into town, and presented opposite to Mr. Fisher's bakery. The poor creatures said they had no intention of attacking Mr. Fisher's, or any other person's house or property, but they were obliged to do so, as they were in the bakers' shops, and appeal to their charity for any relief they would be kind enough to give them. The "Waterford Freeman," from which this account is taken, then proceeds to describe the scenes which followed at the several bakers' shops, from the windows of which large quantities of bread were thrown to the starving multitude.

Typhus fever continues to spread in Cork, and to extend amongst the upper classes. The number of deaths in the workhouse, for the week ending on Monday, was 171, while the number of patients, in the fever hospital, was 2,202. Exclusive of the above, there were 1,000 persons in the workhouse, and 1,000 in the New Cemetery, between the 14th and 21st. There are very affecting accounts from the parts of Roscommon. Fever is raging in the workhouse of Carrick-on-Shannon.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

RUSSELL SQUARE.—On Saturday morning, about 6 o'clock, the servant of a medical gentleman, named Pratt, residing at 23, Guildford-street, discovered smoke issuing from the surgery. Having alarmed his master and family she opened the street door to call assistance, which caused the flames to spread to the drawing and other rooms. Two engines from the neighborhood were sent, but as the flames were promptly on the spot; but before the engines terminated their labours, property to the amount of £2,000 was destroyed.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO BURN SOHAM.—No place in the kingdom has suffered so much from incendiarism as this village of Soham, in the present instance. On the 19th of February, a fire caused the destruction of two houses and three and four o'clock on Wednesday morning, when the premises of Mr. Cooper, plumber, Pratt-street, were discovered to be in flames. The destructive element extended with formidable fury, and in a very brief period the entire of Mr. Cooper's premises were consumed. Immediately after the fire, a number of farming houses, and other buildings. Unfortunately, owing to the trade stock of Mr. Cooper's being of an inflammable description, the flames raged so violently, that before they could be extinguished, the flames had spread to the barns and stables ignited, as also a range of adjoined premises. Again, aided by the thatched roofs, the fire ran along with rapidity, and great were the fears lest it should prove of greater extent than other that had previously visited the town. The engines hurried to the spot to play in a very successful manner, and by eight o'clock the conflagration was extinguished. There are no less than seven families burnt out. Their loss is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000. This is the third attempt that has been made to fire the same premises. A woman, named Sarah Munsen, has been apprehended on suspicion of being the author of them. She is the mother of a prisoner in Cambridge Jail, and is now confined in the prison to Mr. Owen's house, in the same town, in January last.

DESTRUCTION OF A COTTON MILL.—On Thursday morning, about three o'clock, a mill at Baccup was burnt down by fire, under very peculiar circumstances. It was known as Lee Mill, and stood a short distance from the town. It calculated the loss will not be less than £1,000.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION AT HUNNINGBURY.—The village of Hunningbury, near Birmingham, presented a scene of dreadful conflagration on Saturday evening, in consequence of a fire breaking out of some premises occupied by a person who carried on business as a baker. The house where the fire originated, as well as a number of those adjoining, was consumed, and the flames spread to the wooden framework of which offered every facility for the flames to spread, and the result was, that although there was an abundant supply of water, and the engines from Lee

Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarav and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so close is the hospital, that the convalescents sleep two to a bed. There are 50 patients in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarav, that two women enabled by destitution were rushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the death bell tolls. A letter respecting Abneydon, Dunganarav, is signed by a man named Bona, who writes, "that that district will soon rival Skibbereen, here, are, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met 'half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Griene, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarav being their own hair and bones.'"

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and a number of the landlords, following the example of Lord de Vespi, are eagerly engaged in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. An Agent has sailed for New York for the purpose of hiring and fitting out ships, all of whom are covering the expenses of their voyage on their own account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABORERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to the records retained in Dublin on Tuesday morning, 19th inst., the Limerick, Tipperary, Carlow, and County, Meath, and Mayo—the discharge of the 40,000 laborers from the public works was going on peacefully.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Wick, Roscommon, Sligo, and Waterford, there are again alarming accounts of the continuing effects of famine; and in Cork and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a really alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided increase of the prevalence of cholera from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn from America have produced a seasonable relief.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, C.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Oranmore, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, I furnished you with the total deaths, amounting to 1,000, during the course of the year since December 1st, from the effects of starvation. The present catalogue has been augmented by thirty-three additional deaths! On this day, the Feast of the Apostle St. Patrick, no less than eight individuals are treasured in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

WATERFORD, MARCH 20.—The *Rockingham Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here, now divided into landlords—and the few, however well inclined, unable to meet the afflicting cry of hunger. Our soup establishment here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

DOUGHERTY WATERFORD.—DUNGARAV, MARCH 18.—The fever, that has cost two thousand of the laborers who have been discharged from the public works, with their starving families, from the surrounding rural districts, came into the poorhouse, with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then proposed after announcement to the famishing multitude, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots Greys were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the military, from the effects of starvation. On the military arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld. Their humanity equalled the hard-heartedness of the people, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." The Scots Greys were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the people from the gates, and to make way for the military, from the effects of starvation. On the military arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and said it would be an act of humanity for them to "commence and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-harrowing scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld. Their humanity equalled the hard-heartedness of the people, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must return home again, as they were unable to give them either "in or out-door relief." 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Ireland.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.—There is a vast increase of fever in Dunganarg and Waterford. In the fever hospital of the latter place, there are 210 ill of that disease; and so crowded is the hospital, that the patients are lying on two tiers, and there are 50 paupers in the Waterford workhouse now beyond the number at this time last year; and on Friday, such was the number of applicants for admission to the workhouse at Dunganarg, that two women enabled by destitution were crushed to death in the crowd—each applicant being eager to go before the day—earlier than the two who died. A gentleman named Boscawen, of the name of Ablett, a Waterford man, has been appointed a magistrate for the district, that district will soon rival Skibbereen, there, he says, from twenty to thirty deaths per day occurring there caused by starvation, and he adds that he has recently met "half-naked women traversing the mountain of Slieve Griene, the only commodities they brought from Dunganarg being on their heads."

EMIGRATION.—The current of emigration continues to proceed with great activity from Dublin, and Cork, and some of the landlords, following the example of Lord De Vesoi, are eagerly concerned in providing for the transit of such of their tenants as avail themselves of the liberal treatment offered in a free passage, and money in hand on their arrival in the United States. A ship *Atalanta* has sailed for New York with one hundred and fifty emigrants, all of whom do not expect to return to their native land, and will account, and took with them, in the aggregate, a large sum of money in specie.

DISCHARGE OF LABOURERS FROM THE PUBLIC WORKS.—According to letters received in Dublin on Tuesday morning from Fimerick, Tipperary, Cavan, Queen's County, &c., &c., the discharge of the 40,000 labourers from the public works was going on peaceably.

STATE OF THE PROVINCES.

From the counties of Galway, Roscommon, Sligo, &c., &c., of the counties there are again afflicting accounts of the continuance of the epidemic, and in Sligo, and Sligo, particularly, typhus fever is raging to a very alarming extent. I should remark, that, taking the country generally, there appears to be a decided decrease in the number of deaths from starvation; and the vast importations of Indian corn, &c., &c., have secured the country from any such calamity.

COUNTY OF GALWAY.—The Rev. T. Nowell, G.C., in a letter to the *Galway Mercury*, dated "Glasheen, 17th March," says:—"About a fortnight ago, furnished with the total deaths, amounting to thirty-four, that occurred in this parish since December 1st, from the effects of starvation. This dismal number, however, is not the whole. Thirty-three additional deaths. On this day, the 17th, at least 100 of Ireland, no less than eight individuals are stretched in the cold arms of death from famine, in this parish."

ROSCOMMON, MARCH 20.—The *Roscommon Journal* says:—"We are in an awful state here—few residents of the county are now, however well inclined, unable to meet the necessities of the day. The public establishments here must be closed in a few days unless aided by government."

COUNT OF WATERFORD.—DUNGARVAN, MARCH 18.

On this day over two thousand of the poor labourers who have been dismissed from the public works, and who came to the town, surrounded rural districts, came into the poorhouse with a view of being admitted, or to get out-door relief. The guardians met, deliberated, and then sent home, after announcing to the famishing multitude, who were waiting the "live long day" to get some relief, the cheerless intelligence, that they must expect to wait, as they were unable to receive them either "in or out door relief." The Scots Greys were ordered out to the poorhouse to keep the arrivals in their ingress and egress. As soon as the military arrived, the unfortunate people spoke to them, and the Waterford men, from which a large number commenced and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-battering scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld. After the guardians left the board-room, the poor sick saw there no hope of getting relief at the poorhouse, and then they came to the town, and the disappointed expectation of Mr. Fisher's baker. The poor people said they had no intention of attacking Mr. Fisher's, or any other person's house or property; they should do nothing but merely go round to the bakers' shops, and appeal to their charity for any relief they would be kind enough to give them. The Waterford men, from which a large number commenced and shoot them all." Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-battering scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld. After the guardians left the board-room, the poor sick saw there no hope of getting relief at the poorhouse, and then they came to the town, and the disappointed expectation of Mr. Fisher's baker. 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Some of the brave Scots actually shed tears at the awful and soul-battering scenes of human misery and suffering they beheld. After the guardians left the board-room, the poor sick saw there no hope of getting relief at the poorhouse, and then they came to the town, and the disappointed expectation of Mr. Fisher's baker. The poor people said they had no intention of attacking Mr. Fisher's, or any other person's house or property; they should do nothing but merely go round to the bakers' shops, and appeal to their charity for any relief they would be kind enough to give them. The Waterford men, from which a large number commenced and shoot them all." Some

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLSRUHE.—A letter of the 16th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the daily parade is discontinued, in order to provide employment for the numerous workmen and other persons engaged at the theatre as speedily as possible, the Grand Duke has offered the Orange House, in the Royal Gardens as a temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLSRUHE.—A letter of the 16th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the day parade is discontinued, and the theatre has been closed. The theatre-works men and other persons employed for the numerous amusements are all ordered to be ready to return as speedily as possible, the Grand Duke has offered the Orange House, in the Royal Gardens as a temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The theatre performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the unfortunate catastrophe at the theatre stood a church tower, the present theatre will be built in the garden of the Electoral Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collins, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845, he prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and

THE LATE CATASTROPHE OF CARLSRUHE.—A letter of the 15th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the day parade is discontinued, and the orchestra of the theatre has been dismissed. Workmen and other persons employed for the numerous theatres in the Grand Duke's capital are offered as speedily as possible, the Royal Duke has threatened the Orange House, in the Kermal Gardens has temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the 20th inst. the theatre of the old theatre stood a church to be erected. The new theatre will be built in the garden of the Hereditary Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collins, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845. The prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and of youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling in the minds of the jury.

Early on the morning of the last Friday in August 1846, some men were employed in emptying a ramble cesspool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a grocer-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search produced some bones to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quantity of small ribs. On the soil being removed a field, for which it was intended to be sold, was

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLSRUHE.—A letter of the 15th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the daily parade is discontinued, and the theatres are closed. The theatres of the city, workmen and other persons engaged for the numerous amusements, are all unemployed. The theatres as speedily as possible, the Grand Duke has offered the Orange House, in the Royal Gardens as a temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the 20th inst. the theatre opened, and the old theatre stood a church, and the new theatre will be built in the garden of the Electoral Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collins, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845, he prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and in youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling of horror.

Early on the morning of the last Friday in August 1846, some men were employed in emptying a ramble cess-pool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a poor-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the signs of the carcass of a sheep; a further search showed it to consist of two legs and thigh bones, and a quarter of mutton. On the soil being removed a field for which it was intended, was found, but, two small handkerchiefs, and three men's trousers, a brace and stockings were discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G.C." and, when the ground was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg bones were found the initials "G.C." once—once—red, and the other white. This led to the man minute search of the neighbourhood, and at the bottom was picked up a skull, with a large fracture of the right eye. The examination of the bones by a surgeon leaving all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of the handkerchiefs and the trousers, soon gave ground for suspicion that the man who had been murdered, was the same as the man who had been murdered.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CASTERLUKE.—A letter of the 16th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the dancing at the Orange House is discontinued, in order to provide employment for the numerous workmen and other persons engaged at the scene. As speedily as possible, the Grand Duke has offered the Orange House in the Royal Gardens as temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The theatre has been closed for three months, and consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the unfortunate spot where the old theatre stood, will be erected to be erected. The new theatre will be built in the garden of the Hereditary Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

On the 24th arrives on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collis, in the Butcher's-shambles, at Chester, on the 11th of December, 1845. The prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and has a youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling court.

Early in the morning of the last Friday in August (1846), some men were employed in emptying a remote cesspool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a four-stair, in Low-pavement, Chester, to be the their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search showed the mass to consist of two legs and thigh bones, and a quantity of entrails. On the soil being removed, and a field for which it was intended, part of a coat, trousers, hat, two silk handkerchiefs, and thereminas a braes and stockings were discovered. One of the men who found the mass was named "G.O.," and when the ground was tied as for the neck and the entrails, bones, were garters—apparently old ones—one red, and the other white. This led to more minute inspection of the cess-pool, and at the bottom was found the skull, with a large fracture of the right side of the forehead, and the remains of a skull, and a satisfying all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of male attire with them, soon gave strong grounds for supposing that a murder had been committed on the premises of the deceased cut up as found, and the wearing apparel, and the remains of a skull, and a handkerchief being the initials of "G.O." were identified by a young female, named Ellen Bessford, as belonging to George Collis. Collis, who was the deceased of the preceding year, (1845) went into partnership with the prisoner, adjacent to butchers, and conducted their business in a building called the "Shambles," which is situated in the old place in Chesterfield. Since Sunday night, the 26th of December 1846, Collis had not been seen, and he had been in the habit of going to the theatre.

which would have been destroyed.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLSRUHE.—A letter of the 16th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the daily parade is discontinued, and the orchestra of the theatre has been disbanded. Workmen and other persons employed for the numerous theatres as speedily as possible, in the Grand Duchy of Baden, are offered the Orange House, in the Royal Gardens as a temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the next anniversary of the late catastrophe, the old theatre stood a church to be erected. The theatre which will be built in the garden of the Hereditary Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collis, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845. The prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and of youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling in the minds of the jury.

Early on the morning of the last Friday of August 1845, some men were employed in emptying a remote cess-pool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a poor-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search was made, and it was found to consist of two leg bones, and a quarter of a skull. On the soil being removed, and a quarter of a skull being found, a pig, a calf, a cow, and a horse, were discovered. One of the leg bones, two small handkerchiefs, and one of the hoofs of a brace and stockings were discovered. The one of the handkerchiefs was marked "G.C." and, when examined, was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg bones, the words "George Collis" were visible. One of the hoofs was marked "G.C." and, when examined, was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg bones, the words "George Collis" were visible. One of the hoofs was marked "G.C." and, when examined, was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg bones, the words "George Collis" were visible.

ould have been destroyed.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLISBURG.—A letter of the 15th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the daily parade is discontinued, and the employment for the numerous workmen and other persons employed at the theatre has been suspended as far as possible. The Grand Duke has offered the Orange House, in the Royal Gardens as a temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the announcement that the old theatre stood a church was to be erected. The theatre will be built in the garden of the Hereditary Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collis, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845, he prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and of youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling in the minds of the jury.

Early on the morning of the last Friday in August 1846, some men were employed in emptying a ramble cess-pool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a poor-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search was made, and it was found to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quantity of muck. On the soil being removed, a field for which it was intended, a pair of trousers, a brace and stockings were discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G.C." and, when the ground was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg bones, the initials "G.C." were seen. One—more red, and the other white. This led to a more minute inspection of the cess-pool, and at the bottom was picked up a skull, with a large fracture of the right eye-bone. The examination of the bones by a surgeon, giving all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of the bones in the place, soon gave ground for the supposition that the man, soon came forward, and admitted, and the body of the deceased cut up and buried. The wearing apparel being publicly exhibited, the handkerchief bearing the initials of "G.C." was furnished by a young female, named Ellen Bessford, who was related to George Collis. In the party, in the course of the preceding year, 1845, went into partnership with the prisoner, Platts, as butchers, and conducted their business in a miserable place called the "Shambles," adjacent to the market-place in Chesterfield. Since Sunday night, the 15th of December 1846, Collis had not been seen, and he believed that he was dead. It was his remains that were discovered, and buried at the place, and he being uncertain that the prisoner was the party who had taken away his life, it being traced by the Chesterfield police that he had got a man named Knight to deliver a watch belonging to the deceased, at Mr Willmott's, a pawnbroker in Chesterfield, a few days after the disappearance. When informed that he was to go to the gallows, he was being taken to it at a rattle, while to others he said he had thought of a man known in the neighbourhood as "Lankey." These statements being ascertained to be untrue, led to his apprehension. In addition to Ellen Bessford, who was seen recently by the deceased, identifying the silk handkerchief as his, she remains, she spoke to the watch produced being the deceased's possession on the 7th December, 1846. They had kept company together some time, and, after leaving her house on the evening of that day, he had promised to meet her at the theatre at seven or eight o'clock. He told her Platts had said, as his promises were to settle with him, for he was greatly in his debt, and he was determined to get the money

which would have been destroyed.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLISBURG.—A letter of the 16th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the daily parade is discontinued, and no employment for the numerous workmen and other persons employed at the theatre can be speedily as possible, the Grand Duke has offered the Orange House, in the Royal Gardens as a temporary theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the 2nd inst. of the evening the old theatre stood a church—its roof was shrouded. The new theatre will be built in the garden of the Hereditary Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collis, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845, he prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and of youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling in the minds of the jury.

Early on the morning of the last Friday in August (1845), some men were employed in emptying a rumsteecup attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a horse-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search was made, and it was found to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quarter of a mutton's head. On the soil being removed a field for which it was intended, was found a coat, trousers, last, two silk handkerchiefs, a pair of socks, a brace and stockings were discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G.C." and, when the ground was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg bones were, gathered apparently old ones—one minute and the other white.

The bones were then examined, and the minute inspection of the cess-pool, and at the bottom were picked up a skull, with a large fracture of the right eye. The examination of the bones by a surgeon, giving all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of the bones in the place, then, soon gave strong grounds for supposing that the man had been committed, and the body of the deceased cut up and thrown away.

The wearing apparel being publicly exhibited, the public curiosity being excited, the initials of "G.C." were notified by a young female, named Ellen Doreston, who belonged to George Collis. In the early part, in the course of the preceding year, (1845), went into partnership with the prisoner, Platts, as butchers, and conducted their business in a miserable place called the "Shambles," adjacent to the market-place in Chesterfield. Since Sunday night, and the morning of the 16th of December 1845, Collis had not been seen, and he believed to be dead. It was his remains that were discovered, and the place at the same time being ascertained that the prisoner was the party who had taken away his life, it being traced by the Chesterfield police that he had got a man named Knight to deliver a watch belonging to the deceased, at Mr Willmott's, a pawnbroker in Chesterfield, a few days after the disappearance. When informed of this, he was taken to the police, and was interrogated as to how he got possession of the watch, and he stated at a raffie, while to others he said he had bought it of a man known in the neighbourhood as "Laukey." These statements being ascertained to be untrue, led to his apprehension. In addition to the evidence as to his having been executed by the deceased, identified the place where the watch was found, he remains, the piece to the watch produced being the deceased's possession on the 7th December, 1845. He had kept company together some time, and on leaving her home on the evening of that day, and on his return he was followed by the prisoner, Platts, at half past six o'clock. He told her she ought to leave, as his business promised to settle with her, for he was greatly in his debt, and he was determined to get the money owing to him. She never saw him after. When he next saw the watch in his pocket. He was dressed in a blue coat, black cloth trousers, and a canary-coloured waistcoat. He was then identified as the man who had committed the crime, and he was also identified the red garter found on the leg bones. Deceased took it from her in jest. She had the fellow one in her possession, which she produced. The mother of the deceased identified the clothes found on the deceased as those her son wore on the night of his disappearance, and she also identified the man who applied to her as had seen anything of Collis, said he believed he was at Manchester, as Collis had

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collins, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845, he prisoner is more than 20 years of age, and of youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling in the haiden of the Hereditary Prison.

Early on the morning of the last Friday August 1846,) some men were employed in emptying a remote cess-pool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a poor-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search disclosed a mass to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quantity of muck. On the soil being removed a field for which it was intended to plant a pair of crows, last, two small handkerchiefs, and one of a brace and stockings were discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G.C." and when viewed was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg-bone was written "George-a-springer old ones—no one mind and the other white." The leg-platle was minute inspection of the cess-pool, and at the bottom were picked up a skull, with a large fracture of the right eye-socket. The examination of the bones by a surgeon exciting all doubts as to the remains, and the finding of a field for which it was intended to plant a pair of crows, soon gave ground for supposing that the man had been committed, and the body of the deceased cut off near the shoulders, and the wearing apparel being publicly exhibited, the handkerchief bearing the initials of "G.C." was identified by a young female, named Ellen Doreston, who belonged to George Collins. When in the workhouse, in the course of the preceding year, 1845, went into partnership with the prisoners, James and Thomas, and conducted their business in a miserable place called the "Shambles," adjacent to the market-place in Chesterfield. Since Sunday night, and the previous evening 1846, Collis had not been seen, and he believed the prisoner said he has remains that were discovered at the same place as the shambles. He understood that the ground was the party who had taken away his life, it being traced by the Chesterfield police that he had got a man named Knight to lodge a watch belonging to the deceased, at Mr Willmott's, a pawnbroker in Chesterfield, a few days after the disappearance. When informed that he was wanted to appear before the magistrates as to how he got possession of the watch, he fled from it at a raffle, while to others he said he had bought it of a man known in the neighbourhood as "Laukey." These statements being ascertained untrue, led to his apprehension. In addition to the evidence already given, it had been recently by the depositions identifying the skull as that of George Collins, he remains, she spoke to the watch produced being the deceased's possession on the 7th December, 1845. They had kept company together some time, and on the evening her house on the evening of that day, and on the next day he was seen at the "Platts" at about half past six o'clock. He told her Platts had said to him promises to settle with him for he was greatly in his debt, and he was determined to get the money from him to him. She never saw him after. When she first saw the watch in his pocket. He was dressed in a blue coat, red garter cloth trousers, and a canary-coloured waistcoat. The watch was entirely new. She also identified the rest black found on the leg bone. Deceased took it from her in jest. She had the fellow one in her possession, which she produced. The mother of the deceased identified the clothes found on the collar, and these her son wore on the night of his disappearance. She said she was crying when he applied if he had seen anything of Collis, she believed he was at Manchester, as Collis had told him he intended to get out of the way of the woman herself, who was in the family-way by him. The prisoner, on seeing his keeper, said he remembered the date of the trial, the 7th of December. He came in about quarter to twelve o'clock, saying to witness he had met Platts at their place in the shambles, to get some money from him, and he would meet Holbrook at twelve. Holbrook's place was in the direction of the prisoner's place, and he saw him walking. That he went direct to the prisoner, no doubt was maintained. T. Harvey, a shopkeeper, said at about

[illegible][illegible]

which would have been destroyed.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE AT CARLISBURG.—A letter of the 16th inst. states,—All public and private balls and other amusements have been suspended—even the military band of the day parade is discontinued, and the principal performers for the numerous workmen and other persons employed at the theatre are as speedily as possible, the Royal Gardens at the Orange House, in the Great Parks area, is offered for a theatre, until a new one can be erected. The principal performers have consequently received three months' leave of absence only. Upon the 14th inst. a number of the old theatre stood a church-festival to be erected. The new theatre will be built in the garden of the Hereditary Prince.

MURDER AND MUTILATION.

At the Derby assizes on Saturday, John Platts was indicted for the murder of George Collins, in the Butchers-shambles, at Chesterfield, in December, 1845, he prisoner is not more than 20 years of age, and of a youthful appearance, and the awful character of the crime imputed to him, produced a marked feeling in the minds of the jury.

Early on the morning of the last Friday (August 1845), some men were employed in emptying a cask of cess-pool attached to the premises of Mr Bunting, a soap-dealer, in Low-pavement, Chesterfield, when their attention was drawn to what seemed to be the remains of the carcass of a sheep; a further search was made, and it was found to consist of two leg and thigh bones, and a quarter of a skull. On the soil being removed, a field for which the bones had been used, a pair of trousers, last, two silk handkerchiefs, and one of a brace and stockings were discovered. One of the handkerchiefs was marked "G.C." and, when the ground was tied as if for the neck, and on the leg-bones were found a white, apparently, old ones—one red, and the other white.

The examination of the bones by a surgeon, and the discovery of the remains, and the finding of the bones in the field, soon gave ground for the supposition that the body had been committed, and the body of the deceased cut up and mutilated. The wearing apparel being publicly exhibited, the handkerchief bearing the initials of "G.C." was identified by a young female, named Ellen Doreen, who was believed to be George Collins, in the work-shed, in the course of the preceding year (1845), went into partnership with the prisoner, Platts, at Chesterfield, and conducted their business in a miserable place called the "Shambles," adjacent to the market-place in Chesterfield. Since Sunday night, the 12th of December 1845, Collins had not been seen, and he believed the prisoner that was his remains that were discovered.

The prisoner, Platts, was very much surprised that the ground was the party who had taken away his life, it being traced by the Chesterfield police that he had got a man named Knight to deliver a watch belonging to the deceased, at Mr Willford's a pawnbroker in Chesterfield, a few days after the disappearance. When informed that he was to how he got to the place, he said he had taken it at a raffle, while to others he said he had bought it of a man known in the neighbourhood as "Laukey." These statements being ascertained to be untrue, led to his apprehension. In addition to the evidence of the prisoner, Platts, it was ascertained that he had been recently by the deceased, identifying the same as his remains, and the remains, she spoke to the watch produced being the deceased's possession on the 7th December, 1845. They had kept company together some time, and on the 12th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 13th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 14th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 15th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 16th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 17th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 18th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 19th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 20th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 21st of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 22nd of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 23rd of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 24th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 25th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 26th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 27th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 28th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 29th of December, Collins had been seen, and on the 30th of 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