

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.  
LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 3.

TRIAL OF DANIEL McNAUGHTEN, FOR THE ASSASSINATION OF MR. DRUMMOND.

Friday having been fixed for the trial of Daniel McNaughten, the assassin of the late lamented Mr. Edward Drummond, the greatest bustle and excitement prevailed in the vicinity of the Old Bailey from an early hour in the morning. At nine o'clock the gates were opened, when a complete rush took place; and it was with the greatest difficulty that the police could preserve order and keep the avenues clear for quiet ingress to the court.

At ten o'clock the judges entered the court, and took their seats on the bench. They were Chief Justice Tindal, Mr. Justice Williams, and Mr. Justice Coleridge. At this time every seat was occupied, and the court presented a most animated appearance.

The prisoner was then brought into the dock, and placed at the bar. He looked still in good health, and his cheeks wore the same florid appearance as before, although he manifested considerable trepidation, and appeared to breathe very rapidly—his lip especially indicating the painfully excited state of his feelings.

Mr. Clarke, the clerk of the arraigns, then proceeded to read over the indictment, which charged the prisoner with the wilful murder of Mr. Edward Drummond, by shooting him with a pistol and ball, by which he did mortally wound and kill the said Mr. Edward Drummond. Having done so, he asked the prisoner whether he pleaded "Guilty," or "Not guilty."

The prisoner, in a tolerably clear and firm tone of voice, replied, "Not guilty."

The jury having been sworn, the Solicitor-General rose, amid profound silence, and addressing the jury, told them that they were this day called upon to discharge a most painful and important duty.

They would have to decide whether the prisoner at the bar was guilty of the awful crime of which he stood charged; and he (the Solicitor-General) felt that he should best discharge his duty to the crown and to the public, on whose behalf he appeared, if he proceeded at once to state to them and to the court, as calmly and dispassionately as was in his power, all the facts and circumstances connected with this most melancholy occurrence. Mr. Drummond, whose death it was their duty to inquire into to-day, was, as they were, doubtless, well aware, the private secretary of the premier; he was on terms of intimacy and friendship with that right hon. gentleman, and by virtue of his office he occupied apartments in the premier's house, in Downing-street, and that he was in the constant habit of passing from those apartments to the private residence of Sir Robert Peel, in Whitehall-gardens; and it would be proved before them in evidence that the prisoner at the bar had, previously to this transaction, been for many days seen loitering about the public offices, and passing by the office in Downing-street; that his conduct had excited the attention of many persons, and among them the attention of several soldiers and policemen, who had spoken to him; but, unfortunately, no steps were taken to remove him away, or prevent his continuing to remain there; and on Friday afternoon, the 20th January, at about three o'clock, Mr. Drummond left his apartments in Downing-street, and proceeded to the Treasury; from the Treasury he proceeded to the Admiralty, in company with Lord Haddington. Lord Haddington he left at the Admiralty, and proceeded alone towards the bank of Messrs. Drummond, which, as they knew, was near Charing-cross; and in returning towards his apartments, when he came near a coffee house, called the Salopian Coffee-house, the prisoner at the bar—for there was no doubt as to his identity—came behind him, and discharged a pistol almost close to him. After he had discharged that, he was seen to thrust his hand into his breast, and pull out another pistol, which he was in the very act of discharging, when a policeman ran across the road, and throwing his arms round his body prevented him from so doing. A violent struggle ensued, during which the second pistol went off without doing any damage. He was then secured, and taken to the police station in Gardiner's lane, where he was searched, and a 5l. bank note, a deposit note upon the Glasgow bank for 700l., ten copper percussion-caps, which fitted his pistols, and other articles, were found upon him. Mr. Drummond, after the pistol was fired, staggered but did not fall, and walked, almost without assistance, back to the bank, where the assistance of a medical gentleman was procured, and he was removed to his own private residence. He was there attended by two surgeons of great eminence—namely, Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Bransby Cooper—and for some time hopes were entertained that the wound was not mortal. Unhappily, however, these hopes were disappointed; he lingered in great pain until Wednesday, the 25th of January, when he died. He was aware, from an application which had been made to this court, that it was intended to rest the defence of the prisoner upon the plea that he was insane at the time of committing the act; and it would be their painful duty, and a most painful one it was, to say whether the prisoner was or was not at the time in such a state of mind as not to be responsible or answerable to the laws of his country. The learned gentleman then referred to several cases in which this plea had been urged, and concluded by saying that, if they thought he was not a responsible agent, they would acquit him; but, if they thought he was responsible, the result would be a different verdict. The learned Solicitor-General then sat down amid a profound sensation.

Several witnesses were then examined, who proved the facts of the case; and others who proved that they knew the prisoner, and did not consider him insane.

This closed the case for the prosecution.—[It was now half-past four o'clock.]

Mr. Cockburn then applied to have the case postponed until next day, on the ground that he (Mr. Cockburn) was suffering from indisposition.

The judges entered into a short consultation, at the end of which they determined to adjourn the trial until nine o'clock next morning.

The judges and all the parties concerned then left the court, and the prisoner was taken back to his cell.

The prisoner appeared to be very faint during the greater part of the day, and was accommodated with a chair in the dock, very shortly after the commencement of the trial.

In the course of the morning H. R. H. Prince Albert entered the court incognito, and took his seat on the bench on the right hand of the judges. He was not recognised by the auditory generally.

SATURDAY.

The trial was resumed this morning. The judges entered the court precisely at nine, when the prisoner was brought in and placed at the bar.

Mr. Cockburn then rose to address the jury, which he said he did under the most painful feelings of anxiety. If the person who had fallen by the hand of his client had been a person in an obscure position in society, he should have no anxiety as to the result of this inquiry. But as it was, unhappy for the ends of justice, the matter had been canvassed and discussed from one end of the country to the other, and there had grown up in the minds of men an insatiable desire for vengeance, and a merciless cry for the death of the culprit. He could not help thinking that this fact might prevent the prisoner from having an impartial hearing. But he would not be borne down by such feelings, for he stood before an impartial jury, and before a British court, where justice sat enthroned. In the name of eternal justice, and in the name of the eternal God, whose principal attribute justice was, he called upon them to enter into this inquiry with minds divested of prejudice. His learned friend the Solicitor-General, in stating the case, had anticipated the defence which would be offered, and it formed no part of his duty to deny the main fact charged; the defence would turn, not on the question of the deed; but on the state of the prisoner's mind when the deed was committed. With regard to insanity, the law of England went no further than the law of any other country, and no further than the laws of God, if it were not presumptuous to say so. The law could not be otherwise than it was when the deprivation of reason left the human being no longer the master of his own acts. The evidence he should lay before him would be of two descriptions; it would be evidence of the naked and

inconclusive character which had been offered by his learned friend, but testimony of a convincing and conclusive character; evidence which he trusted could not leave a doubt upon their minds. It would be the evidence of the authorities of his native place, to whom he had again and again appealed for protection against the fancied plots against him, who would prove the painful delusions under which he had laboured; and he should call before them medical men, who would show by their evidence that the prisoner had been the victim of ungoverned impulses, which had led him on to the commission of the dreadful crime which he had committed. That madness was a disease—a disease of the body acting upon the cerebral organisation and the mind—he believed was no longer questioned, and from the very nature of the disease, separated those who were its victims from the fellowship of the rest of mankind. Thus it was that he (the learned counsel) and they (the Jury) were seldom in the company of persons suffering under such disease. The subject of insanity was a subject altogether of modern investigation. It was but as yesterday that the treatment of past time had been changed for that which was now practised. It was but as yesterday that darkness and solitude, and the iron chain, were the accompaniments of insanity. Thank God, at last science and humanity, hand in hand, penetrated into those abodes of misery. Science in this, too, as in every other respect, was usually in advance of mankind. It was matter of science altogether. Those who had had opportunities of scientific observation would do well to appeal to it instead of to the antiquated maxims of the days of darkness and ignorance. The learned counsel then referred to several authorities on the subject, and concluded by thanking the court and the jury for the attention they had given him.

The speech of the learned counsel lasted four hours, all but ten minutes, and at its termination it was with difficulty that some of the auditory could be prevented from breaking out into an expression of applause.

The first witness called for the defence was Daniel McNaughten, the Prisoner's father. He stated—I am by business a turner, living at Gorbals, near Glasgow; the prisoner at the bar is my natural son; he was apprenticed to me, and after the expiration of his time he served me as a journeyman; he was between twelve and thirteen when apprenticed, and served four years and a half; he was my journeyman two years; at that time he went away, and then came back and served me three years more; he afterwards went into business for himself, and in about twelve months removed to Stockwell-street; he was at that time very industrious, very steady, and generally attentive; he was very obedient to me after he left me; I met him frequently, but was not so much in the habit of being with him; when he began for himself I thought he became more distant; I remember meeting him at several places about two years ago; I understood that he lodged at Mrs. Paterson's, but never saw him there; I heard of his quitting business, and often met him; he did not recognise me, but passed by without speaking; I was not aware of any reason for so doing; I remember his coming to my house fully two years ago; he said he wished to speak to me by myself; he wished me to speak to some of the official gentlemen in the city of Glasgow, to put a stop to the persecution raised against him; he mentioned the name of Sheriff Allison particularly; I asked him who the parties were who were persecuting him; he told me it was some gentlemen connected with the Conservative party, and that Mr. Allison knew all about it; I said I was very sorry to hear such statements—I was sure no such persecution existed in the kingdom; he shook his head, and said there certainly was a system of persecution existing against him; about a week or two after that he called again; he then asked me if I had made any endeavours to stop the persecution against him; I said I certainly thought that in parting with him the last time he had banished that idea from his mind; he said he was followed constantly by spies night and day; I asked him what were these spies—could he point out to me who they were? He said it was useless for him to point them out—every time he turned round he saw them following him; I asked him what they did to him—did they speak to him? he said no, they did not, but frequently laughed and shook their hands in his face when he turned round, and raised their arms and shook their fists; he mentioned one instance of an individual having had a few straws in his hand, and who, whenever he looked round, shook them at him; I asked him if he could point out the spies to me; "Oh, no," said he, "if they see you, they will not follow me at all. It is only when I am alone that they follow me." I asked him if he knew what the man meant by the straws? "Probably," said he, "he meant by these straws that I was to be reduced to a state of beggary." I said, if you really saw a man with straws, probably that man was out of his mind; he concluded that description by insisting on my calling upon Sheriff Bell, as he knew also about the persecution; he asked me if I knew Sheriff Bell? I said I knew him by seeing him, but had never spoken to him; he said, then will you call upon Sheriff Bell, and speak to him and desire him to put a stop to it immediately; I asked him if they wrote any letters to him, or threatened him, or even dared to injure him in the least degree? he said no, they had not; he had never received any letters to that effect; he then asked me if I knew Mr. Salmon, the Procurator Fiscal of Glasgow; I said I did; I saw the gentleman every Saturday; he then said he wished me to apply to him, if I did not think proper to apply to the sheriffs, as he also knew about it; I said if he could find out any one thing of a tangible nature, or point out any individual, I would call upon those gentlemen, or any one of them; he said he could not point out any one; I asked him to look round, and if he saw any spies following him, to describe what dress they had on; I told him if he could point out any one, I would find out means to prevent it; he said he could not; he said he could not rest night or day, in consequence of being followed by these spies; "when I come out in the morning," he said, "they follow me the whole day, and they follow me in the evening." I don't recollect anything more at that time; he spoke to me on other subjects as he had formerly; the fourth time I saw him, we met on the country road; we again had a long conversation; he was still under the same persuasion that spies were following him; he was alone; he was always alone; he said he had used every endeavour in his power to get rid of them, but that it was all in vain—utterly in vain; he had left the city of Glasgow to endeavour to avoid them; he went to England and even to France to escape their persecutions; but he had no sooner landed in France than he saw the spies following him there; and it was perfectly useless to go anywhere, and he had just returned; he had called, he said, on me, to request me to call on the authorities; I reasoned with him on the folly of this, and considered that the impression had been nearly effaced after talking with him on other subjects; I did not know of his leaving for England in September last; and from that time until I heard he was in custody on this melancholy business, I had never seen anything of him; I had not seen Sheriff Bell or the other gentlemen on the subjects of which he had spoken; I did not think it necessary.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—He did not leave any house in consequence of any quarrel with me; we had not any quarrel when he set up for himself; he seemed a little dissatisfied because he did not have a share of my small business; subsequently to that we were not on speaking terms; frequently passed him in the street without speaking to him; I did not see him to speak to him for five or six years, from the time of his leaving my house until the time of his calling on me.

Re-examined by Mr. Clarkson—It was his act to pass me without recognition, and not mine to pass him; it was sore against me that he did so; he was a harmless lad, and never evinced any disposition to violence.

William Gilchrist examined by Mr. Bodkin. He stated—I reside at 22, Centre-street, Tradeston, near Glasgow; I am a printer; I know the prisoner, McNaughten; I first became acquainted with him in 1834, and my knowledge extended up to last year; when I first became acquainted with him I was a fellow-lodger at the house of a Mrs. Dalgleish, in Gorbals; I continued to do that from April, 1835; I recollect that he used to get up frequently during the night, and walk about the room; he uttered unconnected sentences, such as "By Jove!" "My God!" They were not uttered in a very loud voice, but loud enough for me to hear as he was walking about; they were uttered in a grave manner; he

did not dress himself when he walked about; he would then return to bed; these things occurred from time to time during the whole period I was a fellow lodger of his; he appeared to be a kind and mild man, of a sensitive disposition; I was once out with him, and he would not allow a bird's nest to be robbed; he used to carry out crumbs of bread for the purpose of feeding birds; he exhibited a particular fondness for children; I accompanied him once or twice to the Catholic to visit children; it was to see the children play that I accompanied him; he took me there to witness their innocence; I last saw him in July last, on the Bromielaw, on the banks of the Clyde; I noticed, on this occasion, that if he looked up and met my gaze, he dropped his eyes on the ground immediately; I noticed that he was not so connected in his conversation as formerly; on a former occasion he complained of a pain in the breast; I observed he laughed aloud occasionally without any cause; I have known him to cry, but not loud; I have heard him moan, but have not seen him shed tears; he never, to my knowledge, was in the habit of attending political meetings; I have never heard him expressing any extravagant opinion; I recollect having a conversation with him in which the name of Sir Robert Peel was mentioned; it was about a month before I lost sight of him; that was in my own office; he told me he had been to the House of Commons; he said he heard Mr. O'Connell speak, and Sir Robert Peel, and Lord John Russell; he said of Sir Robert Peel that he had arrived at that summit in the state which Byron said he would attain; he said he was a great orator; O'Connell, he said, was a great declaimer, and Lord John Russell he thought inferior to either; he did not say anything in the least degree disrespectful of Sir Robert Peel.

Cross-examined by Mr. Adolphus—When he was talking he must have been awake, because he was walking; when he was laughing, he might have been laughing at some recollection; I had heard him moan; I could not tell whether it was some internal pain or not which made him moan.

Mrs. Jane Drummond Paterson was then called, and examined by Mr. Bodkin—I live in Glasgow; I know the prisoner, Daniel McNaughten; he lodged in my house; he came first about two years ago; I had known him long before that; after he had lodged with me for some time, I noticed something extraordinary about him; I first noticed about eighteen months ago a very strange appearance about his eyes; he looked very wildly with them—differently from what he used to do; he was very "disturbance" in his sleep; I slept in an adjoining room; there was only a thin partition between us; he went away from time to time; some time had elapsed after I observed the change in him which I have mentioned before he left; his eyes then turned better, but got bad again; he got better and worse, with respect to these appearances, before he went away the first time; he used to murmur and groan in his sleep, and speak also; it was in the summer season when he first went away; he stayed away about two months; he said on his return that he had been in London and France; he did not give me any account of where he had been, or why; he looked very poorly; he was thinner than he had been; I observed his eyes were not much better; I noticed the restlessness at night as before; after staying four months he went away a second time; he came back and stayed about three months and a half; he went away a third time, which was the last; on returning a second time he told me he had been in France; he had been twice in France; when he was going, he said he was going to France to buy a commission in the army; he did not tell me anything that happened to him in France; I said he might as well have stayed altogether; he said he could not stop in London or France, as he was hunted by devils; I asked what sort of devils they were? he said they were men from Glasgow; I recollect on one occasion finding some pistols in his room, and saying, "In the name of God, what are you going to do with those?" he said, "going to shoot birds."

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—I observed something about his eyes almost ever since he came into the house; it was about eighteen months since he said he was hunted by devils.

Mr. Alexander Johnson, M. P., examined by Mr. Clarkson—I have seen the prisoner twice before in Glasgow; it was about a year ago that I first saw him; his second interview was about eight days afterwards; he spoke of persecution, and came for advice and assistance as to how he should get quit of the persecution; he said he was persecuted by the emissaries of a political party to whom he had given offence by interfering in politics; he said he was attacked in the newspaper; that he was followed by persons hired; that he had no rest night nor day; that he had no peace of mind, and did not know what to do; I told him that I believed he was mistaken, but that if he was annoyed he ought to complain to the captain of the police, who would protect him; he said he thought nothing would satisfy his persecutors but his life; I requested that he should go to the sheriff; I afterwards came to London, and in a few weeks I received a letter from him, full of the same sort of complaints as he had made to me personally; the letter produced is the answer which I sent him; that letter was the result of my own conviction of what had passed between us and what he had written; I believed that he was labouring under a delusion of mind, and that there was no reason for his entertaining such fears.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—I had no knowledge of this young man until he called on me in Glasgow.

Sir James Campbell examined by Mr. Cockburn—I am the Lord Provost of Glasgow, and was so in last year, 1842; I remember in May last the prisoner's calling on me; it was in the morning before I went out; I was at breakfast, and went out and conversed with him in the lobby; he stated that he wanted my influence to protect him from the persecution of certain persons who dogged and followed him; he said he was that night in the fields, in the suburbs, in consequence of their persecution, and that he was afraid to go home; I told him I thought he was labouring under some hypochondriacal affection, and asked him if he had ever been treated as a person of unsound mind; he replied that he never had; I advised him to consult his friends, and, above all, to see a medical man; I sent for his father, but he did not come.

Evidence to the same effect was given by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Mr. Hugh Wilson and other witnesses.

Mr. Cockburn—Do you think that the prisoner feigned a delusion, or was really insane?

Dr. Munro—I think he is labouring under a delusion; and judging from his history for the last two years, I am distinctly of opinion that he is insane. I consider the act for which he is now on trial was the climax of his delusion, and that he was carrying out, in his belief, the revenge which he must have meditated for the persons who persecuted him. It is recognised by the faculty that a man may be insane upon one point only, and on every other he may be as other men.—When this partial insanity exists, the man may exhibit perfect cleverness on any other point not connected with the delusion. After committing an act similar to the one in question, they often are aware of the consequences of such an act.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—Dr. Sutherland and Mr. Bright, who were present at the examination, did not put any questions to the prisoner; they were there on the part of the crown; I understood they were there for the purpose of watching my party; I think I asked the prisoner who he fired at; he hesitated, and at length said he was not sure whether it was Sir Robert Peel or not; I do not think that the prisoner said that he would not have fired if he had not thought it was Sir Robert Peel; I consider that morbid delusion cannot exist without insanity; a person of unsound mind can carry on business, and perform most of the ordinary duties of life; he may also know the distinctions between crime, but he may imagine that one particular crime, such as murder, may not be murder if committed by him; he may labour under a morbid delusion, and still in some respects know the difference between right and wrong.

Dr. William McClure said—I have been in practice in London for thirty years; I accompanied Drs. Munro and Morrison when they examined McNaughten; I considered that he laboured under a delusion; I have heard the whole history of the case, and I am of opinion that the act committed was the effect of that delusion, and that the prisoner's moral liberty was destroyed.

Cross-Examined—The prisoner said if Sir Robert Peel had come in his way he would have shot him; he did not say he would not have shot him if he had not thought it was Sir Robert Peel.

Dr. William Hutchison, physician to the Royal Lunatic Asylum at Glasgow, examined—I have seen a great deal of cases of insanity; I have visited McNaughten in gaol; I examined him; I found him labouring under morbid delusions; I think that the state of his mind was sufficient to prevent his exercising self-control at the time of his commission of the offence in question; I consider that the act arose entirely out of that delusion.

Cross-examined by the Solicitor-General—I consider that the delusion was so strong that nothing but physical impossibility could have prevented him from committing the act; if I divested my mind of everything but the evidence of the policeman from Glasgow and the Lord Provost I should have no hesitation in certifying that the prisoner was a dangerous lunatic.

Mr. John Crawford was examined, and said—I am lecturer on medical jurisprudence at the Andersonian institution at Glasgow; I accompanied the last witness, and other medical gentlemen, to the prisoner's cell; I have heard Dr. Hutchison's examination, and entirely concur in the opinion he has expressed.

Mr. M'Murdo, surgeon to the gaol, said—I have not been examined at all concerning this case; I have regularly visited McNaughten ever since he entered the gaol, and have taken pains to ascertain the state of his mind; I believe him to be of unsound mind with regard to the charge on which he is arraigned.

Mr. Aston Key said—I have never seen the prisoner, except in the dock; I have been in court during the whole trial, and from the facts of the case I am of opinion that he is in a state of delusion as to the offence in question, and that the offence was committed under the influence of an irresistible impulse, over which he had no control.

Cross-examined—I have not been much called upon to decide in cases of lunacy. Some parties labouring under morbid delusion are able to distinguish in a manner between right and wrong.

The Chief Justice here interfered, and addressing the Solicitor-General, said that he and his learned brethren were of opinion that the evidence for the defence was so strong, that unless he could call witnesses to rebut it, it would be useless to prolong the case.

After a few words more from the Solicitor-General, who bowed to the intimation of the Court, the Jury returned a verdict of "Not Guilty, on the ground of insanity."

Mr. Clarke informed the prisoner that he would be detained in strict custody, until her Majesty's pleasure should be known.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar, not appearing in the least affected by the result of the trial.

NOTICE.—The London "ALLIANCE LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY" still continue to issue Policies upon Life and against Fire, at extremely moderate rates of premium. Persons assuring at this office for five years in succession, participate in the profits of the Company. In case of loss, the Subscriber is empowered to settle and pay the same, without reference to the Board of Directors in London, unless under very special circumstances. This being the most dangerous season of the year, and one in which Fires are most likely to occur, the Subscriber would call upon all those who have property at stake, and who have not already availed themselves of the advantages conferred by insuring in the Alliance Company, to seize upon the opportunity thus afforded them, to obtain policies from this Office, and thus seek Protection, not only from careless domestics, but also from improvident neighbours. If a man were only aware of the serenity of mind that ensued, upon his premises being insured against Fire, he would not be long ere he fully enjoyed it.

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CHARLES YOUNG, Agent.

Charlotte-town, Nov. 29, 1842.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE.

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PRODUCE will be received from the tenants on Lots 63, 64, half of Lots 27, 14, 43, and 49, in payment of their Rent, at the following rates:

OATS, 1s. 6d. WHEAT, 5s. 6d. BARLEY, 3s.

Provided the same be delivered to Mr. John Davis, jun., in Charlotte-town, on or before the 15th day of April next.

PORK will also be received by Mr. Davis, in payment, from those who have given Bonds for Back Rent, at 4d per pound.

JAMES H. PETERS, Agent for the Proprietors.

March 2d, 1843.

To the TENANTRY of DAVID STEWART, Esq.

WHEAT, BARLEY, OATS, SALTED BEEF, PORK, and BUTTER will be received by the Subscribers, from the Tenantry on the several Estates of David Stewart, Esq., in this Island, up to the 10th May next, in payment of arrears of Rent—and for which the highest market prices will be allowed.

To accommodate those residing at a distance from Charlotte-town, the following arrangements have been made, viz:—

James Yeo, Esq., Port Hill, will receive the above articles from the Tenants on Lots 7, 10 and 12; and Messrs. Macgowan, Souris, will receive WHEAT, BARLEY and OATS from the Tenants on Lot 47—whose Receipts for the same will be binding on the Proprietor.

H. D. MORPETH, P. EMERY.

March 7th, 1843.

THE Subscribers having been duly appointed the sole Agents of DAVID STEWART, Esquire, for his Estates on Lots or Townships Nos. 7, 10, 12, 27, 30, 46, 47, and Lennox Island; beg to intimate, that they are prepared to lease lands, with a liberty of purchasing, and to sell on the most liberal terms; and that all persons indebted to that gentleman, for rent or otherwise, are hereby required to make immediate payment of the same.

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H. D. MORPETH, PETER EMERY.

December 10th, 1840.

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Keston, 20th April, 1843.

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