

Mr John Riley, tobacconist, of Watgate, was proceeding to his residence in Osnopston Road, here, attacked by some men, robbed of his watch and money, and beaten so severely that he died of his wounds on the following Saturday morning, at two o'clock. For some time the police have been endeavouring to discover the perpetrators of the outrage; but at length a suspicion fell upon three men, named George Bradley, James Bradley, and William Chalmers, all of Grimesthorpe; and, on the 13th of April following they were brought up before the magistrates at Sheffield Town Hall. After the evidence had been given, the three were remanded till the following Friday, on the ground that the magistrates did not feel justified in committing Chalmers for trial with the two others. On the Friday the two Bradley were committed for trial at the York assizes, on Monday morning. On the 15th of May the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced the two Bradley to £20 and two arrears of £10 to appear again if required, the magistrates observing that there was no sufficient evidence upon which to commit him for trial, although there was certainly sufficient to suspicion upon him. At the Yorkshire summer assizes, in 1847, the two Bradley were tried for the murder of Riley, but the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. On the following day they were charged with the highway robbery, upon which counts they found guilty, and sentenced to be transported for fifteen years. The evidence, however, was so contradictory, that the jury, according to his own admission, as well as the evidence of several witnesses, about twelve o'clock on the night in question he was with James Bradley at a public house in the Wicker, from which place they went up Osnopston Road, past the top of Spital Hill; and passed a very spot where the deed was perpetrated. Riley was then seen by a man lying on the ground by the road, and that he picked up his money; but Riley, before his death several times stated that he was attacked by three men, and that he knew the voice of one of the men who spoke, and who he believed lived in the Wicker. Since the trial of the two Bradley, William Chalmers, who by trade is a cooper, has never, to use a common, but significant expression, 'held up his head'; his health declined, his body wasted away, and he breathed his last on Tuesday night between nine and ten o'clock, at a public house in the Wicker. It is generally supposed that his death, though he expressed himself as exceedingly penitent for the general misdeeds of his life. It was also rumoured that his friends had advised great precautions not to let him be associated with any visitors, and that he had acknowledged his guilt to his friends, and that he had been frequently asked, but who would be careful not to communicate it to others. The unfortunate young man was about twenty-four years of age.

Suicide of Lord Middleton.—Lord Middleton man in the prime of life, had been for some time raving in his manners, and his wife was understood to be the cause of his insanity. He was alone in the mansion in Applebrow-park, a short distance from G's dwelling. On the morning of the day week, the old servant of his lordship, feeling uneasy at not seeing his master up at the usual time, went to his room, and found the door open. He found that his lordship was not there. He searched the house, and on entering a small room he found his master lying on the ground, and an appearance of blood issuing from his mouth. He instantly dispatched the steward to the house of G's, and then he went to the house of his lordship, but on his arrival he found that Lord Middleton had been dead some hours, and that he had been caused by the noxious fumes of champagne. His lordship's will was lying on a table near, as well as a ring which he usually wore, and a pillow folded under his head. On his lordship's head was a black velvet braiser, and on it his lordship's head was reclined. There were also found indicative of his lordship's intention to destroy his life. The afflicted lady of the deceased arrived at Applebrow Park the following day, and she was informed of the sad event. Her husband's ship stating her intention of returning home, when the messenger arrived with the dreadful news. His lordship died without issue, and is succeeded by Charles B. Rice, son of the late Archbishop of Gashel.

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twenty years. He now lately died at Mr. Parsons, he complained of pains in his head. He was also forgetful at times.—Mr. J. Debenham, clerk to Mr. H. Marshall, solicitor, said, that he was frequently in Northwick commons—sometimes for his dog, and sometimes for his horse. He had lately noticed that many of the graves appeared to suffer much to injury on account of a late frost, with a Mr. Beadon. The last time he was with him was speaking of something he wanted completed; in the event of his death, he said, it would be difficult to find. He then burst out crying. He left the church on his return he (the witness) noticed that he had crying much. Mr. Parsons, the surgeon who attended the last Urquhart, died a *post-mortem* examination

of the body described "the causes of death," was suffocation: "from charcoal fumes." "The cause of death," he said, "was suffocation, and I had known the deceased for many years." In July, he came to him and communicated the intelligence of his ladyship having left him, and added that a distress had seized him, did not like to leave him by himself. He therefore tried to cheer him up. Two or three days after, he again came to him, and said that such a distressed state that he had hardly been able to keep himself from laying violent hands on his person. He was then in a most dangerous state of mind, and never thought it dangerous to leave him. He could not attribute his state of mind to anything else than the separation between himself and Lady Middleton. He said, "he had no other cause of distress," and added, "Oh, my life is a hell, no woman has ever loved me like this, and I have no other cause for my distress," and concluded by saying, that he had been "on his knees" all the night. "He was extremely violent in his language," and seemed to suspect his best friend of having been the cause of his distress.

of wanting Lady Middleton to set him at defiance, often said he hoped he should be seized with a apoplexy and die. During the last two months he spoken of how he had disposed of his property, and would be the result after his death. On the morn

Wednesday he attended at his lordship's late residence. In the room where he was lying were some verses and letters, with a document headed, 'The last will and testament.' Several witnesses were examined, and merely corroborated the main features of the above account.

merely corroborated the main features of the above evidence; one, however, stated that his lordship felt acutely the death of Lord George Bentinck, and said himself had a fit of a similar character when in F. There being no other witnesses to examine the co-

proceeded to charge the jury, who, after twenty minutes' deliberation, decided that his lordship had committed suicide, but that he was at the time in an unsound state of mind.

A FATAL ACCIDENT on the South-Western R.

occurred at the Farnborough Station on Friday. A gentleman who had been out shooting with a party of friends approached one of the trains, when he stepped and fell headforemost into the narrow space between the wheels and the wall of the platform. The

the wheels and the wall of the platform. The unfortunate gentleman was eventually got out, but the lacerations he had sustained were so severe, that he had to remain in hospital before he was extricated.

DARING BUBBLES.—On Thursday week the dweller in the

house of Mr Nathaniel Neal, farmer, Stuchbury
Brackley, was entered by six or seven men dressed
as railway labourers, who demanded the money that
the house. They took four £5 notes, eighteen sovereigns
and about £4 in silver. There were some old coins

and about 24 in silver. There were some old silver spoons, but they intimated that they would have them, and they were consequently left. They obtained an entrance by taking out part of the dow. The notes were found the next morning near the door.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—On Thursday week the 8 p.m. train left the Nottingham station with thrirings and passengers, for Rugby. On arriving Attenborough gates, five miles from Nottingham,

the high-
the fire-box and fire-bars, fell from the engine, the being at the time in rapid motion, when the stoke it seems, apprehended that the train would be turned, suddenly jumped off the engine, and fell from the fire-box engine, and

the foremost upon the fire-box and bars. The driver, to whom great praise is due for his presence of mind, remained at his post, steadily turning off the steam, succeeded in stopping the train when only two of the engine-wheels had

thrown off the line. Fortunately all the passengers escaped unhurt. The stoker was taken up speechless, his skull, forehead, and temples being dreadfully injured. He was conveyed to the Nottingham Infirmary, but soon met a period to his suffering. The decision

ward soon put a period to his sufferings. The deceased named Thomas Cook, he resided at Lenton, near Nottingham, and has left a wife and two children to their loss. He was 27 years of age.

THE LATE FATAL ACCIDENT AT GLASGOW

nday, bodies of the whole of the individuals who were
nk, as deprived of life by the falling of the sugar works in

Clerk of the Crown—You say not 'Not guilty.' Applause in the gallery, which was immediately checked.) Mr Ferguson applied that Mr Williams might be

birth with discharged.

Judge Tordene "In a moment, if you please, gentlemen, the court orders to discharge the gaol."

The correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says:

"Mr. Williams, when discharged from the dock in Green Street, walked deliberately and with perfect respect to the law, discharged his lawful part of his duty as a citizen having discharged his duty as far as the circumstances of the case enabled him, he returned to his Newgate and knocked at the 'hatch,' with all the authority of a lodger in legal possession. 'To which room was here, sir,' asked the regular attendant. 'To which room do you desire to spend this night in the room, and in the company of my friends—Greatly, for the sake of their society; and accordingly, because all my clothes and dressing materials are there.' 'Very good,' replied the attendant. 'The request is refused, and Mr. Williams walked away apparently much disappointed.'

This little anecdote is given as 'an answer to a rumor that Williams ran away from Dublin.' It is the honor of Newgate, leaving his extra wearing apparel and dressing case still in his cell. It is quite clear the gentleman does not apprehend arrest under the

HARBARD CORPUS ARI,
 SENSATION UPON MR KEVIN IZON O'DONERTY,
 Mr Kevin IZON O'Donerty was then placed at the bar.
 Judge Crampton addressed the prisoner at some length, strongly reproaching what he considered a senseless and wicked abuse of the press, concluding thus:—I must add, that I have never read any thing thus published more dangerously wicked and cleverly designed to excite rebellion and revolution than this. I am not alone in feeling so, for I have heard that my opinion has been ascertained by the verdict of your jury to be the guilty publisher. Under these circumstances, the Court is called on to pronounce on you the sentence of transportation for ten years.
 Mr O'Donerty said:—May I be permitted to say a few words, my lord?
 Judge Crampton:—You have no objection to my saying something, if it be not, on anything, inconsistent with what it is our duty to listen to, considering the circumstances in which you are placed.
 Mr O'Donerty:—I have been placed in the dock for the third time, after two juries of my fellow citizens have acquitted me, and I have been told that my persecutors would have been more scrupulous and that, in attempting to uphold their laws they would not have violated every principle of justice.
 Judge Crampton:—I must tell you that we feel great difficulty in preventing you from saying anything which it may mean to cast imputations on the Government and the law.
 Mr O'Donerty:—I do not wish to cast any imputa-

"Do you?" "If you hear me out, my lord, you will find I do not." The Attorney General stated in the course of his trial that three Roman Catholics had been sequestrated from the Jury.

Judge O'Donohy: "I cannot hear that."

Mr. O'Donohy: "Well, I will not press it; but really I think it a very hard case that I cannot be permitted to refer to facts that I think have prejudiced me very much!"

Judge Crampton: "You may say anything that will be useful to you, but if you begin to cast obloquy, or to make complaints of the course which has been pursued by the Court, you are abusing your position as a juror." Judge O'Donohy: "I do not desire to do so; but merely to mention a matter of fact. As the Attorney General mentioned the fact which alluded to, I had been desirous of putting the matter in its true light; however, I will not make any further observations on the subject. I would feel obliged if I were permitted to state some of my motives and feelings."

Judge Crampton: "Very well."

Mr. O'Donohy: "I can say, with perfect truth, that I had but one object in view. I did feel deeply for the sufferings of my fellow countrymen and I desired, confessed, by all means consistent with a manly and honourable resistance to put an end to that suffering, and I felt confident that I secured such assistance as was necessary to bring about the speedy appearance of the Government to the sufferings of them, in my judgment, entailed those sufferings of them. I used the terms, 'honourable resistance,' in order that I might refer in terms of the strongest disapproval to each of the articles brought forward against me, in which the writer of it made a suggestion throwing doubts upon the soldiery, and never said a word in disparagement of the Government until I read it in the paper; and I did not bring the only person who could prove that fact on the table because he was the writer of the article; and I knew that in doing so I would be only at your court-house handing him over to the law. With respect myself, I trust shall be enabled to bear the sentence without any other consideration."

body of Grant placed on the car and drove to the Military Barracks, which is situate about a mile from the scene of the outrage. Information of the attack having reached this town, Sub-Inspector Duncan and a party of police immediately proceeded in the direc-

THE REV. J. BARKER.
 We last week received a letter from Mr Barker, most as long as the great sea-serpent, in reply to a from Mr Geo. White, which appeared in this

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* The charge that I am disposed to hold up the unfortunate Christists prisoners to government as legitimate objects of reprobation is both false and outrageous. So far as the holding up of the Christists prisoners to governments as legitimate objects of reprobation, I have done just as much as the legitimate objects of reprobation, the conduct of the government in persecuting even the physical force Christists, and they have ceased to provoke physical force by their criminal proceedings. I have declared, over and over again, both in my lectures and publications, that the government ought to be ashamed of persecuting any religious sect, or any individual, for imprudent or extravagant may he be, but that it is itself always showing a disposition to do the people justice.

* George White says, "He hopes the people will not allow a second Stephens to swallow up their subscriptions, to the exclusion of others as well worthy their support." I answer, so far from wishing to swallow up the subscriptions of the good people, I have never so much as asked for the exclusion of others as well worthy their support, as for one from them. On the contrary, I have expressly acknowledged the Christists to enjoy the whole of their resources in helping their own particular friends, or the members of their own association, and have desired them to leave me to the support of others.

* I may add that I shall do what I can to secure justice to the physical force Christists. Instead of holding them up to government as legitimate objects of reprobation, I shall hold up the government as a legitimate object of reprobation and holding. Instead of holding up the physical force Christists as legitimate objects of reprobation or government persecution, the worst that I shall do towards them will be to sorrow over their distress, and to do what I can to sustain living Christists, and to mean, I shall contribute towards their defence, and towards the support of their wives and families.

JOSEPH BARKER.

THE SEA SERPENT.

[The following has appeared in the Times:—

"Sir,—As some interest has been excited by the alleged appearance of a sea serpent, I venture to transmit a few remarks on the subject, which you may or may not think worthy of insertion in your columns. I do not deem it proper to give any unauthenticated instance of a sea serpent having been seen in any southern latitudes; but in the north of Europe, notwithstanding the fabulous character so long ascribed to Pontofidon's description, I am convinced that they both exist and are frequently seen. During three summers spent in Norway I have repeatedly conversed with the natives on this subject. A parish priest, residing on Romedal Fjord, about 100 miles from the south of Christiania, has informed me, whose veracity I have no reason to doubt, that he saw a circumstantial account of one which he had himself seen. It rose within thirty yards of the boat in which he was, and swam parallel with it for a considerable time. Its head he described as equalling a small cow's, also, and its mouth, which it repeatedly opened, as containing a row of formidable teeth; its neck was smaller, but its body—of which he supposed that he saw about half on the surface of the water—was not less in girth than that of a moderate sized horse. Another gentleman, in whose house I stayed, had also seen one, and gave me the same account of it; it also came near his boat, upon the coast of the Thousand Islands, which he (turned and plunged) them to the shore, which was luckily near, when it disappeared. They expressed great surprise at the general disbelief attaching to the existence of these animals amongst naturalists, and assured me that there was scarcely a sailor so ignorant as not to believe in the existence of sea serpents at one time or another.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

O. J. NICHOLSON.

Oxford, Nov. 3.

DEATH OF A GENUINE CELT.—Died, on the 12th of August, at Seymour, Newcastle District, Upper Canada.

mada, at the advanced age of 75. Mr Dugald Maccoll was formerly of Kenmore, Lochfynesside, Argyleshire. In addition to nobler and better qualities, Mr Maccoll was possessor of great strength and courage; and he possessed a richer store of Highland song and tra-

...gave up the habitual wearing of the Highland garb. As a holiday dress he stuck to it long after it had

He engaged a few men to load a cart with some half dozen barrels of cured herrings. Although using plank, it seemed as if their efforts would never suc-

ceed in getting the first barrel in its place; and, indignant at their puny efforts, Maccoll dashed aside their plank, and with stentorian voice ordered these awkward sons of Sisyphus to give way. Without hesitation he lifted barrel after barrel, and thrust him

distillation belittled barrel after barrel breast high and flung them into the cart with as much ease as others might so many kegs of butter. One of the sons of the deceased is Evan Maccoll, the accomplished author of the 'Mountain Minstrel,' and also

of 'Clareach nam Beann,' which last places him at the head of our living Celtic bards. The poet has written some elegant and much quoted verses on his father's emigration to America.

THE WOULD-BE EMPEROR.—M. Bismarck has a sad defect—he speaks French with a strong German accent. Your readers are no doubt aware that of all the barbarous mutilations of the French language committed by foreigners that of the

The English, to do them justice, murder Frenchmen ruthlessly ; but they are mild and merciful compared to the Germans. The German fellow has no pity—he makes men bleed and he kills them.

he makes you shudder and *grincer les dents* as he speaks. He turns b's into p's, p's into b's, f's into v's, v's into f's, c's into g's, g's into c's, and so on, and then such a vile accent withal! And yet that is the way M. Buonaparte speaks! Really the citizens

must be a bold man to be able to face the immense ridicule which will assail him. Fancy him, for instance, when President, addressing my Lord Normanby, 'Che regis, Messieu te Normanpy, la ledder te la reine Eictoria of the blawed Brittain!'

SICILIAN NUNS:—An establishment of Sicilian nuns have lately purchased the Park Hotel, with more than twenty acres of land, at Norwood, Surrey, which

Several Romish priests and sisters of the order are located near the spot.

Park Gate, near Rotherham, has in his possession a ewe sheep, about two years old, which has under one of its shoulders a fifth foot, pretty much corresponding in size with its other feet. The ewe has had one lamb.

It is seldom that the sparkling diamond of a great estate, is set in the gold ring of a gracious heart. A man may be great with Saul, and graceless; rich with Dives, and miserable. The richest men are oftentimes the poorest; and the poorest the richest.

Many threadbare souls may be found under silk coats and purple robes.—*Dyer*.

Discussion

Vaccines.

A PATRON OF THE GAME LAWS.—The Bishop of Ripon keeps a gamekeeper.

SPORTING DIVINES.—No less than sixty-nine of the Yorkshire State Parsons have taken out licences to shoot! These men must be of *excellent* good report.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—The Bank of England has fallen from 203 to 183, and consols from 104 to 84 1/2.

IT DOESN'T RHYME, BUT 'TIS TRUE.—Why is a wig like a Whig? Because it is a false attachment to the crown.

PRISONERS IN IRELAND.—There are 12,328 prisoners in the several jails throughout Ireland. The number of convicts in the workhouse of Kilrush is at present filled to the utmost. The number of inmates exceeds 1,400. There are over 1,000 paupers in the Kilmarney workhouse, 166 having been admitted last Monday week.

THEY ARE ADMITTED DAY BY DAY IN ENGLAND. The quantity imported has largely increased.

A CHINESE PROVERB SAYS, 'A lie has no legs and it cannot stand; but it has wings, and can fly far and wide.'

The funds of the Wesleyan Missionary Society of England and Wales are only exhausted; but the trustees are £10,000 in debt.

TO DETECT FRAUD IN TEA.—Professor Reid of New York, says, that fraudulently coloured green tea may be easily detected by putting a small quantity of it in a glass of cold water, letting it remain for a few minutes.

NUMBER OF ELECTORS IN IRELAND.—The total number of electors registered for counties, cities, and boroughs in Ireland, on the 1st of February, 1848, was 103,139, showing a decrease of 16,109 compared with the 1st of February, 1837.

THEY SAY, 'I shall I do,' said a liquor seller, to a temperance lecturer, 'if I quit selling rum.' 'Go into the poorhouse,' said the lecturer, 'and be transported there, and let the poor who have made paupers come out.'

BEWARE OF TEMPTATION.—Several drapers of Liverpool have been taken into court, for exposing goods at their shop doors, thereby tempting persons to theft.

A SFR.—The name of the policeman and quondam correspondent of the *Narrows*, who first reported the escape of Mr Duffy, and then betrayed him, is Hutchinson.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE TURNPIKE TRUSTS.—It is stated that the government intend to deal with the general question of turnpike trusts in the next session of parliament, and are endeavouring to obtain information from the trusts as to the means of raising a fund to defray the expenses of the roads.

MURDER.—A ballad, named Donohoe, who was left in charge of a cow distrained for rent, was murdered on Tuesday, at Monaghan, county Limerick.

FEMALE DEMOCRATS.—Democratic clubs of women have been established at Cologne and Breslau, for the purpose of discussing the condition of the work women of all kinds.

EXETER HALL FANATICS.—Sir G. E. Bradley, Bart., Mr Plumpton, and a few more of the Exeter Hall fanatics, are making preparations to convert the Pope and all his Italian subjects to Protestantism.

DIED FROM STARVATION.—A few days ago a poor woman named Kiely died of hunger, on his way to the Newmarket workhouse, Limerick. A poor woman named Meenan fell on the steps of Jervis-street Hospital, Dublin, into which she had just been taken, but he had refused admission.

STREET SWEEPERS.—The street sweeping machines have been abandoned in Manchester, and the old practice of cleansing the streets resorted to. No doubt owing to the quantity of Free Trade living machines on hand.

EXTRAORDINARY DISCOVERY.—The Texas Statesman states that the Indian mummies have been discovered on the environs of Durango, Mexico. They are in a sitting posture, but have the same wrappings, bands and ornaments as the Egyptians.

A YOUTHPFUL PAIR.—The NORFOLK CHRONICLE mentions that a Mrs Gilbert and a Mr Holmes residing near Ely, met between them 219 years, the latter being 102, the gentleman 110, and that both can walk a mile better than a person half a century behind them.

HOW TO OFFER A REWARD.—An Irish officer lost a parcel of silk stockings, and sent a British agent to inquire reward for their value, who was so successful that his friend observed he could not expect to recover them.

'AH' says Paddy, 'I have advertised them at a worsted ones.'

A LEGAL POINT.—There is a report current that Mr Holmes, the eminent lawyer, has stated that the government have no use in their power to transport for high treason, as the extreme penalty or pardon must be the result.

A CLOSER.—A country surgeon, who was bald, was visiting at a friend's house, whose servant wore a wig. After bantering him a considerable time, the surgeon said to the friend, 'I have a great deal to say to you.' 'What?' 'To which the servant replied, 'True Sir, but an empty brain requires no thap.

HOW MANY POOR FAMILIES WOULD IT HAVE RAISED?—Private letters, which talk of Irish famine, mention two *and twenty* guineas as the sum which would see them in the Dublin theatre, at the same of Jenny Lind's performances.

Our lives are spent either in doing nothing at all, or in doing nothing to the purpose, or in doing nothing that we ought to do. We are always commencing, but never finishing, and acting as though there would be no end of them.

WAX, EXACT 72—Mr Dent, the eminent chronometer maker, has got the contract for making the great clock for the Victoria tower of the House of Parliament. Price £1,600. It is to strike the hours of the day, and to show the day, the month, the year, the quarters on eight bells, and show time on four dials, thirty feet in diameter.

in the British Islands collectively, 17; although in England separately there are only 12.

RUSTIC ELOQUENCE.—A farmer labourer, speaking of the hard toil, the small pay, and consequent bad living of the men engaged in thrashing along the winter, brought his description of their sufferings to a climax thus.—'They work till they are as weak as water, and till the tremble like a leaf.'

THE BUTCHER AND MR FOX.—When Mr Fox was canvassing Westminster, he called on a butcher at St James's Market to solicit his vote. The knight of the cleaver thus answered the candidate for his votes.—'I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give you my vote, but I will give you my heart.' To which Mr Fox rejoined, 'And damn your heart!'

IMPORTATION OF POTATOES.—The importation of potatoes into England is of a magnitude quite an surprise. In two days there were landed in London upwards of 100,000 bushels, or nearly three hundred thousand tons! This was independent of imports from other parts of Europe.

LIESH INSOLVENTS.—The DUBLIN GAZETTE, of Tuesday evening last, contains a list of 182 insolvent for the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Enniskillen, Londonderry, Fermanagh, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wicklow, of which no less than 79 are set down as 'farmers.'

ECONOMICAL HAIR WASH.—Take one ounce of borax, half an ounce of camphor; powder these ingredients finely and dissolve them in one quart of boiling water. Strain through a cloth, and ready to use. Wash the hair frequently. This wash cleanses the scalp, keeps it cool, naturally cleanses and beautifies, but strengthens the hair and prevents early baldness.

LEND ME A HUNDRED.—Phil was inclined for trip to the Springs, and called upon his friend on the way for a loan boy, £100 for the Cape, and I find this morning he has returned without it. He says, 'Will you? Ha! after a pause, which apparently indicated a mental examination of his financial arrangements.' Well, Phil, to tell you the truth, do not feel disposed—at present—to make—any permanent investment in the Cape.'

IMPORTANCE TO SUITORS IN THE SMALL DEBTS COURT.—Mr Bullock, in a case heard in the City of London Small Debts Court, a few days ago, held that a defendant was not bound to be in attendance unless subpoenaed to give evidence as a witness; his honour said that it was the opinion of this point, that he refused to adjourn the case for an application to the court above.

THE WRONG SOW BY THE EAR.—As amusing incident occurred some time since at the City Clerk's Office, Boston. A stout Irishman came in at the same time with an enormous dog, and said to Mr Clarke, 'Give me a license for my dog.' Mr Clarke wrote out, I want a license.' Mr M Chasely quickly pronounced out the license, and handed it to the man. 'And how much may I pay?' 'Two dollars.' 'Two dollars!' A friend of mine got one here only a day or two ago for fifty cents.' 'It must be a mistake,' replied Mr Clarke. 'You have been very great many years, and never leaved a dog and a license for fifty dollars.' 'Dog, cried the Irishman; 'hang the dogs! I never saw the bast before, I want to get married.'

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA.—The following is a statement of the number of emigrants which arrived at New York, during the year 1865, by month, and by country:—
January, 10,431; February, 12,236; March, 14,974; April, 17,236; May, 17,236; June, 17,236; July, 17,236; August, 17,236; September, 17,236; October, 17,236; November, 17,236; December, 17,236.
Total, 143,642. The above lists shows strikingly the superabundant supply of Ireland; for emigration is the chief test of dissatisfaction and destitution.

CHELSEA LABOURERS AND A COLONY OF PIGS.—The Scottish Cattle will, in all probability, finally become extinct. It is now so scarce in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, that it is paid for much better than Celtic labour, than no pig; landlord would for a moment hesitate who to choose. A colony of wild pigs upon any Highland estate, would be a much more profitable resource than a colony of Celtic men.—Dr Knox (Medical

lingham, he was present, and could answer for himself. The mode of managing the carters' work was this—if one set went to the stone quarry, each pair of horses brought an equal load, and every man brought an equal number of loads. He paid for the stone by the square yard, and upon each Saturday night the overseer, whose business it was to keep an account of every load drawn, made his report to Mr O'Connor. If they went five turns for stone, every man was obliged to perform that duty, and every man did perform that duty. If they could go three times to the lime-kill, every man was compelled to do so; and if they went twice for sand, every man was obliged to do so. And he would take upon himself to say, that in no single instance was this amount of labour skulked. That he had done more labour with his horses for 8s. than he could hire for 2s.; and that, excepting one instance at O'Connorville, where a labourer got drunk, and stripped, and challenged another to fight, he had never seen a drunken man upon any estate. So much for the horses."

Mr Cunningham rose and said—"Mr Chairman, may I be permitted in fairness to say, that, in all my life, I never sat down in company with one of the carters—that I never met them at any public-house—and that I never drank half a pint of beer with any one of them, so help me God! or saw one of them drunk; and I appeal to Mr Rider—one of the delegates, and a carpenter—whether he ever saw me drunk on the estate?"

Mr Rider—"I certainly never saw Mr Cunningham drunk upon the estate in my life."

Mr O'Connor—"The next charge, that of Mr Lawrence having received 30s. for having superintended his own men. Mr Lawrence did not receive 30s. a week, he received 1s. a week—not for superintending his own men, but for superintending the cutting out of the foundations upon the proper sites marked out by Mr O'Connor, and which was one of the operations that required the greatest vigilance and circumspection. The men employed in that work might put the Company to considerable expense, if not superintended by a person who understood the business."

"The next was, the great waste that had been committed. As regarded that, several carpenters who had been engaged on the works of private individuals, had stated, and put it in writing, that they never saw so small an amount of waste of the property of any individual; and what he (Mr O'Connor) was prepared to assert and prove was, that there was not one pound's worth of waste committed upon the property of the Company, but that, on the contrary, every particle of it was over from one estate was carried to another. He asserted, before many carpenters—who he invited to contradict him if what he stated was not true—that the most niggardly master could not have been more careful of every morsel of property, even to the burning of the sawdust for manure."

"The next charge was, that Mr Taylor—Mr Cunningham's son-in-law—received 3s. a week; while the books would show that he received 15s. a week, and sometimes 17s.; and that his contract was the same to the farthings as every other painter—namely 2s. 5s. for giving a cottage and outbuildings four coats of paint, finding his own colour. (Hear, hear.)

"As to the counsel being present, the Directors are aware that Mr O'Connor offered to pay the most eminent counsel his fees out of his own pocket; but Mr O'Connor was not aware at the time that he made the announcement that Conference met precisely at the commencement of the term, just when clients and business were pouring in, and at a time when counsel worth having could not leave London whatever fee was offered."

"As to the charge of allowing tradespeople and labourers to go into the cottages before the time for location, it came with a bad grace from Mr Edwards, who was so pathetic about the poor. He would not only plead guilty to this charge, but he would do so with pleasure, and he was only too happy to be able to accommodate those whose numbers, coming upon a sudden, always increase the price of lodgings; but he would tell Mr Edwards more, that although he was not aware that they did consume much of the roots, yet if he (Mr O'Connor) saw them without firing while the roots were there, he would tell them to use them and welcome, and he wondered whether the house being aired would be better or worse for the occupant? He was only too happy to have it in his power to make them as comfortable as possible."

"Lastly, with respect to the removal of Mr O'Connor from the Directory, he could only say, that for that proposition he would cheerfully vote himself (Laughter). And if such was the wish of the Conference, he would not, like other dismissed Directors, ask them to pay his wages, or the money that was due to him, (Hear, hear.) And now he would carry the war into the enemy's camp, and he begged leave to ask Mr Edwards, whether the itinerating bagman, who travelled Devonshire to abuse the Land Company, had been employed at Snig's End, and if so, in what branch?"

Mr Edwards—"He was engaged as a sawyer."

Mr O'Connor—"Then, Sir Boyle Roach's bird was a fool to him; the bird could be in two places at once, while the bagman appeared to be possessed of ubiquity. Here was a sawyer working under a shed, seeing a man resting upon his plough, men drinking at the Feathers, men digging foundations, men grubbing, waste committed, and inspecting the wages book—all at the same time. And this honest sawyer, holding sixteen shares—four four-acre shares—who had so laudable an interest in the well-being of the Company, had paid up 9s. 6d. upon the sixteen shares, according to the Secretary's book, just handed to me, or sevenpence a share. He would now ask Mr Edwards another question—it was, whether Mr Francis Putt, of Snig's End, was his other informant, and the other Devonshire frebrand?"

Mr Edwards—"He certainly was."

Mr O'Connor—"Now then, for this gentleman. Of all the villains that ever disgraced any society, this fellow is the greatest. He bought a wood from me of eleven acres, he was to grub it, so that the plough could go over it, and to pay me £120. My terms were that I should have half the money down, and that the wood should be grubbed under Mr King's inspection. He said he had the money in Devonshire—that he would go for it and pay it, according to the terms. I told Mr King that I had sold it to him. At that time, the Committee of the House of Commons on the Land Company occupied my every hour. He went to Devonshire; did not bring the money, but brought a sample of cabbage plants, in which he proposed to pay me. (Laughter.) He took possession of the wood without my knowledge, Mr King presuming that he had paid according to contract; he sold nearly 400 worth of bark, and some poles, in Gloucester, which I heard of by mere chance—I stopped the money—I called an auction, sold a portion, detained the remainder, he robbed the Company of 50l., and I am now paying for the grubbing of the wood. (Cries of shame.)

Mr O'Brien—"Oh! I can speak to that villain's character; of all the villains that ever were born I look upon that fellow as the greatest. I will just tell the Conference one circumstance, and they may judge from that. Mr Cunningham sent him to perform some work at the school-house at Lowlands, it took him a day and a quarter. I saw Mr Cunningham before the men were paid, and he asked me how many days Putt had worked, I told him a day and a quarter. Mr Cunningham said, 'Why I have entered him into the book five days and a quarter—he told me that was his time.' It was altered; and when I saw Putt after, I said to him, 'Well, Putt, you are the most ungrateful rogues you are having worked five days and a quarter, while you only worked a day and a quarter; and just mark the fellow's answer; he said, in the coolest manner

possible: 'Well, might I not as well rob the Company as any body else?' (Cries of 'What a villain!')

Mr O'Connor—"Now, I think I have exposed the character of the two Devonshire bagmen—that take so laudable an interest in this Company—the one has paid 9s. 6d. towards sixteen shares and has been discharged, and the other has cheated the Company out of 50l. But this Conference must learn and understand, that every man employed thinks that he is engaged for life, and that when his work is done that it is tyranny to discharge him, and that he has a right to live upon the funds of the Company, and that if I deny that right I am the tyrant and must be abused. (Hear, hear.) Whereas, the salvation of the Company depends upon my faithful execution of the trust reposed in me, and my fixed determination never to gain popularity or toleration at the violation of that trust. (Cheers.)

"Mr Edwards has said, that a practical builder has entrusted him with an estimate to build houses for 80l.—another delegate proposes building houses for 65l.; but here is the distinction which all overlook—that I propose and will have uniformity of building, as I will not be charged with having built Irish cabins for the Land members; and if there is one thing more than another to which I seek to devote those members, it is not to their comfortable but actually to their stylish and convenient cottage, and after all that has been said about them I am here to affirm that these never were, in this or any other country, such convenient cottages, cottages in every respect so well built, so well finished, and with the very best materials. And there are practical builders, many of them in this room, who have been on the several estates—there are occupants here from every one of the estates, and I defy them to find out one single fault. (Hear, hear.)

"Now, then, I longed for this opportunity, to give an answer to every charge that might be brought against the Company. A little heaven leaveneth the whole lump; a few scabby sheep infect the whole flock; I rejoice to think that nine in every ten of the occupants are good, industrious, honest men, and, with God's blessing, I will very speedily drive the vermin from amongst us. (Hear, hear.) With regard to those 80l. and 65l. cottages, let the Conference bear in mind, that they are not my cottages upon my plan and therefore furnish no data to go upon. A builder in Gloucester, whose very heart and soul was in the plan, proposed to build the cottages at 240l. each, and now I will give the master builders (the 65l. and 80l. gentlemen) the rough items of the expenditure of one of our cottages.

Bricks, 12,000, at 30s.	£18 0 0
Timber and slates	3 0 0
The whole of the brick-work, slating, plastering, laying kitchen floor, fixing chimney pieces, setting stoves and ranges, and preparing for sleepers, making mortar and	13 0 0
Carpenters' work	12 10 0
(A voice from one of the bystanders, 'Too much.')	

Mr O'Connor—"Well, a word about that presently. Foundations, with plinth, including stone

Now there is 86l. without any margin for lime or sand, grates and stoves, locks, latches, hinges and ironmongery, chimney pots and stone chimney pieces, digging wells, sinking pumps, paying for them, lead for valleys, and all the eccleciast. Now that's my cottage. But let Mr Edwards's contractor, or any other man, propose to perform those several operations cheaper, and to leave twenty-five per cent. of the money unpaid till the work is approved of by my overseer, and then he shall have the contract for my houses, but not for his houses. And now a word to my friend who says 'too much' for the carpenters' work. He is aware that there are three rooms, a dairy, a back kitchen, a cow house for two cows, a place capable of holding a pony, a place for roots, a privy, two sheds, a gate to the yard, a dresser in the kitchen up to the ceiling, with three drawers and five shelves; a cupboard by the fire place, up to the ceiling; and two dwarf cupboards in the sitting-room. Now then, observe, my principal object in establishing this plan was to raise the rate of wages, while labourers themselves cry 'too much.' (Hear.)

"Another charge was by the farmer in each district, that I raised the wages of the labourers. (Hear, hear.) Why that is the very life and soul of the plan. I create a demand, and the supply in the market is worth more money now than it was such a charge. I will now state to this Conference, in presence of the Directors, of several of the overseers, and of many carpenters and builders who have been employed upon the estates—that no other employer in Europe could state—that if we separated to-morrow, even in hostility, not one of them could charge me with one single mean, dishonourable, dishonest, or hypocritical act. I could defy them. (Hear, hear.) From the Directors.) I want to harmonise the labourers, and not to disunite them. I have told every overseer, that if he had a complaint to make against a man in his absence; and I can say what no other employer can say, that I never spoke a harsh word to any man since I commenced operations—that my every act has been upon the side of indulgence—that as to as to practical builders and agriculturists, I will submit to control, if I did, like other societies, yours would very speedily book up."

"I rejoice to have met so discreet, so valuable, so prudent a Conference, and I rejoice to think that you are within twelve miles of forty-two of the reviled houses—go and see for yourselves, and then censure if you can. I have stood an amount of slander, of labour, expense, anxiety, and trouble to realise this, the darling object of my life; and I am resolved—with the assistance of such men as will overcome all opposition, and go on till I conquer every foe, and castle every unwilling idler in his own castle, upon his own labour field. (Loud cheers.)

Mr James Taylor, delegate for Ashton,—"There will be always grumbling—do what you will, you will never satisfy some people. (Laughter, and 'True.') There were two in our district: one chap got 26s, I think, for a three-acre allotment, and he began to grow; and the wife of another in Stockport came away, and left her husband at O'Connorville, but nothing would satisfy them."

Mr O'Connor—"Well, now, Mr Taylor has truly stated one of the alternatives of the disaffected, namely—to sell their allotments; and surely, the man who pays £2 12s. and gets 26s. as he did at O'Connorville, less the Company's charges; and this man referred to 55s for his £2 18s.; others £100 and £120 they have got great cause to complain. But, as regards the other case, he would just ask his friend Taylor, whether the name of the party is Wallwork?"

Mr Taylor—"Yes; that is the name."

Mr O'Connor—"Now, you see I am in a position to answer every single complaint of every single growler. I will now tell you this gentleman's SOLEMN POSITION, and my cruel treatment of him. He came to the school-house in August, 1846—the time of the Demonstration, affecting to believe that the occupants were to be located? Then, he brought his family and furniture, and broke up his house. He was the only one that came, and he had no right to come till May, 1847. I put him into a house, gave him permission to have plenty of firing, gave him milk for nothing, had two bedsteads made as his furniture was delayed, sent him chairs from my own house, and advanced him 5l. (Hear, hear.) Now that that gentleman's 'solemn position'—[And I might have

added, that he had one of the very best allotments on any of the estates—that his interest is well worth 100l. of any man's money—that the Directors sold the handkerchiefs that he wore at a penny above the market price—that even the 'Star' office was one of his retail shops—they were advertised in the 'Star,' and everything that man could do I did for that man. I allowed him to put up his loom in one of the cottages and paid for the repairs of the cottage when it was taken down. He made gown pieces as well as handkerchiefs—he had the first cottage at the entrance to the estate, and, with few exceptions, parties coming to visit the estate gave him large orders, so much so that he could not complete all. And now mind, I am not at all censuring the man, for I believe that a more industrious, a more honest, a more respectable man of his class there is not in England than Wallwork; he was always either at work or with his family, he never went near a public house; but I will now narrate for the reader a piece of the most consummate rascality that ever was perpetrated."

"Wallwork brought with him to O'Connorville two of the sweetest children I ever saw. They looked puny and delicate. Their mother told me and the boy that had some complaint which gave him a dizziness. When they were with me a short time the appearance of both delighted the parents, and astonished every one. They became perfect patterns of health, and many a time I have gone into the cottage just at dinner hour or tea time, and Mr Wallwork has told me that she could scarcely give them enough to eat NOW, though they were very fat and plump. Well, the winter was the trying season, and the children, as every one at O'Connorville will testify, went on growing, improving and getting more healthy. One day sick. The summer came, and they looked blooming. I have seen them working in the field with the mother, all expressing themselves delighted. Every occupant will testify to this, as I am speaking now of the period after all were located. Well, mark the sequel and the horror: Mrs Wallwork returned to Stockport, and took the children; the boy, I am told went to work in the mill and died, and will be believed, that the report was circulated—in fact, I understand it was stated at the inquest—that the boy died in consequence of the damp of the house at O'Connorville. Now only think of the extent to which the opposing classes will carry their vengeance against this plan; a sickly sweet boy comes to me in a delicate state of health from the manufacturing district; with me he became vigorous and healthy; he goes back to the CHARNLEY HOUSE and dies, and he would not be responsible for the whims of any man. And now as to the 'Gagging Bill'."

"At the time of the French Revolution, a Mr Sidaway, a blacksmith, who was going to assume the power of Dictator, and a few others, called meetings to dictate terms to me—in fact, to take the mastery out of my hands. I sent word, that if they had any complaint to make which militated against them as trades, that I was prepared to hear it. In consequence, a deputation of carpenters waited upon me to appoint a 'chalk line man,' to assign the proper description of timber for his work. That was just, and I did it; and then I sent them word, that if they attempted to interfere in the management of the affairs of the Company, that I would send them every one about their business, as I was presently aware that the moment I showed weakness they would assume despoticism. Well, Mr Sidaway was the ringleader. The Secretary of the Gloucester Branch of the Charter Association sent me all his letters, and but very few of the carpenters, indeed took any part in those proceedings, as I am here to assert and affirm that, from the commencement of the works, no carpenter has ever made a complaint to me of any act of injustice. And now I will solve both this 'Gagging Bill' and the conspiracy for you."

"A Mr Ryan, one of the carpenters, urged on by Mr Sidaway, and others, went to Manchester and district, and circulated the most ridiculous and lying reports that ever were heard, but all actually amounting to nothing. This came to my ears, and instantly demanded that a public meeting should be convened in Manchester, and I sent Mr Doyle, Mr Cunningham, builder, and Mr King, bailiff, to attend that meeting, and to meet every charge. They went, and, in the first instance, both the meeting and the Committee appointed, having heard so much from Mr Ryan, were naturally suspicious. For ten or twelve hours—and after the most deliberate consideration of the whole case, they were ported to another public meeting—called for the purpose, unanimously, as Mr Sutton and Mr Donovan are aware, that not one of the charges was sustained, and that they were frivolous and vexatious; and Mr Sidaway having written one version of the case to Ryan, and a completely different version to the Chairman, it was recommended that Mr Sidaway should be discharged, and Mr Sidaway was instantly discharged. And since his discharge, the basest acts ever committed by mortal have come to light. He interfered in every one's business, and could not do his own. And now, with regard to Mr Ryan, the complainant, I will show you the spring of his spleen. He was no carpenter, and his work was so inefficiently done that Mr Cunningham stopped £1 15s. from his contract upon a house, and paid another carpenter for repairing his work. Now, that man who was very likely to be friends to such restriction. What he stated was, with the knowledge of Mr Sutton and Mr Donovan, both of whom attended the meeting, and heard the report. Now then, are there any more complaints? As this Conference will see that hearing them is no waste of time. And I have only to add, that I hope the day is not far distant when—with the single exception of Mr Ryan—I shall have the pleasure and delight of seeing every carpenter, builder, and labourer, at work again. And I think that is the best proof of the harmony that has subsisted. (Hear, hear.)

The Balance Sheet for the last quarter was then taken into consideration; and, after a few proper explanations being demanded of a few trifling items, it was accepted unanimously. One item was the sum of 2s. 3d. for omnibus fare, for two clerks, to two localities, to arrange some dispute between the secretaries and members of the districts. Another item of 47d. for Directors' travelling expenses to Bromsgrove, Snig's End, and back, and to London, was accounted for thus—The Committee of the House of Commons directed Mr Grey, the accountant, to go to Bromsgrove, and inspect all the books; and that the Directors should meet him there. They came with the books to Bromsgrove—had to go from Bromsgrove to Snig's End for more books—came back, and return to London—and the amount of travelling expenses was low. The next was £6, for expenses of Directors to Snig's End and back, which was consequent upon the necessity of the Directors being present with their books, when the allottees were located, to point out who had transferred, and who had received any portion of Aid Money before location. It was supposed to be for the demonstration upon opening the estate, but Mr O'Connor explained that he refused his consent to a farthing of the funds for a demonstration at Herringgate; or any other place, and that he had that morning received a letter from a solicitor, stating that if the sum of 46s. due to him that attended the demonstration at Snig's End,

was not paid, that Mr Cunningham would be sued for it.

Mr Cunningham—"It was the trades at Snig's End that ordered it, and they undertook to pay for it."

The next item that was questioned in the balance sheet, was £36 for Directors' travelling expenses, and which Mr O'Connor explained thus—Unwilling to violate the rules laid down by the Committee of the House of Commons, he apprehended that it would be illegal to call a Conference to represent an illegal body, and therefore, the most effectual mode was taken of consulting the members personally upon the proposed alterations. Messrs McGrath and Clark made a tour for several weeks for that purpose through Scotland, the north of England, and part of the Midland Counties, when he (Mr O'Connor) was given to understand that it would not be illegal to hold a Conference for the purpose of legalising the Company; he therefore, together with the Directors to London, decided upon recalling Messrs McGrath and Clark, and although the Conference was held, he considered that that money was well and profitably spent, for one was astonished at the smallness of the amount. He had left Birmingham for Aberdeen, on Thursday week—he returned on the following Sunday week; and his expenses for the eleven days amounted to £32 12s. and it was the only expenditure of any of his tours that he had kept an account of."

Mr Kydd then asked, how it happened that the amount of clerks was so much larger than that under Mr Wheeler's management? and Mr Bentley, the delegate for Huddersfield, said, that he had written several letters to Mr Clark, since he had become corresponding secretary, and that he had not received answers as punctually as he had from Mr Wheeler."

Mr O'Connor replied, that nothing could be more easy than to answer Mr Kydd's question and Mr Bentley's question. Mr Clark should answer for himself. The necessity for more clerks, arose from two circumstances. The first was, that one man could not do two men's work."

"The second was, the enormous increase of business consequent upon the unavoidable absence of the Directors, attending to the deed of registration through the country. But the main cause was this. Immediately after the resignation of Mr Wheeler, the Lowlands Conference decided that the Company should close at the end of the year, and the consequence was, that the number of members joining nearly doubled, within that period, and the Management required more hands in the office. But as he was not willing to allow any charge to rest upon the shoulders of the Directors, to which, if wrong, he was liable, he begged to state that as soon as the business slackened, and funds came in slowly, the directors did discharge four clerks; and when he (Mr O'Connor) heard it, believing that their department also was a branch of the Labour Question—knowing that they had been instructed in the office business, and feeling convinced that their practised service would be required again, when slander and misrepresentation were stifled, he (Mr O'Connor) told the Directors not to dismiss those clerks, as he would rather pay them their wages than have them in his pocket, if the Conference objected to the course. (Hear, hear.) He had answered every question, there were no complaints; and he would now ask, if such a balance sheet, without 2s. 3d. and other small items, being put under the lumping head SUNDRIES, was ever presented to a Company? It was unlike other companies. Last week he read an account in the Times newspaper, of a Board of Railway Directors who were their own auditors. (Laughter.) What would they think if he, as treasurer, presented a balance sheet to that Conference, with 'Audited and found correct, Feargus O'Connor,' at the bottom of it? (Laughter.) Why, in fact, while every other company in England was now indisputably proved to be cheating, juggling, deceiving, and robbing its members, the National Land Company was the only company in the Kingdom that could show a pennyworth of property for every penny expended. But here was the difference—the juggle was for the rich, and the Land was for the poor. (Loud cheers.)

Mr Clark said, in answer to Mr Bentley's question, I have only to refer to the enormous increase of business in the office. That of course all letters are not of equal importance. Every letter of importance I have answered myself; those of minor consideration I have referred to the clerks, when it was impossible for me to answer all, and I have given them the gist of the answer."

The Balance Sheet to the 29th of September was then unanimously accepted, and the present Board of Directors were unanimously re-elected."

The 12th of May was the day named for the future location of aembers; and, in justice to the delegates and the Chairman, I must say that a more creditable, a more shrewd, a more dignified representation of Labour and the Land Company could not be selected."

The Chairman upon such occasions is a most important personage. With him rests the discipline and decorum of the meeting. A bad Chairman will be sure to waste time, and make a bad Conference; but Mr James Sweet economised time, exacted rigid discipline, and gave the most unqualified satisfaction, while every question submitted to the consideration of the delegates was argued with an amount of prudence, discretion, and tact which did honour to the working classes. The only signification of dissent or approval of the numerous party of visitors was, when, according to my pledge to the Committee of the House of Commons, the question was put from the chair, whether the affairs of the Land Company should or should not be wound up, when every hand in the Conference, and every hand in the room, was held up against the Company being wound up, and which was followed by clapping of hands and enthusiastic cheering."

I have so far given you a critical report of the proceedings which were confined to question and answer. I have shown you the source from which every complaint has come. I have given you the answers to those complaints in the Conference, and I will sum up in a few words of observation."

Suppose, on the 29th of September, that I had my own capital, and suppose he gave to those occupying four acres of land, a cottage, and that land at four per cent. upon the outlay; and suppose they came to him without a fraction, and that he advanced them £50 or £10 by way of capital; suppose he gave them seed wheat, and an incredible amount of the very best manure; suppose that he never put spade or plough in the ground, or one particle of seed; suppose he made no roads, but allowed them to scramble over hedges; suppose he gave them no fire-wood; and suppose that he allowed them house rent free from May to November twelvemonth (eighteen months); and suppose that they held the land rent-free for that time; in fact, suppose that they had all from an individual landlord, and never paid a farthing, what would be the character of the landlord? And what would be the fate of the people, or the number of all round rotting £23 a week for each. And the clearing of the surplus population, and their location upon the Land of the country, while the small farmers would produce better, fresher, cheaper, and a greater abundance of food, than you can get from abroad. But, that is not the system by which tyrants achieve patronage, emolument, and wealth. They cultivate the national resources by the standard of monopoly, though they adopt Free Trade as their principle. They would rather have the lion's share of artificial traffic, with bastilles full of paupers, and an armament sufficiently large to quell the complaints of the starving and the hungry, than have their fair share of the country's produce, without a discontented being in the land."

Again, do not say that I am prophesying, but look to the conclusion of my work upon 'Small Farms,' written in 1843, and there you will find abundantly predicted that our Foreign Colonies must be abandoned, and that they must be made willing of compulsory customers. I foretold what the expenditure would be, and your inability to hear it. And now, mark the following announcement from the 'Globe' newspaper—a Government organ—

MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND.—The augmentation of the constabulary from 22,000 to 30,000 men and file will enable the Government to withdraw ten regiments from Ireland, and to employ other services, and to contract and send quarters those many detachments now frequently employed upon duty in the legitimate province of a police force. It is also intended to attach to the head-quarters of the constabulary in each province a flying party of artillery for field service."

Now, here, while landlords are unable to meet their engagements—while farmers are flying to America—while labourers are starving, and Poor-rates cannot be collected—we are to have an addition of 8,000 men to the Irish constabulary, and they are to have a FLYING PARTY OF ARTILLERY FOR FIELD SERVICE, in order to spare the Irish Garrison for colonial service."

Now read the following—

INSOLVENCY AMONG FARMERS.—The Dublin Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a list of one hundred and thirty-two insolvents for the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Enniskillen, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wicklow, of which no less than twenty-five are set down as farmers."

Now, in these days of economy, it is my practice to bring you to figures. This 8,000 additional force at 25s. a week per man, which, including officers, barracks, outfit, flying artillery, and the thousand and one other expenses, is below the mark; but take them at 30s. a week, and you will find that the single man, entails an additional expense upon the starving people of ten thousand pounds a week, or half a million and twenty thousand a year. And now mark the result, that annual amount would pay an interest of four per cent. of twelve millions even hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and they gave me that sum to expend in Ireland upon leaving the poor, there would not be a soldier, a policeman, or a poor rate required. But the party in power would not have so much PATRONAGE, and the younger children of lords and squires would have to live in the whole system, and it is difficult for one single solitary individual to stand up against it, with all the powers and appliances at its command for the destruction of its opponents."

Working men, ask yourselves this one question:—'Has Feargus O'Connor, during the eleven years' existence of the Northern Star, and during nearly the whole of the existence of the 'Labourer,' and during several other works and speeches, ever written a line or spoken a sentence worthy of comment while the insane productions and twaddle of the enemies of your order are chronicled and stereotyped as ap-

would fetch that amount over and above the original cost, provided it was a landlord question, a man's factor's question, but not a Labour question—this is, that a landlord would get tenants for his cottages as he could build, and four acres of land, at the yearly rent of £25, that is the interest upon £700, while the allotment would only cost £300. And I further assert, that during his life he would not have one defaulter upon a single allotment."

I have made my reply to the several charges brought against the Plan and against the buildings. I invited the delegates to come to Bromsgrove and judge for themselves. A great number did visit that estate. I saw four of them myself, after they had minutely inspected every house. I saw the delegates for the Norwich district, for the Bolton district, for the Rochdale district, and for the Blackburn district, and they will tell you, as they told me, that they were never so much astonished or delighted in their lives: that they could not have believed it from the several false representations that had been made."

And now, I tell you what I say with regard to those representations and those cottages. There never were built in England by a builder for himself, or for an employer who intended to lease them, cottages equal to those of the Land Company, both as to material, labour, and finish. And now, when we speak of bonus for an allotment, let it always be borne in mind, that no individual on his own account, will build the same house on the retail plan within 400 of what I build it on the wholesale plan."

Now, I'll just give you a single item. The bricks that I have used at Bromsgrove I pay 25s. for, not counting carriage, because I burn them wholesale—the same bricks in the neighbourhood would have cost me 32s. and the carriage would have cost me 5s. more than they do on the spot—that is a saving of 12s. a thousand, or 47 4s upon a house in that one material alone; and if I bought timber, slates, ironmongery, lime, and sand, retail, and paid retail labour, the house would cost me above £40 more than it does upon the wholesale principle. And now, when it serves the purpose of Free-trade speculators in votes to eulogise the whole sale plan, let me give you the following specimen from last week's Nottingham Review, which is placed immediately under a paragraph headed—

THE O'CONNOR LAND SCHEME.

Now here is the paragraph from the 'Review,' with its very fascinating figure-head—

FARMERS AND VOTERS FOR WORKING MEN.—The Birmingham Freehold Land Society is paying the way for an extensive and vigorous attack upon the monopolists of the soil. It has been in existence thirteen months, numbers 287 members, holding 1,438 shares. 125 allotments have been made to the members at a cost of £20,000, and the society has been able to acquire seven yards from and fifty yards deep of eligible building land. Each of the allottees is qualified as a county voter; the annual value of their plots of land being placed beyond the reach of any other class of voters. The society is now in the hands of civil, religious, and commercial freedom. The value of this society are to buy building land at wholesale prices, and retail it to the members at the same price. The difference existing between the retail and wholesale prices of land is almost incredible, and requires some facts to convince parties unacquainted with them to believe that it is not a mere theory. The society has, for example, purchased a whole lot of 14, 14, per yard. Had the allottees individually made their own purchases, each allotment, instead of averaging 21s. per acre, would have cost £27. The whole of the fifty-two counties may be, before the next septennial election, by the means of Freehold Land Societies, placed in the hands of civil, religious, and commercial freedom."

Now what does the reader think of that? £19 capital bringing in £2 10s. a year rent; which upon £100 would be £12 15s. a year interest, while not four or five allotments of ours will reach that rent. Now by the same standard of reckoning the rent of our allotment, that cost £200, should let for £100 a year. Oh; but then the one is for the pig, commissariat, and the latter, and the other is for CIVIL, RELIGIOUS, AND COMMERCIAL FREEDOM. Can any of these civil, religious, and commercial freedom, again abuse our plan? Yes; because in the one case the voter would be a slave, having only a house, and depending upon the capitalist for employment; while in the other case, the voter would be a freeman, because his own employer."

My friends, society is now out of joint. For years I have been writing to you, and telling you that we were near the struggle of the league of people against the league of King's. It is not a prophecy after the continental revolution—it was printed years ago, and has been often repeated; and what knobsite statesmen are now trying to do, is to frame a piece of cabinet work out of it, and to make it a matter of course, while I tell them that every fragment of which new society is not to be constituted must be TRIED UP before it is put together, or, at all events, before it harmonises with the peaceful change the new system may come, that no power on earth can save Labour or secure Labour's triumph, UNTIL IT IS INDIVIDUALISED. I tell you that from a community of happy individuals alone can a sound state of representative government spring; and I tell you that no other channel to secure individuality is open but the Land; and I tell you, that as long as you have not the Land the wages of the most fortunate will be measured by the destitution of the most miserable, and that the comparatively fortunate are the greatest tyrants to the positively destitute. They measure their position by the destitution of others. The man receiving 25s. a week suffers if he receives but 10s.; the man who receives 10s., looks with contempt upon the man who receives 5s.; and if they would measure their position by the positive, and not by the comparative scale, of all round rotting £23 a week for each. And the clearing of the surplus population, and their location upon the Land of the country, while the small farmers would produce better, fresher, cheaper, and a greater abundance of food, than you can get from abroad. But, that is not the system by which tyrants achieve patronage, emolument, and wealth. They cultivate the national resources by the standard of monopoly, though they adopt Free Trade as their principle. They would rather have the lion's share of artificial traffic, with bastilles full of paupers, and an armament sufficiently large to quell the complaints of the starving and the hungry, than have their fair share of the country's produce, without a discontented being in the land."

Again, do not say that I am prophesying, but look to the conclusion of my work upon 'Small Farms,' written in 1843, and there you will find abundantly predicted that our Foreign Colonies must be abandoned, and that they must be made willing of compulsory customers. I foretold what the expenditure would be, and your inability to hear it. And now, mark the following announcement from the 'Globe' newspaper—a Government organ—

MILITARY FORCE IN IRELAND.—The augmentation of the constabulary from 22,000 to 30,000 men and file will enable the Government to withdraw ten regiments from Ireland, and to employ other services, and to contract and send quarters those many detachments now frequently employed upon duty in the legitimate province of a police force. It is also intended to attach to the head-quarters of the constabulary in each province a flying party of artillery for field service."

Now, here, while landlords are unable to meet their engagements—while farmers are flying to America—while labourers are starving, and Poor-rates cannot be collected—we are to have an addition of 8,000 men to the Irish constabulary, and they are to have a FLYING PARTY OF ARTILLERY FOR FIELD SERVICE, in order to spare the Irish Garrison for colonial service."

Now read the following—

INSOLVENCY AMONG FARMERS.—The Dublin Gazette of Tuesday evening contains a list of one hundred and thirty-two insolvents for the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, Enniskillen, Queen's County, Kilkenny, Limerick, Tipperary, Waterford, and Wicklow, of which no less than twenty-five are set down as farmers."

Now, in these days of economy, it is my practice to bring you to figures. This 8,000 additional force at 25s. a week per man, which, including officers, barracks, outfit, flying artillery, and the thousand and one other expenses, is below the mark; but take them at 30s. a week, and you will find that the single man, entails an additional expense upon the starving people of ten thousand pounds a week, or half a million and twenty thousand a year. And now mark the result, that annual amount would pay an interest of four per cent. of twelve millions even hundred and fifty thousand pounds, and they gave me that sum to expend in Ireland upon leaving the poor, there would not be a soldier, a policeman, or a poor rate required. But the party in power would not have so much PATRONAGE, and the younger children of lords and squires would have to live in the whole system, and it is difficult for one single solitary individual to stand up against it, with all the powers and appliances at its command for the destruction of its opponents."

Working men, ask yourselves this one question:—'Has Feargus O'Connor, during the eleven years' existence of the Northern Star, and during nearly the whole of the existence of the 'Labourer,' and during several other works and speeches, ever written a line or spoken a sentence worthy of comment while the insane productions and twaddle of the enemies of your order are chronicled and stereotyped as ap-

prophesies?' Ask yourselves whether, in the recollection of man, any individual has stood by you and your order amid persecution, slander, and abuse as I have, and the answer must be—NEVER. Well, then, I was silent for fourteen months, upon the abuse heaped upon me by some of

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A deputation composed of the members of the General Municipal Council and of the National Guard, has repaired to the prince for the purpose of making this communication to him.

"THE COMMUNAL COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF VIENNA."
Vienna, Oct. 9, 1868.
The following are the exact details which took place at Vienna since our last report:

On the morning of the 29th a deputation of the Communal Council repaired to the head-quarters to engage the general in chief to desist from his resolution of putting the city in a state of siege after their repudiation. The general refused to do so, but he said he would consider it, and demanded unconditional submission. He, nevertheless, promised that he would not fire a shot against the city throughout the whole of that morning, in order that the inhabitants might have time for reflection.

At two o'clock, and again at half-past two the afternoon, the firing recommenced in several quarters, but this time it was directed towards the city.

On the evening of the 29th, after the return of the deputation, the Communist Council assembled and called to its deliberation the commander-in-chief and all the other commanders of the National Guard, in order to discuss the question as to whether or not they would defend it, and whether, if it could hold out longer, the capital would not thereby be exposed to the most deplorable consequences.

M. Messenbauer declared that he was quite ready to undertake the defence, but the Communist Council considered the defence of the city so, but that the position of the imperial troops was such as to give the city no possible chance of an actual defence.

The council then proceeded to vote, and the resolution was submitted immediately was carried by a majority of two-thirds of the members present, creating a deputation, charged to go to the prince to inform him of this resolution, and the proclamation above quoted was immediately posted about the streets.

The deputation was to entreat the prince to command the Imperial troops to lend a strong force to the national authorities to effect the disarmament of the city.

In consequence of this declaration hostilities have increased, and on the 28th the troops occupied the glacis without encountering any resistance. On the same day the Austrian troops, who were ordered to take certain measures, laid down their arms; and in the evening seventy-seven companies of the National Guard had deposited their arms in the suburb of Wieden. It is also stated that the National Guards in the city repelled the attacks made by the workmen on the castle, and that General Bismarck has been carried wounded to the Hotel de Clugny.

Nothing whatever was positively known with respect to the Hungarian army. On the 20th the Imperial troops made a movement to the direction of Kaiserswerth and Schwechat, and the sound of cannon was heard in the vicinity of those places.

On the 31st it was reported at Breslau that the Hungarians had advanced towards Vienna, but that they had been beaten, and obliged to fall back upon the Danube, and that a part had joined the ranks of the Austrian army.

"FACTICULARS—KNOWN TO HISTORY."
Further accounts have been received from Vienna. It results from these that the surrender of the city, already agreed upon, and the disarming of the populace already commenced upon the 29th, was suddenly interrupted, and that the Imperial troops, instead of obeying the orders, a new offensive movement was occasioned by the advance of a corps of Hungarians, who at the eleventh hour moved forward upon Schwechat with an intention of cutting in between Ullrichschellach and Windischgratz, whilst Messenbauer and the armed populace, taking advantage of the truce and the confusion which reigned among the troops from the measure, laid down their arms.

The consequence was, that the Prince immediately ordered all his batteries to open upon the city, whilst he commanded Jellasech to throw himself upon the Hungarian army, which consisted of about 20,000 men, and to make regular attacks upon the Imperial camp. Jellasech lost much ground in obeying this order, and for this purpose drew off 16,000 infantry, sixty-four field-pieces, and forty squadrons of cavalry, perfectly routed. The result was, that the Hungarians were replenished with severe loss. The greater part of Lichtenstein's hussars deserted from the Hungarians during the combat.

Whilst the battle with the Hungarians was being carried on, the people of Vienna, the greater part of whom had already laid down their arms, took them up again, recalled the hostages who were assembled, and instead of waiting for the Imperial troops to come to the Imperial troops, drew up at the foot of the glacis. Windischgratz immediately opened his batteries, and continued the firing during the whole night, until at length a deputation arrived again offering to surrender. But Benes' army refused to accept, attacked the Imperial troops, and a portion of the Palace were still remained in the hands of the insurgents, these were benighted without favour or intermission.

"FINAL CAPITULATION OF VIENNA."
The struggle in the streets of Vienna was of short duration—the whole town was in the possession of the Imperial troops on the 1st of November.

It was on the evening of the 31st that the Imperial troops entered the city. The latter were the first to arrive having taken all the bastions. Advancing towards the bastions, upon which white flags had been raised, they were suddenly received by a shower of balls. Shells and rockets were sent thus thrown into the town. The Imperial army and a portion of the Palace were killed. A large number of the soldiers of the suburbs, the Karntnerstrasse, and the Saphire Square, were occupied by the military; a brick fire was still kept up upon them from the windows. The Burg and Karntner Gates were stormed and battered in by the troops, and the Imperial army entered the city.

The first in the Palace and Library was extinguished, and it is hoped that the inestimable treasures of that noble collection will not be lost.

The students fought like madmen; and when the rest of the city had fallen, defended themselves in the vicinity of the city. A portion of the soldiers of the Insult, On the 1st of November they still held onto the Salzgries barracks. The Aula was taken by the Imperial troops, and at noon the barracks were carried by storm.

On the 21st, 500 prisoners were made. On the same day the Hungarians recaptured the Feldau, and withdrew. Their conduct still remains an enigma for the solution of the future.

The principal opponent with whom relations has been the Polish General Bem, who, with others of his nation have obtained asylum in the Imperial army. Bem and his adherents in their own persons show proofs of activity and desperate valour which are the characteristics of his daring reckless countrymen. Many of these are among the killed and wounded.

"OCCUPATION OF VIENNA BY THE IMPERIAL TROOPS."
The troops moved in Berlin, on the 4th, direct from the Prussian frontier, and on the 7th the Imperial troops took full possession of the inner city about 11 A.M. on the 1st instant, without any further resistance.

The Aula held out the longest. The students and a portion of the inhabitants of this part of the city seemed determined to resist to the death. The events of the Imperial troops. The Aula was occupied by them, and at noon the barracks were stormed, and many were seized with their weapons in their hands. Another account says, that the whole of the democrats taken in the Aula were afterwards hanged.

The Vienna were betrayed by an Adjutant of General Bem, who pointed out to Windischgratz the most advantageous point of attack against the city. On his return the traitor was shot. It is positively stated that the Hungarians did not advance so far as Vienna. Jellasech, however, did, driven 1,500 into the Danube, and completely routed the army.

"REIGN OF TERROR IN VIENNA."
All the houses from which the people had fired on the troops were taken by assault, and pillaged without mercy, and all the inmates put to sword. During the day (the 1st of November) several hundreds of persons were arrested, and Windischgratz issued a proclamation to the effect that the Emperor's Cities, who presented themselves as free men and void; and that the national guard disbanded for an unlimited time. All newspapers and political associations are suspended; all assemblies of more than ten persons are forbidden, and a strict surveillance is maintained over the population. Windischgratz has refused to receive the Diet in Vienna as the legal assembly. The members, however, assembled on the 1st inst., but Prince Felix Schwarzenberg ordered all the entrances to be guarded by military, so that the sitting was impossible.

The city is in a frightful state. Treachery and information are universal. Persons of the least influence are arrested in the streets. The gates of the city are closed, and all communication with the Faubourg prevented.

The battle between the Hungarians and Austrians which ended in the capture of the former, is said to have been very sanguinary. It was supposed that the Hungarian army had proceeded against General Bismarck, who though once beaten had reappearance with 10,000 Austrians in Hungary, coming from Gilly.

PRESSIA.

Berlin, Oct. 20.—In the sitting of the day the commission of privilege proposed an extraordinary sitting to discuss on the proposition concerning the events at Vienna, confined as follows:—"To irritate the military to use for the protection of liberty, compromised at Vienna, all the means of the state." This motion was carried by 181 against 168 votes.

"THE PRINCE OF VIENNA—POPULAR EXCITEMENT—DEMONSTRATIONS."
ABOLITION OF THE NOBILITY PROMISES.
VOTES OF THE ASSEMBLY IN FAVOUR OF THE PEOPLE OF VIENNA.
This afternoon (Oct. 31st), an immense procession took place consisting of some thousands of the members of the Prussian army, and the citizens of Vienna, to the Chamber, with the intention, 1st, of demanding that the Vienna students and others arrested yesterday for treasonable language at the meeting of Sunday should be released; and, 2nd, that the Imperial Government should declare its readiness to take instant measures for the restoration of the government to Vienna. Upon the arrival of the procession at the house they found the sitting over but as an evening sitting would take place, the leaders

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THE CHOLERA.

The Metropolitan.—The Board of Health report on Saturday last six new cases of cholera, and three deaths. Two of the fatal cases occurred in Kilm Street, one of the dirtiest parts of the Borough, and the third at the Hulks, Woolwich. At Edinburgh and Leith, seventeen new cases have occurred since seven of them being fatal.

The cases already reported in London and its vicinity, viz., Lancashire, Kent, and Scotland, amount to 393. Deaths, 213; recoveries, 82; under treatment, or result not stated, 138.

Nov. 6. The Board of Health received information of the following new cases:—Lambeth 6 fatal; Camberwell 6 fatal; Southwark 2 fatal; Greenwich 2; Kensington 1 fatal; Wandsworth 1; Stepney 1; Westminster 1. The Provences &c.; viz.: Feltham Hounslow 3 fatal; Sunderland 1; Edinburgh 12, 1 fatal; Louth 6 fatal; Lancastr 23, 9 fatal. Total new cases 59, 30 fatal.

On Tuesday, the Board of Health received reports of the following cases: Lambeth, 7, 1 fatal; Islington, 3 fatal; Camberwell, 6 fatal; Wandsworth, 1; Edinburgh 25, 13 fatal; Leith 24, 4 fatal. Total new cases 65, 27 fatal.

MORALITY IN LONDON.—The weekly tables just issued by the authority of the Registrar General give the following results:—Deaths registered in the week—males, 565; female, 550; total, 1,115. Births registered in the week—males 734; females 727; total, 1,461. The number of deaths from cholera greatly exceeds that of any previous week since the incursion of the malady; the present tabular statement gives 65 fatal cases, all of which, with the exception of five, were certified by the medical authorities, as being caused by cholera, whereas official inquiry at the coroners for the respective districts shows. Mean temperature of the week 44 deg. 9 min.

DEATH FROM ASIATIC CHOLERA.—A long inquiry took place last Saturday, before W. Carter, Esq. the Coroner, at the Smith's Arms, Park Street Bankside, as to the death of Jane Caroline Smith, aged twenty-six, which took place from Asiatic Cholera. The case also involved a charge against the parish surgeon. James Smith, the husband of the deceased, stated that he lived at 6, Pleasanton, Sundridge Market, Bankside. On going home on Sunday night, he found his wife lying ill, having been attacked, she said, with vomiting and purging. She continued in this state, and got much worse. At one o'clock he went to Mr Woodroffe, the parish surgeon, who called upon him at his residence in Union Street, who is one of the parish surgeons. He was from home. Afterwards Mrs Plate went there, but Mr Woodroffe was still from home, and his assistant gave some medicine, and directed her to go to Mr Hall, another surgeon, who would attend for him. Mr Hall was out when she went to his house, and at six in the evening he got Mr Caulde, Guildford Street, to see his wife, who gave her more medicine, and Mr Woodroffe then came in. Witnessed that the disease was great near the end of Mr Woodroffe not attending before Mr Edward Woodroffe, aged 171, Union Street, then examined, and said that on Sunday he had gone to dine with his brother-in-law in Jernyn Street, and had arranged with Mr Hill to attend to any patients who required it. On his return he heard he was wanted in Pleasant Row, and he went there. Mr Caulde was with the deceased. He remained with the deceased up, after four hours, and administered the medicine he thought necessary, as well as brandy and other stimulants, but she expired in the course of the night. The Jury returned a verdict that "The deceased died of Asiatic cholera, and they wholly exonerated Mr Woodroffe from all blame." The Coroner said in all his experience he never seen a place more fitted to engender, and indeed produce, cholera than the place where the deceased died. It was crowded within a dozen other rooms, so that fresh air could not get to it. The doors were all open to admit noxious fumes which were created, and a dirty gutter stench by them.

On Monday, Mr Bedford held two inquiries, at 1 Millbank Prison, as to the respective deaths of John Stokes, aged 62, and Charles Shephard, aged 22, convicts in that place. In the case of Shephard, it appeared he had been once or twice punished for irregular conduct, and had been sometime in the military hospital, and on his last month he became much alarmed at the prospect of being sent back to prison, and he had a great effect on his mind, as repeatedly asked if he was likely to recover. Baily had no doubt this accelerated the fever, which he died on Sunday. The Jury returned a verdict—"Died from continued fever." The prisoner Stokes, though 62 years of age, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for sheep stealing. He was taken ill of dysentery, of which he died; but Dr Br Bury said this was wholly distinct from cholera; verily a Natural death." In answer to the Coroner, Bar said that there was no fresh case of cholera, as those who are recovered are well.

HALIFAX.—This fell delirious woman made its appearance in Halifax. The victims were an engineer in the service of Messrs Arkroyd, and his nurse, female of the name of Wood, both of whom resided at Range Bank, in the northern and most unhealthy parts of the Borough.

HULL.—An elderly woman, named Mary Stubbs residing in Sewer Lane, was taken ill of Asiatic cholera at four o'clock on Saturday last, and died Sunday afternoon. She was attended by Mr Gibbs, surgeon.—A keelman, named Henry Mallison, serving tea in consequence of the hard twist, living close to the north side of the Old Dock, was also taken ill of Asiatic cholera on Saturday morning, and died Sunday afternoon. He was attended by Mr Hardy and Mr Munroe surgeons.

EDINBURGH.—The returns of the number of cases of cholera in Edinburgh last week give the following result:—On Tuesday, 11 cases; Wednesday, 5; Thursday 19. In Leith, Tuesday, 1; Wednesday, 5; Thursday, 2. No new cases have occurred since Newhaven. At Portobello, however, the epidemic has made its appearance, and several fatal attacks have taken place.

LIQUORS, SATURDAY.—ALLRED NOBLEST OF RAILING ORDER.—By Mr Baker, at the Captain's Court, the jury returned a verdict of guilty on the man-of-war, Hitt, Sergeant Major, for the manslaughter of David Ross, aged sixty-six, a broker, who was alleged to have died from want, arising from the neglect of the relieving officer of the Poor Law Union. The widow of the deceased stated that she had received parochial relief to the extent of two pounds two pence per week, and a pound of meal weekly, which was continued up to the last month, when they were both too ill to accept and get the relief, and it was their impression that unless they went themselves they could not obtain it. In consequence of the relieving officer seeing a female, who was told the deceased must be dead, they both left their homes, and lived in the park all their lives, and witness had on several previous occasions received parochial relief when sick and ill. His father believed that it relieved him before he died, and he would hardly assuage them. Justified C. Jeff. Assistant, said he had known deceased for his wife for years, and about three weeks ago wrote a note to Mr Waddington, the relieving officer, describing their distressed condition, and stating that they were ready to receive further aid, but had been refused. He sent several times unavailingly to Waddington, but with like effect, and on Thursday he addressed a letter to the poor law commissioners. On Friday the deceased died without receiving any further help, and he was unable to hasten the door to what would have been a short time, however, the officers effected an entrance, and found twelve or fifteen men injured armed with pokers, candlesticks, iron bars, &c. other weapons, which they were not backward in using, they knocked down the officers down, took away the stairs, and brutally assaulted them. The disturbance was usually getting progressed, and six of the men were apprehended—viz, James Connolly, Connelo, Patrick Connolly, William Connolly, Thomas Connolly, and James Connolly Junr. These (with the exception of the first-named, who was so severely injured in the affray, that he was obliged to retire) were brought up to the Burgh Council. Tuesday morning, and the circumstances of the case having been detailed in evidence, were committed for trial at the sessions.

CASH-MERCHANDISE.—In Aberdeen, in a boat worth probably exceeded £20,000, there was a small quantity of cash on board, of employment.

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