

tion on the case founded on this act in the Supreme Court of this Province.

IX. Provided always, and be it enacted, That the Defendant or Defendants in such action shall be permitted to plead the General issue, and give this Act and any special matter in evidence, tending to prove that the specification filed by the Patentee or Patentees does not contain the whole truth relative to the invention or discovery therein alleged to have been made by the said Patentee or Patentees, or that it contains more than is necessary to produce the described effect (which concealment in addition shall fully appear to have been made for the purpose of deceiving the Public), or that the thing, invention, or discovery thus secured by Letters Patent as aforesaid, was not originally discovered by the Patentee or Patentees, but had been in use or had been described in some public work anterior to the supposed invention or discovery of the said Patentee or Patentees, or that the said Patentee or Patentees had surreptitiously obtained Letters Patent as aforesaid, for the invention or discovery of some other person or persons, in either of which cases upon sufficient and legal proof thereof, a verdict shall be returned and Judgment shall be entered for the said Defendant or Defendants, with costs, and the said Letters Patent shall thereupon be and become and shall by the said Court be adjudged, void and of no effect.

X. Provided also, and be it enacted, That no action shall be brought against any person or persons whomsoever, for any offence committed against the provisions of this act, unless the same shall be commenced within the space of six calendar months next after the discovery of every such offence committed.

EUROPE.

From London Papers to the 30th March.

FRANCE.

The Paris Papers of Saturday and Sunday, and the *Gazette de France* and *Messenger des Chambres*, dated Monday, are principally occupied with the continued discussion of the Associations of the Law in the Chamber of Deputies. The law may be deemed to have passed. Some resistance to it appears to be apprehended from the Republicans, but to render which ineffectual the Government is said to possess adequate means. The Opposition Deputies mean to struggle against it to the last, and after it shall have passed to enter a strong protest against the measure.

The *Patriot de Saone et Loire*, of Chalons-sur-Saone, gives an account of a general meeting of the *Societe des Droits de l'Homme* on the 6th inst., in a meadow called St. Come. At 12 o'clock the assembly called together from all directions, singing the "Marseillaise," and the "Chant du Depart," and amounted to upwards of 1,200, but would have been much more numerous had the notice been longer, the summons being issued by the central committee at Chalons only on the preceding Friday evening. The character and proceedings of the meeting were similar to those of the Assembly held on the 9th instant, at Arbois. The following were the Resolutions come to:—"Art. 1. The *Societe des Droits de l'Homme* of the Saone et Leurs protests against every law which may fetter the free exercise of the rights of association.—2. This society will maintain its present organization, and will continue to meet as heretofore.—3. It will consider itself a party in every prosecution which may be directed against any citizen on account of association, and will resist it by every means it may have at its disposal." Resolutions similar to the above have been adopted by political societies in almost all parts of France.

M. Cabet, whose harsh punishment for libel could scarcely be justified by any libel short of a call to arms allied to high treason, has announced, through a letter in the *National*, that, despairing of obtaining any change or mitigation of his sentence through an appeal to the Court of Cassation or the Chamber of Deputies, he has rather resolved to expatriate himself than to endure its oppressive severity. He will therefore either seek an asylum in Belgium or in England.

By the Paris Papers of Wednesday we learn that the law against political associations had passed the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday, without undergoing any material amendment, and with the assent of the great majority of the Chamber. The interest of the vote was testified by the unprecedented number of Members present to take part in the proceeding. On the list appeared 400, 246 of whom supported the Ministry, and 154 of whom opposed the Bill. The ma-

ajority for Ministers was thus 92--which, although very great, is said to be smaller than was expected. The Ministers were, of course, deprived of some votes from the *Tiers Parti*, who had proposed modifications to which the Cabinet in every instance refused its concurrence. This arrogance or tenacity displeased even some of their friends who were desirous to make the law efficient, but not despotic, and who would willingly have granted the Government its temporary protection, but who could not consent to induce it with a character of permanent oppression. The Ministerial Journals have raised the song of triumph, perhaps, in too great haste, and with too little reflection. They have not gained a single convert to their system by this violent interference with popular rights, while they have created many enemies among their former friends. Neither are the associations which the law attacks to be thus so easily suppressed. They will exist as conspiracies against the Government, if they cannot appear openly in the world as legal societies, and their aspect of danger will not be reduced by their change of character. Already we see that in the provinces many of the societies have protested, and now declare, that they will continue their meetings in spite of the new law. A collision may, therefore, be expected between the Republicans and the Government, in circumstances where the Ministry might have been courting popularity, for their success at the approaching elections.

SPAIN.

The French papers of Monday contain some intelligence of interest from Spain. The report that the Carlists had entered Vittoria, under Zumalacaregui, is confirmed. After committing frightful excesses, and butchering, in cold blood, 119 prisoners, whom they shot by entire platoons, the rebels evacuated the town, carrying with them numerous hostages. This corps of a leader represented by the French Journals as on the point of submitting amounts to 6,000 men. On his side Zabala carries matters with a high hand in Biscay, arresting every man professing what are termed liberal opinions. Aware, no doubt, of these facts, the *Journal des Debats* of Monday declares that the insurrection was confined to Biscay and Navarre, but that statement is controverted by the circumstance that the *English Courier*, who left Madrid on the 16th inst, found the road between Bergos and Vittoria impracticable from the number of Carlist bands by which it was encumbered. He had even met with Carlist Custom-house officers at Salinas. El Pastor arrived at Sebastian, at the head of 200 men, on the 19th inst, escorting the mail and dispatches. General Quesada having left Biscay for Navarre, taking with him 3,000 men, the young men (Carlists) of the former province profited by his absence, and rejoined their battalions by order of Zabala. In short, a Bayonne Correspondent writes, under date of 20th inst., that the insurrection in Biscay and Navarre was so powerful and so general as to appear incapable of being resisted and repressed.

A Bayonne letter of the 21st inst. states, that the Carlists had not made themselves masters of Vittoria, in their late attack upon it, as the accounts previously received had represented; but we lament to add, that it confirms the report of the slaughter of the 119 persons made by the Carlists in the immediate neighbourhood of Vittoria on that occasion. This revolting massacre, it would appear, had not any attenuating circumstance belonging to it. The unhappy victims were made prisoners unarmed, while attending mass at Gamara. It was reported that the Carlists had lost 1,000 men in an engagement alleged to have taken place at Ruentela-Reyna.

THE NETHERLANDS.

The return of the Prince of Orange from St. Petersburg appears to have given a new impulse to the speculations respecting Belgium, which have been hitherto in rather a slumbering state. Whether correctly or not, an impression was very prevalent, that the Prince had imported either from the Russian capital direct, or from Berlin, where he tarried some time on his way home, very conclusive assurances that the dispute with Belgium would be brought very shortly to a conclusion entirely to the satisfaction of Holland.

The symptoms of a covert attack on Belgium, with the tacit permission of the Northern Powers, has again attracted the notice of the dealers in public securities. The Dutch fleet has been in motion as if to co-operate

in the intended blow, and the army has adopted new precautions, as if they were in momentary danger of a hostile visitation from the Belgians, or were expecting every hour an order to march against Leopold. The Prince of Orange has repaired to head-quarters. It must not be forgotten, that it transpired, some time since, that, despite their public acts and negotiations, the English and French Governments were sincerely desirous to see the Kingdom of the Netherlands re-established according to the scheme laid down by the Congress of Vienna.

IRELAND.

Cholera.—In the early part of last week, Mr. F. O'Connor read in the House of Commons a letter from Skibereen giving an account of the extreme destitution of the poor in this place, whose misery had been increased to an extent perhaps unparalleled by the spread of cholera amongst them.

Mr. Littleton thought it necessary to institute an inquiry upon the subject, and Major Thomas Miller was directed to proceed to Skibereen for that purpose. An investigation was held in open court, when it appeared that the case was much more appalling in every respect than had been represented by Mr. O'Connor!!!

The subjoined heart-rending announcement appears in the *Limerick Star* of Tuesday:—

The village of Patrick's-well has been visited by cholera, to an extent altogether unparalleled in these countries. It began at the cross-roads near the well, and while some of the inhabitants were preparing to fly, and others concerting measures to cut off all communication with the infected part of the street, it suddenly burst out in all quarters, involved the whole neighbourhood in the calamity. At first the cases amounted to twenty or thirty a day; and the disease was of so rapid a type, that the strongest and healthiest were destroyed in a few hours. Many who fled dropped on the road, and were brought back dying. Laborers who went to work in the morning were corpses at noon, and those who interred them at midday were themselves carried to the graveyard at night. Up to Monday there were 70 cases received into the hospital, of whom 35 died; and out of 42 cases in and about the village, who had no medical attendance, 39 died. In all there have been, within the short space of a few days, in a population of four or five hundred persons, 120 cases, and 74 deaths. There were, in fact, many more than this, of whom, in the general panic, no account was made. Instances occurred of children, whose parents had been swept away, lying sick and helpless in their homes, with no one to give them food or drink, and of the dead remaining some days unburied in the deserted houses.

In the *Cork Reporter* of Tuesday we find the following:—In the small town of Dunmanaway there had been, we understand, up to Friday last, over 90 cases, every one of which, with the exception of some 50 or 60 proved fatal! In Bantry the mortality has not been of so afflicting a character, but the malady has been most severe.

ENGLAND.

There have been some rumours of a dissolution of Earl Grey's Ministry, his Lordship disagreeing with a majority of his colleagues as to the extent to which the landlords' monopoly can be sustained. This is said to be the reason that the House Tax Repeal Bill has been laid aside. The cry of "Agricultural Distress" has been raised all over the country; and it is understood that there is a party in the Ministry in favour of a Repeal of the Meat Tax, who insist that the Landed and Commercial Interests have not yet had a fair hearing in Parliament.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday night announces the elevation of Lord Chief Justice Denman to the dignity of the Peerage, by the title of Baron Denman, of Dovedale, in the county of Deven; and the Solicitor-General to the honour of Knighthood.

A Decree of the Queen of Spain, dated the 13th has been published, by which she confiscates a portion of the revenues of all but the working and parish clergy towards payment of the National Debt. This measure is understood to have been adopted, as well with a view of assuring the public credit of the country, as of crippling the intriguing Priests in some those limbs by which they have hitherto as effectually stirred up opposition to the Queen's Government.