

FAMED THROUGHOUT THE GLOBE.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

A CASE OF DROPSY.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Gardner, of Hants, dated September 14th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

DISORDER OF THE LIVER AND KIDNEYS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

A DISORDER OF THE CHEST.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Gardner, of 21, South Main-street, London, dated March 2nd, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) WILLIAM GARDNER.

A CURE OF ASTHMA AND SHORTNESS OF BREATH.
Extract of a Letter from the Rev. Dr. Williams, Resident Minister, New York, dated 14th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) DR. WILLIAMS.

THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH CURED OF A LIVER AND STOMACH COMPLAINT.
Extract of a Letter from the Earl of Aldborough, dated 14th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) THE EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

THE BEST APERTIENT AND ANTIBILIOUS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERGENT ESSENCE.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

UNEXPECTED INTERVIEW WITH HER MAJESTY.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGH.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

ANOTHER CURE OF SEVEN YEARS' ASTHMA.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

CURES OF PARALYSIS AND CONSUMPTION.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

IMPORTANT TO ALL WHO SING.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.
Extract of a Letter from Mr. J. H. Haydon, dated 18th, 1847.
To Professor Holloway.
Sir,—I have the pleasure to inform you that my wife had been three times for the dropsy, but by the blessing of God upon your pills, and having taken them, the water has been kept off eight months by their means, which is a great merit.
(Signed) J. H. HAYDON.

THE RATIONAL MODE OF PERMANENTLY AND PLEASANTLY ADJUSTING THE PRESENT DISORDERED STATE OF EUROPE.

LAW 10.—That under institutions formed in accordance with the principles of the rational system of society, this superior knowledge and these superior dispositions may be given to the whole of the human race without chance of failure except in case of organic disease.

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.
The institutions of society contribute essentially to form the characters of those placed under their influence. It is important therefore that they should be all devised to have a consistent and beneficial influence upon young and old—devised to give them superior knowledge and to create superior dispositions, not for a class, or set or party only, but for all in every country. And when based on true principles, that is, on principles in accordance with the laws of nature, they may be devised to have these beneficial influences only, and thus to ensure a continual progress in knowledge, goodness and happiness in all not afflicted with organic disease. While under the new circumstances, created under the rational system, the chance of any being afflicted with organic disease would continually diminish and would rapidly decline through every succeeding generation, until all such defects will cease, and under the overwhelming influence of continued superior circumstances, die their natural death. And while this change shall be in progress, and until this happy state shall arrive, those afflicted with physical, mental, or moral disease will be comfortably provided for, and well cared for, so far as their peculiar case will admit, to ensure them the happiness that can be given under their disease. The happiness of all, as far as practicable, being the foundation of all rational religion.

LAW 20.—That in consequence of this superior knowledge, and these superior dispositions, the contemplation of nature will create in every mind feelings too high, sublime, and pure to be expressed in forms or words, for that Incomprehensible Power which acts in and through all nature, everlastingly composing, decomposing and recomposing the elements of the universe, producing the endless variety of life, mind, and of organised form.

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.
Man, during the irrational state in which alone he has hitherto existed, has imagined every kind of crude, absurd, inconsistent and contradictory notion respecting the CAUSE OF CREATION and its continuance in every change. And yet upon this subject he has hitherto existed in knowledge, and he has his early years and his old age devoted to endless forms and ceremonies, the most childish, uncouth, and fantastic, by which the votaries of each profess to intend to glorify, honour and please that Cause of which they have not the slightest knowledge, and to which, by any thing they can do, by all their utmost efforts of body and mind, they cannot effect a particle of good. And for man to imagine that a being like him, an insect upon a planet, itself less than a grain of sand compared with the universe, could glorify the origin of nature by any of his insect proceedings, is the most irrational and absurd of all irrational conceptions. But in this senseless course has man, even until now, wasted his faculties and substance on fancies entirely imaginary, and thus has been made, by the priesthood of the world, an insane mental coward, afraid to look at or investigate facts of the last importance to his own perfect happiness, and to that of his race.

By a rational education from birth, superior knowledge, and superior dispositions will be ensured to everyone, and these will create in all, when they contemplate nature, feelings too high and too pure to be expressed in forms or words, for that Incomprehensible Power which acts in and through all nature—a power which, to our conception, is everlastingly composing new forms of existence; decomposing them, and recomposing others to supply their places. And thus the elements of the universe, by internal laws of attraction and repulsion eternally unite and separate, creating new forms, which exist for a longer or shorter period, and then returning to their original state are re-formed into new compounds, the object of which changes are yet beyond human knowledge.

These elements of nature, so far as facts have been discovered, appear to be the eternal elements of the Universe, and of which by their internal unchanging laws all things are made to exist, and their varied combinations produce the endless changes of life, mind, and of organised form. What future facts may disclose respecting these, to us, wondrous powers of nature, no man can foresee or foretell; but the excited and agitated state of the civilised world indicate the probability that the human race is about to enter the confines of rationality, and terminate the irrational state in which it has hitherto existed.

LAW 21.—That the practice or worship of the rational religion will therefore consist in promoting, to the utmost extent of our power, the well-being and happiness of every man, woman, and child, without regard to class, sex, party, colour, or colour; and in those inexpressible feelings of admiration and delight which will arise in all, when made to become intelligent, rational, and happy, by being surrounded from birth by superior circumstances only.

REASONS FOR THIS LAW.
Men have been hitherto so trained from their birth, in falsehood, mysteries, and all manner of irrational conceptions, whims, and fancies, which they have called religion, that, at first, they will have difficulty in understanding what true or rational religion is. They do not know yet that religion is to do good; and that to do the greatest amount of good to the human race, regardless of all petty and local distinctions created by ignorant and prejudiced men, is the very essence of all that is valuable in the only religion that can be true. All else called religion in any part of the world is rank insanity, and proves only the extent to which fundamental errors can, in irrationalise the human faculties.

How glorious will be that period when none of these insane doctrines of mystery shall be forced into the young mind under the name of religion, and when the new human existence shall be gradually filled from birth with a knowledge of facts only, self-evident deductions from those facts, and with ideas all in harmony with each other and with all nature!

That period is approaching, and from all the signs of the times, its commencement is near. Falsehood can no longer stand the test of plain, simple, straightforward truth; the power of brute force, aided by fraud, is gradually diminishing, and moral power is gradually superseding it, and when moral power shall be based solely on truth, well-designed and consistent in all its parts, then will moral power govern the world, and truth will be for ever triumphant. Then will the insane divisions, now so injurious to all, of every class, sect, sex, party, country, and colour, cease to exist; man will have charity for man over the world, and there will arise one evident intention between all that will induce them to become, as they are in reality, one family, and to have one language and one feeling that will ardently desire the excellence and happiness of all.

The immediate object of the rational religion is to create this feeling, and its ultimate result to secure the permanent happiness of the human race. But it is now known, with the certainty of a law of nature, that this glorious change can be effected by no other means than by a new Creation and combination of superior circumstances, to educate and govern man, and to enable him in the best manner to create and distribute wealth abundantly, for all and for ever.

Of this new combination, which may be made most simple and easy of execution by experienced practical men, all parties appear to be without knowledge, and for the moment arising from their ignorant prejudices, unwilling to give the attention requisite to enable them to understand their highest permanent good.

Yet, as of themselves they can think only as they have been taught, and of themselves can do no good thing, they cannot be blamed. But those who have been so favoured by some new combination of circumstances not of their own creation, as to have discovered these all-important truths, and the standard by which to ascertain truth from falsehood, are called upon to discover and make known the means by which mankind shall be induced to abandon falsehood, and adhere to, and love truth for its own sake, and be enabled to perceive the insupportable difference to all, when surrounded by vicious, injurious, inferior circumstances, and those only which are superior from the birth to the death of each, and through the whole business of the life of every one.

Finally, the rational religion will enable and induce man to create those circumstances only which will produce GOOD to all, while the spurious and false religions of the world, hitherto, have trained all to be imbecile in mind, and to create those circumstances only which produce EVIL to all.

This is the change now coming upon the world—man has hitherto existed under irrational and evil circumstances; he is about to emerge into those only which are rational and good.

THE SANITARY QUESTION AS CONNECTED WITH EPIDEMIC CHOLERA.

A highly interesting and useful address on the sanitary question, especially as it is connected with epidemic cholera, was delivered on the 10th inst. at a crowded audience in the lecture-hall of St. Thomas's Hospital.

Mr. Grainger commenced his address by observing that the sanitary question was one of the most important that could possibly attract the attention of those who were devoted to the cultivation of medical science. It must be apparent to all who had watched the progress of late

fects of one of those unaccountable risings of the sea
lled sea grounds, or rollers, which, breaking upon our
on-bound coast with such dreadful violence, involve all

number of juveniles were amusing themselves on the
 ice, which had been partially frozen over for some
 days, in the vicinity of the Humane Society's House, a
 portion of the ice suddenly gave way, on which four

WORKING OF THE IRISH POOR LAW. — The machinery the poor law is sadly out of joint. No mechanic or engineer can work it smoothly, and all engaged in it are all affected by it are calling out piteously for repairs—

readiness to deposit all that was held in solution that was useful to the land. His father was the gentleman who first introduced irrigation into Muskerry. A portion of his lawn was irrigated in 1800, and in the course of every succeeding year he pledged his honour that it yielded to the average three tons of hay per acre for the last eight years, and got nothing but irrigation. He

own themselves unfriendly. In some instances, churches have excommunicated members for professing antichristian principles—in some, ministers have denounced those principles as positively sinful—and in general, the religion of Christ has been practically a birth as condemnatory of them.—*Nonconformist*.

Purchase of land and house for Bishop of Gloucester, £11,000; alteration of house for him, £11,800. Purchase of estate and house for Bishop of Lincoln, £39,400; alteration of house for him, £13,800. Purchase of estate and house for the Bishop of Rochester, £25,557. Alteration of residence of Bishop of Worcester, £7,000. Alteration of residence of Bishop of Oxford, £6,400.

THE WRECK OF HER MAJESTY'S SLOOP

The following particulars of the wreck of the Mutine, have been communicated by a young officer who was that ill-fated ship aloft to his Maltese friends, Des 123.

My Dear — I am now late, but I know will be poor little Mutine. Yes; she now lies about four miles from this place, a hopeless wreck, a little more than one-half of her symmetrical frame holding together. By the blessed light of day we were all saved except five. But now for the full details.

We sailed from Trieste, in a dense fog, on Friday, the 18th. Calms and baffling winds so detained us that we did not anchor at Venice until Tuesday night. The captain, two lieutenants, and myself, had had his three or two nights previously, when about half-past three, we were off with despatches, and the fog continuing, but on Wednesday, the 20th, it cleared, and when immediately a gale of wind succeeded, the captain tried to come off in his own ship, and was nearly wrecked. He then offered £500 to any vessel that would convey him on board his ship, but all in vain; no one was hardly enough to accept it. The steamers, too, tried to get out, but could not.

Meantime, finding it was likely to blow hard, we weighed anchor, leaving our anchorage off Lido, the port of Malmo, and proceeded to the Lagoon of Venice, ran down to that of Malmo, some miles to the southward, trying to get a pilot to take us inside the Lagoon, where we should have been all safe; but it came on to blow so hard that no pilot could reach us; and we were obliged to anchor off the Lagoon, with a tremendous sea, and no chance of being able to beat off, even if we made sail. By the dawn of clock that night, two out of our four cable-anchors, and as we were striking topmasts soon after, the third cable, a fourteenth cable, and the fourth, the fifth, and the sixth, and the seventh, and the eighth, and the ninth, and the tenth, and the eleventh, and the twelfth, and the thirteenth, and the fourteenth, and the fifteenth, and the sixteenth, and the seventeenth, and the eighteenth, and the nineteenth, and the twentieth, and the twenty-first, and the twenty-second, and the twenty-third, and the twenty-fourth, and the twenty-fifth, and the twenty-sixth, and the twenty-seventh, and the twenty-eighth, and the twenty-ninth, and the thirtieth, and the thirty-first, and the thirty-second, and the thirty-third, and the thirty-fourth, and the thirty-fifth, and the thirty-sixth, and the thirty-seventh, and the thirty-eighth, and the thirty-ninth, and the fortieth, and the forty-first, and the forty-second, and the forty-third, and the forty-fourth, and the forty-fifth, and the forty-sixth, and the forty-seventh, and the forty-eighth, and the forty-ninth, and the fiftieth, and the fifty-first, and the fifty-second, and the fifty-third, and the fifty-fourth, and the fifty-fifth, and the fifty-sixth, and the fifty-seventh, and the fifty-eighth, and the fifty-ninth, and the sixtieth, and the sixty-first, and the sixty-second, and the sixty-third, and the sixty-fourth, and the sixty-fifth, and the sixty-sixth, and the sixty-seventh, and the sixty-eighth, and the sixty-ninth, and the seventieth, and the seventy-first, and the seventy-second, and the seventy-third, and the seventy-fourth, and the seventy-fifth, and the seventy-sixth, and the seventy-seventh, and the seventy-eighth, and the seventy-ninth, and the eightieth, and the eighty-first, and the eighty-second, and the eighty-third, and the eighty-fourth, and the eighty-fifth, and the eighty-sixth, and the eighty-seventh, and the eighty-eighth, and the eighty-ninth, and the ninetieth, and the ninety-first, and the ninety-second, and the ninety-third, and the ninety-fourth, and the ninety-fifth, and the ninety-sixth, and the ninety-seventh, and the ninety-eighth, and the ninety-ninth, and the hundredth, and the hundred and first, and the hundred and second, and the hundred and third, and the hundred and fourth, and the hundred and fifth, and the hundred and sixth, and the hundred and seventh, and the hundred and eighth, and the hundred and ninth, and the hundred and tenth, and the hundred and eleventh, and the hundred and twelfth, and the hundred and thirteenth, and the hundred and fourteenth, and the hundred and fifteenth, and the hundred and sixteenth, and the hundred and seventeenth, and the hundred and eighteenth, and the hundred and nineteenth, and the hundred and twentieth, and the hundred and twenty-first, and the hundred and twenty-second, and the hundred and twenty-third, and the hundred and twenty-fourth, and the hundred and twenty-fifth, and the hundred and twenty-sixth, and the hundred and twenty-seventh, and the hundred and twenty-eighth, and the hundred and twenty-ninth, and the hundred and thirtieth, and the hundred and thirty-first, and the hundred and thirty-second, and the hundred and thirty-third, and the hundred and thirty-fourth, and the hundred and thirty-fifth, and the hundred and thirty-sixth, and the hundred and thirty-seventh, and the hundred and thirty-eighth, and the hundred and thirty-ninth, and the hundred and fortieth, and the hundred and forty-first, and the hundred and forty-second, and the hundred and forty-third, and the hundred and forty-fourth, and the hundred and forty-fifth, and the hundred and forty-sixth, and the hundred and forty-seventh, and the hundred and forty-eighth, and the hundred and forty-ninth, and the hundred and fiftieth, and the hundred and fifty-first, and the hundred and fifty-second, and the hundred and fifty-third, and the hundred and fifty-fourth, and the hundred and fifty-fifth, and the hundred and fifty-sixth, and the hundred and fifty-seventh, and the hundred and fifty-eighth, and the hundred and fifty-ninth, and the hundred and sixtieth, and the hundred and sixty-first, and the hundred and sixty-second, and the hundred and sixty-third, and the hundred and sixty-fourth, and the hundred and sixty-fifth, and the hundred and sixty-sixth, and the hundred and sixty-seventh, and the hundred and sixty-eighth, and the hundred and sixty-ninth, and the hundred and seventieth, and the hundred and seventy-first, and the hundred and seventy-second, and the hundred and seventy-third, and the hundred and seventy-fourth, and the hundred and seventy-fifth, and the hundred and seventy-sixth, and the hundred and seventy-seventh, and the hundred and seventy-eighth, and the hundred and seventy-ninth, and the hundred and eightieth, and the hundred and eighty-first, and the hundred and eighty-second, and the hundred and eighty-third, and the hundred and eighty-fourth, and the hundred and eighty-fifth, and the hundred and eighty-sixth, and the hundred and eighty-seventh, and the hundred and eighty-eighth, and the hundred and eighty-ninth, and the hundred and ninetieth, and the hundred and ninety-first, and the hundred and ninety-second, and the hundred and ninety-third, and the hundred and ninety-fourth, and the hundred and ninety-fifth, and the hundred and ninety-sixth, and the hundred and ninety-seventh, and the hundred and ninety-eighth, and the hundred and ninety-ninth, and the hundred and hundredth, and the hundred and hundred and first, and the hundred and hundred and second, and the hundred and hundred and third, and the hundred and hundred and fourth, and the hundred and hundred and fifth, and the hundred and hundred and sixth, and the hundred and hundred and seventh, and the hundred and hundred and eighth, and the hundred and hundred and ninth, and the hundred and hundred and tenth, and the hundred and hundred and eleventh, and the hundred and hundred and twelfth, and the hundred and hundred and thirteenth, and the hundred and hundred and fourteenth, and the hundred and hundred and fifteenth, and the hundred and hundred and sixteenth, and the hundred and hundred and seventeenth, and the hundred and hundred and eighteenth, and the hundred and hundred and nineteenth, and the hundred and hundred and twentieth, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-first, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-second, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-third, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and twenty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and thirtieth, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-first, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-second, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-third, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and thirty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and fortieth, and the hundred and hundred and forty-first, and the hundred and hundred and forty-second, and the hundred and hundred and forty-third, and the hundred and hundred and forty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and forty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and forty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and forty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and forty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and forty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and fiftieth, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-first, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-second, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-third, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and fifty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and sixtieth, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-first, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-second, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-third, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and sixty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and seventieth, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-first, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-second, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-third, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and seventy-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and eightieth, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-first, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-second, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-third, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and eighty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and ninetieth, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-first, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-second, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-third, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and ninety-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundredth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and tenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eleventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twelfth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fourteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventeenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and nineteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twentieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirtieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and thirty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fortieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and forty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fiftieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and fifty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixtieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and sixty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and seventy-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eightieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and eighty-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninetieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and ninety-ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundredth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and third, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and fourth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and fifth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and sixth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and seventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and eighth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and ninth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and tenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and eleventh, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and twelfth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and thirteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and fourteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and fifteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and sixteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and seventeenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and eighteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and nineteenth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and twentieth, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-first, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-second, and the hundred and hundred and hundred and hundred and twenty-third, and

THE NORTHERN STAR

Another prisoner, and found a gold watch and chain, maker's name, Newton, London, No. 817, engraved on the back, G.M. in capitals, gold ring, diamond setting, and 2 1/2 Gs. 6d. I received two pieces of crape from Rhyndak, which I produce. (The crape was found up in the shape of two caps, with a fall to cover the face). The officer put them on, and I saw the grooves they were complete. I had from Rhyndak a piece of wax candle. Ptole gave me a knife engraved. Shortly afterwards a bundle was brought into the waiting-room at Exeter. It was opened, and I saw a number of small packages. I produce them. When they were produced, the officer brought me a note which was written in the following words: "My dear said, 'There they are; found the same as the seat where they were sitting.' Ptole said, 'That firewater policeman should be here now; he carried the carriage, and why were they not found

"I said, 'You shall see him presently.' He came, and I showed him the carriage searched; didn't he get right tight down? Then we searched the baggage searched," Burchell and Silk were present. The packages were then marked. The prisoners were then removed to the Guildhall at Exeter, charged with having robbed the mail.

Captain Rhysand, a guard in the service of the British Government, was next sworn in. On the night of the 1st instant, he was sent to the Western Mail train. At the Exeter station just before he saw the two prisoners on the platform just before the train started. He let a passenger into the first compartment, and the tender of the first class carriage, and told the driver to stop the train. The two prisoners looked in, but did not enter the train. They entered his third compartment. There was a gentleman in his division next to the platform, Mr Andrews. When I opened the door they seemed to hesitate

[illegible]

one who refused to give his name, and further compartment with an intention of searching him, but found the place too narrow. Policeman Williams and Mr Gibbons got into the carriage and the prisoner, bridled towards Exeter. His knee pained him and he resented the indignity of being led by the collar. He was angry and he knew that it was him at Bristol on account of his being pained by the rider peculiar. On going along towards Exeter witnesses asked Poole what train he went to Bristol by. He said it went up by the third class. It was an early train; it was Jim Clarke's train. He is a well known man in the district, and his train was the first to start. Witnesses asked him if he knew the other man. He said that he did not. He said that he and the other man went together, but he said he had no knowledge whatever of the other. The other prisoner replied: 'I know you; I saw you the other day, and I knew you twelve months ago.' This was the first time that the man was seen. He was the mail guard did not ride in the train.

Post Office tender; he always understood he rode in it. Witness searched the pockets of the division where the prisoners sat at Bridgewater and found the two pieces of grape and a piece of wax candle, which he gave to Gibbons, into whose custody he gave them. He also found a pocket watch in the pocket of the man who rode in the division, and he gave it to him under Poole's cloak, and in the pocket of it found a pocket-book, which was the one produced by Mr Gibbons. He also found several pieces of sealing wax in Poole's pocket, which he gave to Mr Gibbons. When the prisoner had on could be worn either side; it was a wax candle, but he could not tell the colour of the inside.

C. Williams, policeman on the Great Western Railway at Bridgewater, saw the two prisoners in a first class carriage, on the arrival of the mail train on the 1st instant. He got into the carriage and saw the two prisoners, and he saw the two prisoners, and the prisoners not in "their wealth train."

Exeter, leaving him and Mr Andrews in the carriage, which was then searched. Thomas, the under guard, came to the carriage, and some one else did at the door. Saw Thomas search it and saw the under guard underneath the seat where Folsom sat. No one put anything in the carriage after the prisoners left it.

J. Andrews, solicitor, of Moberly, was a passenger from Paddington to Plymouth by the down mail train on the night of the 1st January, and was started in the morning by the carriage, and the prisoners in Bristol to Moberly. He stated the carriage had two doors, and that the prisoners were the two persons. They did not remain in the compartment with him, but went through by the other division, closed the door, and pulled down the blind. When they first got in the carriage they dragged in a rug or blanket and hid themselves underneath it. He did not see any witnesses called in or out, and found part of a group of

the other door he broke it and threw it on the floor. On arriving at Bridgewater his attention was called to something that had occurred. Part of the carriage was partially searched, but no one examined the trunk. He saw two men get into the back of the carriage and proceeded to Exeter, where they all got out with the exception of him and Williams. Witness saw a man search the carriage and pull a bundle from under the seat. Witnesses did not leave the carriage between Bristol and Exeter.

On the morning of the 10th inst., Mr. Williams, travelled by the down mail train on the night of the 1st January at Bridgewater. He went to a first class carriage as under guard, and saw the two prisoners in it. He saw a piece of string adhering to the heel of Poole's boot; he took it off and gave it to him. Did not examine the trunk or baggage particularly at that time. He remained Poole on entering the carriage, and said to the porter "that's Harry

Poole." On his arrival at Exeter, witness went to the waiting room with the prisoners, and afterwards searched the carriage, under the seat of which he found a bundle, containing letters and a small box. He found a bundle containing the handkerchief and saw some registered letters. Underneath the same seat and near the bundle he found an oil-case. On the arrival of the train at Laira, he again searched the carriage with a man employed at the station, and under the seat opposite where Poole was sitting, he found a bundle containing the handkerchief. He found a hook, used in going from one carriage to another, to hold on by.

H. Clark, superintendent of the Auston Railway Station, corroborated this witness's evidence. H. C. Silk, a clerk in the travelling Post Office between Exeter and Laira, testified that he saw Poole on board of the "Janitor," accompanied by Mr. Burchell. Barrett rode with them, but on arriving

at Bridgewater he got out; he shortly returned, and Burchell and witness got out and went to the Post Office stender. Witness observed the mail bags stowed above the floor and greatly surprised to find the parcel which was tied up with a different string and not sealed. He examined the parcels and letters produced, and said they were the same as were found under the seat of the carriage, he having marked them with his initials.

George Burchell, also a clerk at the travelling Post Office at Exeter, accompanied the last witness by the down mail train on the 1st January. He made a list of the letters and parcels in the bundle, and put his initials to them. He observed the bundle was opened, and saw them with the official seal.

Robert Morris of Plymouth, said he was agent to the Bank of England Branch at Plymouth. The packet produced was ordered to him. He opened it,

and found it to contain the letters of administration of a will in the estate of Thomas Cook Esq., deceased. The will was sent from the Bank of England. The witness marked it for the purpose of identification.

Mr Page, of Plymouth, goldsmith, said the letter produced belonged to him. It contained three diamond rings enclosed in a small box. The value of the whole would be about £70. It was sent from Wombourne to Messrs Rogers, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London.

Samuel Gardner, Devonport, jeweller, said the packet produced was addressed to him; it contained a box in which was enclosed a silver watch case; value £2, six hair ring mounts, and two gold studs.

Mr Charles Cox, Devonport, optician, said his package contained a pair of telescopes and a box of three pairs of three shillings. The other parcels were not opened.

James Ashton, a policeman at the Starcross station of the South Devon Railway, said on Monday evening about a quarter before eight o'clock, "A passenger came to Starcross and I saw a man in a dark suit and a hat, and I saw him get into the up mail train. Witness issued two tickets to one of them, who had a dark scarf or shawl thrown over his neck. He paid for both tickets. He believed the prisoner Poole was the man who took the first ticket."

John Fisher, policeman on the Great Western Railway at Bristol, recollected the pair arriving on the 1st of January. Witness collected the ticketists at Starcross to Bristol. He did not see anyone come into the carriage, but the parties came to him and he presented the tickets. It was about five minutes to twelve, and ten minutes after railway time. "I saw two men, one of whom was a man in a dark suit and a hat, and the other was a man in a dark suit and a hat."

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

The first class passenger was a middle-aged man, about 40 years of age, of medium build, wearing a dark coat, a green felt Jim Crow hat, and a mustache. The man that presented the other first class ticket wore a dark coat, he did not notice anything particular in his dress. They had no luggage. The man who wore the mustache put his finger and thumb to his upper lip for the purpose, apparently, of pressing down the mustache. Was on duty on the platform at the same station when the day mail arrived. Found a gentleman in the first compartment of the first class

