

FRANCIS D. CAGE

Reviews.

All hope of negotiation was now at an end ; and Dost Mahomed, with resolution worthy of a better fate, marched out to dispute the progress of the invaders. At the head of an army in which the seeds of dissolution were sown from the dawn, he met the army of Urghundeih. There he drew up his troops and parked his guns. But it was not on this ground that he had determined to give the Ferienghees battle. The last stand was to have been made at Maidan, on the Gaultur river—a spot, he said, which he had chosen for the purpose, and greatly in his favour. But the battle was never fought. At Urghundeih it became too manifest that there was treachery in his camp. The venal Kuz-zillabees were fast deserting his standard. There was scarcely a true soldier left. He then fled. He fled, Kiliak, Kiliak, said he, whom he had placed great trust in, gave over to the enemy, and others were fast following his example. This was the crisis of his fate. He looked around him, and saw only perfidy on the right hand and on the left. Equal to the occasion, he was not destined, that day, to die. He knew that he never had the nobility of his nature shown forth more truly and more lustreously. In the hour of adversity, when all were false, he was true to his own manhood. He rode, the midst of his own perfidious troops, to the aid with the Koran in his hand, and he called upon his followers, in the name of Allah and the Prophet, that they should follow him, and that they were true Mohammedans. NOT to disgrace their names and to dishonour their religion, by rushing into the arms of one who had filled the country with infidels and blasphemers. He then reminded them of the glorious triumphs of his forefathers, and of the great services which he, as a true and true believer, to rally round the standard of the commander of the faithful ; to beat back the invading Ferienghees or die in the glorious attempt. He then reminded them of his own claims on their fidelity. "You have eaten my salt," he said, "for twenty years. If, as is so plain, you are resolved to seek a better fate, I will not put one favour in request for that long period of maintenance and kindness—enable me to die with honour. Stand by the brother of Futeh Khan, whilst he executes one last charge against the cavalry of these infidels. In that onset he will fall, and I will go and make my way to the city of Sooghah." The noble stirr-spring under him was again uttered.

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On the first perusal of such statements the question scarcely arises in any one's mind, Must these things be any longer? so mighty is the inner voice that cries, "They must not so!" But the answer is, Yes, they must, if the poor creature is to be judged by his intellect, or smothered by his indolent self-love, as to sigh and say, "These evils are necessary ones,—they are the natural results of competition, and competition is the law of human society, and it is what I have to answer." But the answer is, No, it is not necessary in the least that the poor creature should be engaged in such a life. There are some thirteen to fourteen thousand females should be engaged in slop-work, earning on an average two-pence-halfpenny a day, of whom one fourth, being those who have no husband or parent to support them, have no choice but between starvation and prostitution,

was between Sir Edward McDonnell and Mr. Chas. Gavan Duffy proprietor of the "Nation." The young landlord was defeated. Mr. Sweetman, the brewer, was again defeated in Merchant's Quay Ward, on this occasion by Mr. Dennehy. Mr. French was returned for Montjoy, and Mr. N. Ilone for Fitzwilliam Wards.

Mr. DISARELLI, of the "Express" of Wednesday, 12th inst., writes that it is the intention of Mr. Disraeli to oppose the Government scheme for serving the amount of the famine loans out of the broken-down landlords of the land. The hon. member feels the injustice that these heartless Whigs would do to the poor, and that if he comes to the rescue Ireland will be saved from the grievous injury threatened her.

Diana's Temple of Ephesus.
Egyptian Pyramids.
Rhodes, its Colossus.
Scarcely any of Manassah's Kings of G.

THE Duke of Northumberland has given orders for the construction of a thousand new and comfortable dwellings for the labourers on his grace's

THE PATRIOT KOSSUTH.

The People's Party upon CROFTOCK'S House of Commons. The communication referred to had a semi-official tone about it, and may be supposed to speak the sentiments of the leadership of the middle class agitation for Suffrage Reform. We have frequently endeavoured to impress upon the attention of Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY and his colleagues the propriety and the sound policy of their adopting such a course. We are sure they have gained no present strength among the upper classes by their present policy, while they have undoubtedly caused the masses to hold aloof, because there was not such a frank and full recognition of the principle upon which the right to the Franchise is founded, as satisfied them, and we do not want to exercise the Suffrage in con-

human, or because we pay so many pounds or shillings per annum in the shape of rates and taxes, *what is demanded* is the enfranchisement of man, not bricks and mortar, of the creator of man, not the creature of man. The exercise of political power is held by this creature. It must be always more or less exclusive, and, consequently, unjust to those excluded. A gentleman, short of that demanded by principle would have no seat at all. The moment it was conceded, all the classes shut out by it from the exercise of political rights, would commencing the exercise of these rights, and the removal of the badge of inferiority placed upon them, they would become distinctly and insultingly, into politicians as well as electors. It would be far better, in every possible case, to leave light the question can be looked at, and once admitted, to be a definite and a permanent basis. Continued agitation by ex-slaves and colored men, and colored slaveholders and

able nor a healthy feature of society. The true interest of all classes would be much more surely promoted by a full measure of justice than by passing any peddling and unlimited scheme, which would merely create new discontents and give rise to fresh clamour. Neither need there be any fear of the practical acknowledgment of Manhood Suffrage as a right to its establishment as a right. The people of this country, by their general conduct for many years, and especially in that which is about to close, have shown themselves possessed of the qualifications requisite for the judicious temperate, and proper discharge of political duties to a greater extent than the people of any country in the world. There can be nothing to fear from them, except the chance that ingratitude, on the part of their rulers,

of order, such patient industry, such willing obedience to the law, may render them so impatient of a Government and institutions which deny them the rights of freemen; and in a time of excitement, they may exert to force what a fact-sighted statesman would concede in the midst of a political calm, with a grace that would attach the people still more closely to their institutions and their rulers.

We do not oppose the Parliamentary Reform Association, or any other body which is lawfully formed as an extension of the franchise; we are short of the People's Charter. So far as they urge they march our way; but we think it our duty, on all proper occasions, to reason with them, as to the points of difference between us; to stand in a friendly spirit; and while we should not reject a measure based on rating or rating and rate, we earnestly urge the consideration of the question, whether principle and policy do not concur in recommending the adoption of the broader and juster foundation we argue for.

Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY and his friends.

pass a bill intended to perpetuate the rule of Whiggery only, so easily as pure Whigs may imagine. The conservative party are fully alive to the importance of the question, and in the 'Morning Herald' are sounding the note of preparation for the strife. Pressed upon, therefore, as he will be by his formidable political rivals, he will, to a great degree, be at the mercy of the 'liberal' party, — not whigs — who may make, to a large extent, their own terms with him.

In the face of a General Election, which we can, under no circumstances, be far off, we trust they will perform their duty in such a manner as will enable them to present themselves at the hustings with a chance of re-election. If not, we must try to find more earnest and faithful representatives, even were it only to the extent of sea and sky.

will, in another Parliament, advocate the
People's cause without compromise or con-
cession. The question must be no longer
dallied with or delayed. It is above and
before all others in importance, and is the
indispensable precursor of a host of social and
educational improvements, which are neces-
sary to place the moral, on a par with the ma-
terial condition of this country.

THE TRADES OF ENGLAND.

THE TIN-PLATE WORKERS OF WOLVERHAMPTON.

The struggle for liberty, or rather for existence, which has for several months been the cause of so much anxiety to the various Trades Societies, has, at length, terminated victoriously in favour of that liberty of combination, without which the Combination Act, instead of being a protection, would be the most subtle snare under the sun. We have always indulged the hope that it would be so, though well aware of the fearful odds we were contending against. So far as the principle we have alluded to was in jeopardy, the victory is declared in favour of the working classes. We will briefly recall the attention of our readers to the actual danger from which, for the present, they have escaped—we say for the present, for the advantage thus won will require vigilant guardians to maintain it.

The indictment 'Perry against Rowlands and eight others,' was directed against two classes of persons, against the

protection which the working class have against their employers. The one charge was directed against intimidation, threats, and the persuasion of men under contract to leave before their time was completed; the other charge was directed against such as relied on peaceful persuasion alone, and that only of such men as were at liberty to leave their work when they liked. The first charge was directed specially against the nine defendants. The second charge—the counts charging the

The first charge (our readers must bear in mind throughout this article the distinction between the two charges with which we have started) was of great importance to the party named in the indictment, and to their immed-iate locality and friends; but beyond this had no general interest. It is obvious that TRADE SOCIETIES have no desire to assert, and have no interest in asserting, a right to intimidate or to persuade men to break their con-tracts. When such a charge is made, it must be met, as well it may be, by exposing its wantonness or falsehood—in the same way as in fact, as any other groundless accusation. But the question involved in the second charge was one really of life and death. If PERRIN was right in his law, every Trade Society in England was contrary to law; for every Trade Society relies on peaceable persuasion, on peaceable strikes, a fund to support the men out of work, the right to 'picket the shop-

the circumstances, are offering themselves to work there, as its strongest weapon against oppression—its only weapon, in fact, against employers who obstinately shut their ears against the voice of sense and argument.

Now, as to the offence comprehended in the first charge, there of course was never any doubt but that it was clearly illegal. That violence was formerly a recognised mode of remedying the grievances of working men is, indeed, true enough; nay, it is true, too, that violence will still, now and then, be resorted to in cases where law and justice are corruptly denied to the oppressed; but then all who have recourse to the remedy are aware that they are acting contrary to law and provoking its punishment; they take their chance, and no doubt have their peculiar consolation. But with regard to the second charge the case was widely different. Whether a 'peaceable persuasion' was legal or not, was a question on which the working classes were at direct issue with Perry, Kettle, Wynne, and company. The former looked boldly, and at all times and places, asserted the right—never shrink from asserting it—at public meetings, before magistrates, and in our highest Courts of Law. The latter denied this right—not very boldly indeed; they rather sought the opportunity of 'stabbing it in the dark'—mixing up the 'persuasion' with 'intimidation' together, in the hope that while they struck the one they might leave their mark on the other.

The Law with regard to 'Conspiracies to persuade' stood thus—it was admitted of course that one man might persuade another to leave his work if the latter was under no legal obligation to stay; but it was said that for two men to agree to persuade the third to leave was a conspiracy and contrary to law. Several cases before the courts had long since been so decided, and unless these cases could be shaken, the law would be as Perry contended it was. On the other hand, there was the opinion of Baron Rolfe, in the *Wellington* case, *Jones and another against Selwyn and others*, which was clear and positive to the effect that what one man might do, others might conspire to persuade him to do. A week or two ago we gave this portion of the learned Baron's judgment in full, but we call attention to it again, because it is the first direct and positive recognition of the right contended for—and we have no doubt but that it is to this judgment that we are, in fact, indebted for the contradiction in the Queen's Bench on Monday last, of the law as laid down by Mr. Justice Erie at Stafford, on the trial of this indictment. But we are anticipating.

This opinion of Baron Rolfe was of course most valuable—the MAGNA CHARTA, as has been repeatedly stated, of 'Trades' Societies. Still the opinion had not the force of law, as it was merely an opinion, not an actual decision on the point in question. On the trial at Stafford this opinion was brought prominently forward; the judged winced at it, and became irritated, but he could not deny its existence. When, however, the learned judge came to sum up, he charged in direct contradiction to Baron Rolfe; he admitted that the men of a particular shop had the right to combine together and to 'strike' for higher wages; but he denied the right of men in another shop, even though of the same trade, to persuade or to combine for the assistance of those who were on strike. To this persuasion offence, one of the counts was mainly directed, and two of the defendants, Rowlands and Winters were, by the evidence accused of *THAT, and of nothing else*. The result was that all the defendants—Rowlands and Winters as well as the rest—were convicted on all the counts—persuasion, threats, and everything else.

When then the case came before the Queen's Bench there were the opinions of the two judges, Erie and Rolfe, in direct antagonism to each other. We stay not to comment on the mighty advantage which the prosecution had in the fact that their judge was one of the tribunal appealed to, while ours, unfortunately for us, was removed to a different sphere of action. And there were other disadvantages. Lord Campbell has no liking for working men—he regards them as 'dangerous,' and would willingly impede them in their course. Still, however, we had confidence in the result—so powerful and overwhelming is the strength of truth—and the end has proved the truth of our anticipations. We knew the instructions to the counsel for the defence—to reiterate in every variety of tone, word, gesture and defiance the right we claim—the right to persuade a man to do what the man has a right to do of himself!—and we did not believe that Erie in London would have the courage to stand by the law he had laid down at Stafford.

We have not time to detail the particulars of the contest at Westminster. It was boldly and gallantly fought through a hard day, the longest that the court has sat during the term. Besides the six counsel who defended at Stafford, they had the assistance of the Attorney General, Sir Alexander Cockburn, and of Mr. Peacock, Q.C. It was one of the noblest defences of the rights of working men which we have ever listened to. Every defendant proudly avowed that he HAD endeavored to persuade—every counsel asserted the right to do so. The speech of John Humphreys Tarry will not possibly be forgotten by those who were in the privilege of hearing it: 'Whatever was "grand" in his denunciation of the injustice at Stafford. Judgment was postponed,' till Monday last, in order that in the meantime the judges—four of them—Campbell, Coleridge, Patteson and Erie—might confer together. On all points of difference it was observed during the speeches of counsel that Campbell and Erie held together, and that Patteson and Coleridge appeared alone to the arguments in favour of the defendants.

On Monday last judgment was given. The first part of that day's drama was significant of what was to follow. It will be recollected that there was a count charging persuasion—not entirely alone but very nearly so. It must also be recollected that there were two defendants, Rowlands and Winters, as to whom a 'conspiracy to persuade' was proved at Stafford, and nothing more. Bear this thoroughly in mind. Lord Campbell began by addressing to the prosecution the proposition only, and CONSENTING to an acquittal of the two defendants, against whom there was no evidence but of their conspiring to persuade. Sergeant Allen, the counsel for the prosecution, was staggered—had a hasty consultation with his junior—attempted a remonstrance with the court, but was emphatically told to say at once 'aye or no'—found there was no grace, yielded to necessity. He abandoned the persuasion count, and consented to the acquittal of the two persuasion defendants!

Then came the judgment, pronounced by Mr. Justice Patteson. Hereafter we may give this at length, but at present confine ourselves to that part of it which relates to the one question—the right of the men in one shop to persuade and to assist the men in another shop—the right which Baron Rolfe asserted at Liverpool—the right—which Judge Erie denied at Stafford.

After explaining the law as to intimidation and interfering with men under contract, and intimating that as to these there was some evidence at Stafford against the six remaining defendants—(we had forgotten to state that one was acquitted, Pitt, at Stafford), the learned Judge—Patteson—proceeded that we give the words with typographical honors:—

IN LIKE MANNER THE LEGISLATURE INTENDS TO ALLOW THAT THE WORKMEN SHOULD MAKE CONTRACTS AND AGREE

in trying to reach a rainy latitude, that, from the rains that might fall, they might sustain life.

"With this hope they directed their course northerly, and on the 22nd of August, at about five o'clock, they perceived a vessel, and were observing a ship in the distance. They made a signal, and were soon answered, and a short time they were reached by the good ship Nantuxet, of Massachusetts, Captain Gibbs, who took them all on board, clothed and fed them, and extended to them in every way the greatest possible hospitality.

"The succeeding day Captain Gibbs went to the wreck, and there met Captain Alexander, for the purpose of trying to procure something from her, but as the sea was rough, and the attempt considered dangerous, he abandoned the project. The Nantuxet then returned to her port, where she arrived on the 12th of September, and where she was met by Captain Deboise and his men. Captain Deboise was kindly received and entertained at Paits by Captain Bathurst, an English gentleman residing there, and subsequently took passage on board the schooner Providence, Captain Starbuck, for that port, arriving here on Sunday last, the 12th inst.

THE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF UNITED TRADERS.
259, Tottenham-court-road.

THE WHALE AND THE WHALERS.

(From the *New Bedford* (U.S. *Mercury*).
We have just received the following thrilling account of the destruction of the whale ship Ann Alexander, Captain John S. Deblois, of New Bedford, by a large sperm whale, from the lips of the captain, himself, who arrived in this city from Patuxet on Sunday last, on the schooner Providence. It is one of the most remarkable events on record, and will be read with interest throughout the whole commercial and civilised world where it may be made known. A similar circumstance has never been known to occur but once in the whole history of whaling, and that was the destruction of the ship *Arcturion*, some twenty or twenty-five years ago, and which many of our readers will remember. We proceed to the narrative, as furnished us by Captain Deblois, and which is fully authenticated by nine of the crew in a protest, under the seal of the United States' Consul, Alex. Ronen, jun., at Patuxet.

sailed from New Bedford, Massachusetts, June 1, 1880, for a cruise in the South Pacific for sperm whale. Having taken about 500 barrels of oil in the Atlantic, the ship proceeded on her voyage to the Pacific. Nothing of unusual interest occurred until, when passing Cape Horn, one of the men named Jack Weaver, of Newport, New Hampshire, aged about twenty-four, was lost overboard in a storm. Reaching the Pacific, she came up the coast and stopped at Valdivia, on the coast of Chili, for fresh provisions, and on the 31st of May last, she called at Paita, for the purpose of shipping a man. The vessel proceeded on her voyage to the South Pacific.

"On the 20th of August last she reached what is well known as the 'Off-Shore Ground', in lat. 5 deg. 50 south long 102 deg. west. In the morning of that day, at about nine o'clock, whales were discovered in the neighborhood, and about noon the first was killed. It was a large whale, and soon the two boats had gone after the whales, one to one end and the starboard, the former commanded by the first mate, and the latter by Captain Deblois. The whale which they had struck was harpooned by the larboard boat. After running some time the whale was killed, and the crew of the larboard boat, with tremendous violence, lifted open its enormous mouth, and taking the boat in, actually crushed it into fragments as small as a common sized chair. Capt. Deblois immediately struck for the scene of the disaster with the starboard boat, and succeeded, against the resistance of the whale, in getting the crew of the demolished boat, one by one, into the starboard boat. The whale, however, was so large that they escaped from instant death when the whale rushed upon them with such violence and seized their boat in its ponderous jaws is a mystery known only to 'Him who holds the waves as in the hollow

"There were now eighteen men in the starboard boat, consisting of the captain, the first mate, and the crews of both boats. The frightful disaster had been witnessed from the ship, and the wait-boat was called into readiness and sent to their rescue. The distance from the ship was about six miles, and the wait-boat was not far from the crews were divided, and it was determined to pursue the same whale and make another attack upon him. Accordingly they separated, and proceeded at some distance from each other, as is usual on such occasions after the whale. In a short time the captain perceived the monster was making a battle. The waste-boat, commanded by the first mate, was in advance. As soon as the whale perceived the demonstration being made upon him, he turned his course suddenly, and making a tremendous dash at this boat, seized it with his wide-open jaws, and in a moment he was swallowing the men barely time to escape his vengeance by throwing themselves into the ocean.

"Captain Deblois, again seeing the perilous condition of his men, at the risk of meeting the same fate, directed his boat to hasten to their rescue, and in a few moments he was within a few miles of a death little less horrible than that from which they had twice so miraculously escaped. He then ordered the boat to put towards the ship as speedily as possible; and, no sooner had the monster perceived this, than he turned round, and, with the deep making towards them, with his jaw widely extended. Escape from death now seemed totally out of the question. They were six or seven miles from the ship; no aid even there to afford them necessary relief, and the whale—maddened by the sight of the ship, and the sight of the men who had been thrown into him and seemingly gloating with the prospect of speedy revenge, within a few cables' length. Fortunately the monster came up, and passed them at a short distance. The boat then made her way to the ship, and they all escaped.

"After reaching the ship a boat was dispatched

for the oars of the demolished boats, and it was determined to pursue the whale with the ship. As soon as the boat returned with the oars, sail was set, and the ship proceeded after the whale. In ten days the vessel overtook and took him, and threw into his head. The ship passed on by him and immediately after they discovered that the whale was making for the ship. As he came up near her they hauled on the wind and suffered the monster to pass her. After he had fairly passed the ship they hauled on the wind and took him again. When they had reached within about fifty rods of him they discovered that the whale had settled down deep below the surface of the water, and as it was near sundown they concluded to give up the pursuit. The probability is that this time the whale

Captain Delbois then ordered the boatswain to take the men in charge of the hand-saw-bow, with craft in hand ready to strike the monster a deadly blow should he appear, the ship moving about five knots, when working on the side of the ship he discovered the whale rushing towards her at the rate of fifteen knots. In an instant the monster struck the bowsprit, and the ship heeled over to the right from stem to stern. She quivered under the violence of the shock as if she had struck upon a rock. Captain Delbois immediately descended into the fore-castle, and there, to his horror, discovered that the monster had struck the ship about two feet from the keel, abreast the mainmast, knocking the bowsprit and the bowsprit beam down, and such was the violence of the blow that the water roared and rushed in impetuously. Springing to the deck, he ordered the mate to cut away the anchors and get the cables overboard to keep the ship from sinking, as she had a large quantity of pig iron on board. The mate laid the cables astern, and the ship floated only one cable clear, the other having been fastened around the foremast. The ship was then sinking very rapidly. The captain went into the cabin, where he found three feet of water; he however succeeded in procuring a chronometer, sextant, and compass, and then ordered the pumps to be cleared away, and to get water and provisions, as the ship was heeling over. He again descended into the cabin, but the water was rushing in so rapidly that he could procure nothing. He then came upon deck, ordered all hands into the boats, and did by throwing him a life into the sea and swimming to the nearest boat. The ship was on her beam-ends, her topgallant yards under water. They then pushed off some distance from the ship, expecting her to sink in a very short time. Upon an examination of the stores they had been obliged to leave, he found only twelve gallons of water, and not a mouthful of provisions of any

kind. The boats contained eleven men each, were leaky, and, notwithstanding on, they were obliged to bale them all night to keep them from sinking.

"Next day, at daylight, they returned to the ship, no longer daring to venture on board, and so sat fast, their intention being to wait away the mast, and fearful that the moment the masts were cut away the ship would go down. With a single hatchet the captain went on board, and out away the mast, when the ship righted. The boats then came up, and the men by the sole aid of spades, cut away the chains that held the boats and forced them to rise up nearly on her keel. The men then tied ropes round their bodies, got into the sea, and cut holes through the decks to get out provisions. They could procure nothing, but about five gallons of vinegar, and 20lb of wet bread. The ship threatened to sink, and they deemed it imprudent to remain on her longer, so they sailed on her boats, and left her.

"They were in a dreadful state of anxiety, knowing that in a very few days, unless a kind Providence should direct them to fall in with some ship, they must all die by starvation and thirst, or that, to sustain life, they would be obliged to eat each other's bodies as soon as life had departed! However, they were not long in coming to know it was their duty to wait and watch patiently, and to trust to that Good Being who had twice so signally saved them from the jaws of the monster of the deep a day previous. Their only hope was

The Waterford papers state that the tide of migration from that port is as brisk as

passengers left for Liverpool, having taken with them 400 passengers, and having on board an art consisting of the "concretic and the concrete of the peasantry." In addition to the Ulster correspondent of the "Western Herald," he writes thus:—"In my last I gave an account of the extent to which emigration from Ireland is proceeding, although the local journals have taken very little notice of the matter, and I have heard, from trustworthy sources, that it will surprise me that if some of the landlords should come to some agreement with their tenants from that which prevails at present, they will not elapse before there is as great an emigration from Ulster as from any other province." **Q**uestions.—The "Dundalk Democrat" states that a deputation of the tenants of the estate proceeded on Saturday to Ravensdale, for the purpose of presenting their landlord a memorial signed by 100 tenants, representing the inability of the tenants to pay the rents of their farms by the two valuations lately made by Mr. Porteus to value his property. The memorial, however, has not yet transpired.

prisoners opened, but witnesses could not tell he took anything therefrom. Witness the prisoner Hanks as the man who after or room after he had quitted her and her cousin's apartment, she heard the cry, "Shoot the devil," and immediately heard the report of a pistol three times, as he sat up in bed and saw her cousin on the floor; he groaned a great deal, and the prisoners then proceeded to search the room, but they had none to search but the one, and examining the premises found that the burglars had effected an opening of a pane of glass out of the parlor door examining the premises, she missed the other things, some silver spoons, several watches were produced, and it was ascertained they had been found on the persons of the prisoners.—Superintendent McCracken, of the police, produced two brace of revolvers, a life-preserver, a flexible saw sufficient to cut all to be introduced into a hole in the rail-passer, several bullet moulds, and a ball of ball cartridge, all of which had been found on or other of the prisoners at the time of the apprehension.—Mr. David Nicklin, who was by the burglars soon after they returned to their premises, and Sarah Nicklin, his niece, were also examined; and the content of the examination conclusively established the particulars of the desperate resistance of the prisoners on the occasion of their apprehension.—The prisoners, on their corroborative testimony against the prisoners, had been advised, they were fully committed their trial at the next assizes.

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