

FRANCE

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

M. de Falloux, who followed, said that he had been deeply struck with a few words written by Louis XIV. The Monarch said that 'nothing should be left to chance that could be achieved with deliberation and reflection; that the anxiety to win often made a player lose.' For his part, no personal sentiment induced him to ascend that dreaded tribune. No hope incited him to accept this meeting of parties, which had been assigned by the Constitution to him and which he would not have refused to him or his friends. The representative of the people who on this occasion was not actuated by disinterestedness and patriotism was not an honest man. The right of revision was contested by none. Nevertheless some demanded that the electoral law be first repealed. He thought its repeal should come afterwards. Universal suffrage was daily attacked by its most strenuous advocates. It was attacked on 19th May. Now it was attacked on the 13th of June. It was that it was immoderately attacked. M. Girardin lost his election at Paris because he refused to place the Republic above universal suffrage. General Cavaignac, he regretted to say, was of that opinion. M. de Falloux contended that the Assembly had a right to revise the Constitution. A partial revision was a mere illusion. To gain time should be no consideration. What they should look to was the foundation of a durable and solid thing. To found the Republic Republic was a serious thing. To found the Republic on the Right, M. Burghart on the Left, What do you mean by 'Very well'—(Laughter). To revise partially would be doing nothing—less than nothing. His adversaries expected that a total revision would lead to M.archy, for which the country was not ripe. This objection was the stranger, as two years ago, before the country was the most competent Republic, France knew what was not yet ripe for the Republic, France knew what was, and would act as she should. He would not be the first to yield, a word under the protection of a guardian, and he would thought so addressed to her an insult against which he protested. Political men rather were not ripe for concord. The real spectre, in the meantime, was pressing in spite of the state of sieve and the sieve and energy of the Administration. Its growth was rapid. It was the spectre on that side of the Assembly, pointing to the Right. The Republic, as a great statesman, is the form that divine Providence has chosen for the future of France. M. de Falloux thought that it was the form that Providence had chosen for the future of France. The country had enjoyed that form for the last three centuries. (Laughter.) In his opinion it was that

which cannot deny itself, cannot abrogate itself. If you say that national sovereignty is only an accident, and indeed the Republic is but a form; but the moment you admit that sovereignty to be a principle, you admit the Republic to be a right. I proposed now to examine the question of revision. To me, a repudiating revision which would annul the Constitution, I say that we have never asserted that the Constitution was perfect, but if it is to be revised, it should be done impartially, and in a spirit of compromise. The question now is, how do you daily tell us the contrary, to justify your retrogressive laws. Is public opinion calm? An examination of the public journals which would present the revision upon us, would show the present epoch to be a period of excitement, and of agitation. Is the law is this assembly calm? No; for we have not narrowly considered its own power, and has not held it as an argument for revision, that the law which it would maintain may be overturned in spite of the law. We have not, therefore, been able to base our case upon experience, for we say that the constitution has never been fairly tried. The arguments against the constitution are those, and no others, which were brought forward in 1848. When we say that the constitution is not good, we say that you may justly feel alarmed, when you say that you would do with one of your own making. Has the constitution hindered you from passing laws against the right of public meetings? against the right of association? against the right of free press? against revision cannot be necessary. Surely in these respects revision cannot be necessary. The first chamber has been asked for, and we are told that there is a natural aristocracy, an aristocracy of genius, an aristocracy of services rendered, of experience acquired. We sought our fathers' and ancestors' constitution, and we found it a constitution of promised poverty and prepared the way for universal ruin. Before we consent to have two chambers we must get rid of all royal and imperial pretenders; we must be assured that another aristocracy, which would desire not to have themselves themselves abolished, will be the success which we should provide for ourselves. We must have a natural aristocracy. Till then we will confide the preservation of the Republic to the concentrated energy of a single Chamber. Against Art. 45, the example of the United States and Washington is cited. France has not the same example, and we are told that we keep our Art. 45. It is our palladium. The prolongation of the term of the President's power is demanded in the name of stability. Does that mean the stability of government, or of those who exercise the power? We have seen how the Republic has destroyed all the governments of France for the last sixty years. I am far from intending any personal violence, to the President of the Republic, but I am far from prolonging it the first and last natural step to the ruin of the Republic.

A concordat concluded between Rome and Tuscany, and which does away with many guarantees secured in the last century against the authority of the church by the Grand Duke Peter Leopold, has just been published. The leading points are:—Article I declares, that the ecclesiastical authorities are perfectly free in the exercise of their sacred office, and that the lay authorities are to aid them in the protection of morality and religion, and in the maintenance of the episcopal authority. By Art. 2 bishops are perfectly free to publish whatever documents relate to their functions. Art. 3 provides that the bishops alone shall have the right of censorship over works treating ex-professo of religion, and they shall moreover possess the power of warning the clergy from reading and reciting they may consider contrary to religion and morality. By Art. 4, bishops shall appoint those they may think proper to preach within their dioceses. By Art. 5, all communications of the bishops and the faithful with Italy S^c shall be free. Art. 6 admits the right of civil tribunals to take cognisance of civil cases relating to the persons and property of the church. By Art. 7, all cases relating to the faith, the sacraments, and other matters belonging to the spiritual jurisdiction by the sacred canons, shall be referred to the ecclesiastical authorities. Nevertheless (Art. 8), civil tribunals may take cognisance of matters concerning lay benefices. By Art. 9, the ecclesiastical tribunals shall take cognisance of matrimonial cases so far as the validity of the bond is concerned: civil tribunals may, however, judge the civil consequences connected with such cases. By Art. 10 the Holy See consents that no legislation be introduced by civil tribunals in criminal cases.

To trace the causes of these sudden events, it is only necessary to refer to the electoral decree. It was too liberal in the consideration of the party of intrigue; that party caused dissatisfaction by their representation that it had its origin in the Separatists' ascendancy, or generals commanding divisions in command of regiments, and government contractors would not have been declared ineligible; this brought upon Saldanha nearly the whole of the influential commanders and the monied interest, who could see no hing but a constant move towards sentiments of a democratic nature, while he was taxed with his (violated) promise to support the Carlista influence; this powerful army would not be witissdand, and consequently it may now be considered that Portugal stands in the position of 1845, with only this difference, that the events which followed that period are matters of history, while now each one looks round and asks what will be done? To this, of course, no positive reply can be given, but the majority think that the electoral law will be revised, and the grand march will follow the high road of Carlism; sufficient and sagging road of Cabralism. The following accounts state that the ministry is composed: Saldanha, War and President; Rodrigo da Fonseca, Interior; Francisco remains with Finance; not Jervis d'Atouguia, Foreign Affairs; Fontes Pereira de Aldeia, Marine; Bishop of Algarve, nominated to Justice and Ecclesiastical Affairs, not, being here, the portfolio is reserved for him.

SPAIN.

On the 24th inst. extraordinary measures of protection

SINGAPORE.

A letter from Naples, of the 3rd in the *Corriere* of Florence, states that forty-six persons have now been arrested on account of the part they took in the affair of the 15th of May, 1848.

The death of the celebrated discoverer of the daguerreotype took place suddenly at Brie, a village near Paris. He distinguished himself early as a scene painter by the happiness of his effects of light and shade. The Chapel of Glenthorn, at the Ambigu, the Rising of Je Sun in Les Mexicains were saluted by the audience with enthusiastic applause. His inventive genius then erected the Diorama. Every one remembers the series of enormous pictures of c theatricals, of Alpine scenery producing almost the effect of illusion upon the spectator, and diversified by magical changes of light, which M. Daguerre exhibited in the Regence. His name has succeeded in immortalising his pictures by fixing the images of the camera obscura and realising in an instant effects which leave at an immeasurable distance the most elaborately finished engraving.

Cardinal Wiseman, with his grand vicar, Mr. Seatz, visited the principal churches and buildings of Caen on Saturday last. At the library, he wrote in the book of autographs, " In remembrance of my first visit to the cradle of English civilisation and to the earliest types of her religious architecture."

A letter from Naples, of the 3rd of the *Corriere Ufficiale* of Florence states that forty-six persons have now been arrested on account of the part they took in the affair of the 12th of May, 1849.

lar stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and conscientiously to undertake the removal of every symptom (not accepting the most inveterate or long-standing) in as short a time as is consistent with safety or return of money.

For patients wishing to place themselves under treatment in a few minutes in the face of their cases, and to prevent trouble, the fee will be repaid unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-Office Order, payable at the Hlooburn Office, for which the necessary advice and medicines will be sent.

Patient, in the country corresponded with till cured.

Address for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 6, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, previous arrangement.

Office, WATERLOO ROAD, N.B., 55, City-place, Hlooburn, London, Hours, 10 till 1, and 4 till 6, ~~previous~~ arrangement.

the staple food of the inhabitants, who would thus be enabled to combine agriculture with manufactures in such a manner as to render them, to a considerable extent, independent of the fluctuations of the mere commercial market.

Such we gather from the speeches of Mr. HENRIETTA NEELE, the Founder and Trustee, and M. LECHVALIER, the General Manager of the Central Co-operative Agency, are some of the leading objects contemplated by the Society. The whole of the profits of the Estab-

(the grave charge of having, under exceedingly gross circumstances, alienated the free estate of Horfield from the Church, and clutched for the benefit of himself and his family. Taking his own explanation it will be found that it amounts substantially to the same statement as that of Mr. HORSMAN, which Dr. MONK impudently styles 'a fiction.' The variations in the two statements are merely verbal. The leading facts remain unaltered. Bishop GRAY allowed two lives of the lease to drop, with the intention

Amendment and extension of the laws of the

Commissioners. His successor, Dr. ALLEN, acted upon the same principle, and forbore from filling up the lease, as he was desirous of the expiration of the remaining life of the lease, at the disposal of the Commissioners, for general purposes. Dr. Allen, when he was appointed to the see, was fully cognizant of these facts; and when the suspicion was mentioned that he intended to divert the estate from these 'general purposes,' for his own benefit, wrote back an indignant letter, at the very idea that he should be suspected of doing anything either wrong in itself or disparaging to the character of a Bishop. Yet after this flourish of virtuous indignation, according to his own statement he has devised the estate to himself, under a nominal lease to his Secretary, and filled it up with the names of three of his children! Now it is clear, that if either Dr. GRAY or Dr. ALLEN had exercised their right, he would have had no opportunity of perpetrating such a job, and that doing so he has alienated the estate from the purposes to which his two predecessors destined it. What think you is the excuse for this wholesale appropriation of valuable property? Good intentions! He is going to improve it, and make it much more valuable. He is going to promote agricultural science, and the erection of villas, at a great outlay of money. Well, and what then? Why, perhaps the Church will reap the benefit of the improved rental after the death of the last of the three young MONKS, whose names are in the lease. Until then the bishop's family will live in clover, out of the revenues of the Hereford Estate. Now, considering the outcry for more bishops and more clericalism, we really think Bishop MONK might have left agricultural improvement, and the erection of urban villas, to people whose profession it is to attend specially to those secular matters. Why should so holy a man as Dr. MONK trouble himself, at his time of life, with matters which can only distract his attention from his spiritual duties? The Ecclesiastical Commission would, no doubt, have paid due attention to any suggestions from him on these points, when he handed over the estate to them, as he ought to have done, and he would have saved all further trouble. But no; the Right Rev. Father in God could not resist the tempting bait, and has, under the flimsiest pretences, robbed the Church for three generations of a finely situated property, which must every year increase in value from its proximity to Bristol.

The correspondence with the commission shows all the prelatical greediness of filthy rags. They remind one of the text—"The horse-leech hath three daughters, and their cry is still give, give." The whole of the twenty-six bishops join in the chorus, 'give, give.' The Bishop of LONDON, according to his own showing, pockets at least from £11,000 to £12,000 over the ten thousand pounds he considers sufficient for the metropolitan overseer. The Bishop of WINCHESTER in like manner receives several thousands more than he ought to do; while Bishop MALBY, of Durham, who ought to receive, according to the bargain he made £8,000 a year, by skilful management contrives to sack annually about four times that amount!

Now, the country has lately been convulsed by a movement in opposition to so-called Papal Aggression—the principal ingredient in which, undoubtedly, was the fact of an episcopacy being established and recognised by law. It was an insult to them much more than to the QUEEN, to be flouted with rival titles; and have their heels trodden upon by the titular dignitaries of an opposition church. How far the country would gain by the substitution of the one set of 'black slugs' for the other, our readers may judge for themselves on comparing the following list of Church dignitaries and their salaries, agreed to by the last concordat between Rome and Spain:

The salary of the most Rev. the Archbishop of Toledo will be 100,000 reals (£1,000) a year.
The salaries of the Archbishops of Seville and Valencia will be 100,000 reals (£1,000) a year.
That of the Archbishops of Granada and Santiago, 100,000 reals (£1,000) a year.
And those of the Archbishops of Burgos, Tarragona, Valladolid, and Saragossa, 100,000 reals (£1,000) a year.
The salary of the Rev. the Bishops of Barcelona and Madrid will be 10,000 reals (£1,000) a year.
That of the Bishops of Cadiz, Carthagena, Cordova, and Malaga, 10,000 reals (£1,000) a year.
That of the Bishops of Alcala, Avila, Badajoz, the Canaries, Cuenca, Gerona, Huesca, Jaen, Leon, Llerida, Logrono, Majorca, Orense, Oviedo, Palencia, Pamplona, Salamanca, Santander, Segovia, Teruel, and Zamora, 9,000 reals (£900) a year.
That of the Bishops of Astorga, Calahorra, Ciudad-Real, Cordoba, Guadix, Jaen, Malaga, Mondoñedo, Orense, Orense, Plasencia, Segovia, Sigüenza, Tarazona, Tortosa, Tuy, Urgel, Vich, and Vittoria, 8,000 reals (£800) a year.
The salary of the Patriarch of the Indies, not being himself an Archbishop or a Bishop, will be 150,000 reals (£1,500) a year, from which sum any pension or allowance for which he might receive from the state will be deducted.
The Prelates who are Cardinals will have an extra allowance of 50,000 reals (£500) a year.
The Prelates who are Bishops will have 25,000 reals (£250) a year, and the Prelates who are Priors of the Orders will have a salary of 50,000 reals (£500) a year.

Here we have nine archbishops, and fifty bishops, provided for with £56,000 per annum, or about one-fourth of the amount we pay for two archbishops and twenty-four bishops. Why, the Bishop of LONDON and the Bishop of DURHAM annually share between them nearly as much as would pay the whole fifty-nine, the 'Patriarch of the Indies' included. From this it may be seen what an expensive article an English Bishop is—whether he is useful in proportion, we leave to the judgment of our readers. One thing is certain, that such monstrous incomes, conjoined with such extravagant pretensions as those of the English Episcopacy must, in the end, disgust the people of this country. The property left to the Church by pious and benevolent men, in former times, was intended by them to minister to the spiritual and educational well-being of the people, not to be swallowed up and absorbed by a host of overpaid pluralists and bloated prelates, whose only object in life is to found great families, and to outshine the hereditary aristocracy of the country in the magnificence and luxury of their palaces and the extent of their possessions. All beyond a respectable and comfortable livelihood, while engaged in the performance of their duties, is a dead robbery of the public, to whom the fee simple of the church property rightly belongs, and we cannot but hope that the time is coming when the splendid endowments and magnificent revenues arising from that property will be devoted to promote the intellectual improvement and moral elevation of the whole people, instead of being jobbed, plundered, and misapplied for selfish purposes as it now is.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The Lords won't have Jew Members of Parliament at any price. Notwithstanding the large majorities by which the Commons have repeatedly declared their willingness to let the descendants of ABRAHAM sit on the same benches with them, the Peers can't overcome their Christian disgust and repugnance. It takes away one of the bulwarks of our 'Constitution,' and there is no knowing what may lead to—perhaps, even to the Republic! Therefore the Lords are wise in time, and will have no tampering with the sacred office. What will London and Greenwich say to their decision? If Lord Joux had been in earnest, we believe the Upper House would not have dared thus repeatedly to interfere in a matter which, after all, does not concern them. But they know that he is lukewarm in the cause, as well as ministerially weak, and therefore, they may venture to oppose him with impunity. Alderman SALOMONSON will be obliged to make a name in the Commons after all—that is, if he means to redeem his pledges on the hustings; and perhaps we shall see him committed

for breach of privilege to the old cellar so long tenanted by SMITH O'BRIEN. Ministers narrowly escaped defeat on their Colonial policy in the Peers on Tuesday night. They would have been beaten outright had not the Earl of DERRY did not show his characteristic impetuosity and gallantry. His speech was one of fencing, evasion, and elaborate trimming. He was more anxious to protect himself against reply, and save loopholes for future conservative tyranny in the colonies than to advocate the cause of representative government, which was the professed object of his motion. Earl GREY, on the other hand, turned the whole affair into a personal quarrel, and, under shelter of his position as a peer, attacked the able and intrepid representatives of the Cape Colonists in this country in a place where they had no chance of replying to him. The Law Lords squabbled about the legal position of Crown colonies, and the extent of the Royal Supremacy over them, and Lord TRURO signified himself by the enunciation of a doctrine which even in the palmy days of Toryism—or, to go further back, the time in which base and servile judges justified the tyranny of CHARLES and JAMES STUART—would have been considered too slavish and degrading. If the new Whig Lord CHANCELLOR does not distinguish himself as an Equity Judge, he is certain to be remembered for his reactionary and despotic tendencies.

In the Commons, the week has, as usual at this time of the year, been a busy one, though not much business has been done. There is so much to talk about! The barristers, on Tuesday, made a vigorous attempt to get into the County Courts, from which they were at first excluded. It seems that these cheap and speedy courts are superseding the old, lumbering, and expensive processes, invented specially to enable lawyers to devour estates according to law. Westminster is deserted, and briefs grow few and far between. The further extension of the jurisdiction of the County Courts threatens still more to diminish the business in the Upper Courts, and the gentlemen of the long robe, who at first turned up their noses at the 'cheap and nasty Courts,' are now glad to be permitted to practice in them. They succeeded partially. The real object was to have exclusive pre-eminence as in the Upper Courts, with, of course, briefs, fees, retainers, and all the usual expensive appurtenances; but they were defeated, and obliged to put up with such a share of County Court business as suitors may please to give them. Their employment is not obligatory. We have referred, in a previous article, to the Hereford case which constituted the topic of Thursday night's debate. The friends of Bishop MONK rely entirely upon his personal character, and his good intentions, and they deprecate censure or denunciation until he actually fails to fulfil these good intentions. That will be shutting the stable door when the steed is stolen. The course the Bishop has taken in alienating the estate, under the very peculiar circumstances in which he was placed, is proof sufficient as to his real intentions; and, if he does not carry them out, it will be simply because Mr. HORSMAN, by his bold and fearless denunciation, has scared him from his prey.

The remaining portion of the Session will be mainly occupied with voting the supplies for the year. Already a large proportion of the members have left town. The others will soon follow, and St. Stephen's will be as empty as the Session itself.

MONIES RECEIVED

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 17TH, 1851.

WINDING-UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.
RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

T. Crossley, Huddersfield Branch .. £ s. d.
J. Sheppard, Bradford Branch 0 1 6
..... £0 2 0

THE HONESTY FUND.
RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

Dorking, per W. R. £ s. d.
..... 0 7 0

FOR MR. E. JONES.
RECEIVED BY W. RIDER, J. Morgan, Merthyr Ty.

The Monies received for the National Charter Fund will be acknowledged next week.

REPORT ON THE CAB-RANK.—A correspondent says, that within the last few days the Metropolitan Commissioners of Police have suspended the licences of 800 cab-drivers. The Commissioners having ascertained that numbers of the licensed drivers were brother keepers and otherwise improper persons to be entrusted with the public conveyance, and that the annual licensing day in 1850 gave individual notice that strict inquiries would be made on the next occasion, and all who were found as above-mentioned or notorious drunkards would be deemed unfit persons and their licences refused. The result has been the suspension of upwards of 800. These vigorous measures of the Commissioners have astonished the cab fraternity, and several protestings have been held to consider the position of the body.

NATIONAL REFORM LEAGUE.—We are pleased to see that the calamitous state of Ireland, and the deplorable and almost incredible destruction of life, as disclosed by the recent census, is attracting a great amount of public attention, and also that a public meeting will be held on Monday evening, at the Bazaar, 13, St. Dunstons-street, Soho, under the auspices of the Council, to deliberate upon the present state of Ireland, and the measures to be adopted. We are informed that several talented advocates and members of parliament are invited to attend.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday morning as James Parry, one of the clerks in the post-office department of the Great Western Railway Company at Paddington, was passing along the platform, in his ordinary duty, when a small cask suddenly exploded, the head of which came in contact with the poor fellow's chin, and tossed him some eight or ten feet into the air, when he fell upon the ground about three feet lower than the platform. The cask contained a quantity of gunpowder, which was sent up the line. The motion of the train probably brought it to so high a state of fermentation as to cause the explosion. The poor fellow died in about a quarter of an hour.

THEATRES.—A REACTION.—We are happy to find that the last week or two has produced a most gratifying reaction in the state of the metropolitan theatres, and that they have for the most part been fully attended every evening. On some nights, indeed, money has been turned away from the west-end houses, and everywhere the business has improved to a degree that we could hardly have anticipated a few weeks since. At the Haymarket the performances have been most successful; the Princesses have been crowded to the ceiling every evening; the reports from the Lyceum and the Adelphi have been equally satisfactory, and we are pleased to find the Olympic and the Strand on this side of the water, and Astley's on the further side, are sharing largely in the general theatrical prosperity.

CARDINAL WISEMAN attended at the Mornington Committee of the House of Commons on Thursday. He was attended by a number of clerical men, mostly converts. The examination began forthwith without the slightest ceremony.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE LIVERPOOL RIGGERS.—An Irishman named Mellicie, died on Wednesday evening from the effects of a gunshot wound received in the late disturbances arising out of the attack made upon the Orange procession.

On the 6th inst., the Bishop of Southwark, was consecrated in the church of the English College at Rome by Cardinal Franzoni, assisted by Monsignor Brignati Colonna, Archbishop of Loretto and Recanati, and Monsignor Salvo, Bishop of Portici, in Australia. A great number of distinguished personages, both Italian and foreign, assisted at the ceremony.

Assize Intelligence.

AYLESBURY

The commission for the county of Bucks was opened by Mr. Justice Cresswell on Saturday last. The prisoners were James Rodwell, aged 44, was charged with burglary, with intent to steal. The prosecutor is a butcher, and proved that on his going to bed at three o'clock on the night of the 28th March last, he left his shop all safe, and his daughter got up in order to watch the premises, which she had good reasons for doing. About half-past four o'clock a noise was heard of a breaking into the shop window, and the girl, lighting the lantern, threw her shawl over the light, and unconsciously entered the shop. When she got in she pulled aside the shawl, and discovered the prisoner groping about the shop. As soon as he saw her, he exclaimed "ah!" and, going up to her, seized the shawl, which he threw over his head, and then bolted out of the shop into the street. The girl shrieked out, and pulled the shawl away from the intruder, when he faced her with a dagger in his right hand, and attempted to stab her. When called on for his defence, the prisoner said that his daughter having been suddenly taken ill he went to the butcher's to get some beef, and finding the door open entered. The jury, however, discredited this explanation of his conduct, and the prisoner having been found guilty, was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment.

As Isaac James, a targeter was indicted for wilfully firing a haystack on the 12th June last. Mr. Power conducted the case for the prosecution, and proved that during the day on which the fire occurred, the prisoner, who appeared to be a tramp, was seen idling about the stack in question till half-past six, when the flames burst out immediately after which he was observed by a gentleman passing by to be running under a hedge away from the stack. On being stopped and charged with arson, the prisoner said he was very sorry, but that the stack was fired by a spark from his pipe, which in his fright he had hung into the hedge. No trace, however, of any pipe could be found, though in his night dress he was observed to be smoking. A verdict of guilty, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' transportation.

STEARNS FOWLS.—Edward Hunt, aged 27, was charged with receiving fifteen fowls, which had been previously stolen from John Laxton, on the 24th of June last. Mr. Latham Brown proved the loss of the property and its speedy discovery, and the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment.

YORK.

SEDUCTION.—MALEY V. RATCLIFFE.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff for the seduction of his daughter by the defendant. It appeared from the opening of the learned counsel for the plaintiff, and the defence, that the defendant, who is a tradesman, had been seducing the plaintiff's daughter, who is a young girl, in a humble station of life, the plaintiff being a blacksmith at Northallerton, and the defendant a cattle-jobber in the same town. The plaintiff had six children—three sons and three daughters—his second daughter, Mary Ann, a good-looking country girl, forming the subject of the present complaint. In 1847 the defendant began to seduce the plaintiff's daughter, and she, at first, resisted, but afterwards, until 1850, visited her as her accepted suitor, and in the course of his addresses he informed her that he was worth £500. At that time it became known that the defendant was playing the part of a goatherd, and that another young woman, named Mary Ann, was seduced by him, and was pregnant by him. The present action was, therefore, brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the loss of his daughter's services during her pregnancy and accouchement. Witnesses were called for the defence, and it was endeavoured to be proved that the testimony of the plaintiff's daughter was untrue, and that she had been carrying on a criminal intercourse with the defendant as early as June, 1849, and also with another man. The learned counsel for the plaintiff having replied, his Lordship summed up, and the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, £25.

ROBBERY.—George Staley was indicted for a highway robbery at Sheffield, on the 27th of April, and stealing a half sovereign and three half-crowns from John Speed. It appeared that the prosecutor, who is a sawyer at Sheffield, on Sunday night, the 27th of April last, went into a public-house, and there drank a pint of beer, pulling £5 in gold and silver pocket. He was followed by the defendant, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half way down when he was knocked down by a blow on the side of his head, and he fell on his back. The defendant then took his hands in his trousers pockets at the time, and felt his money. He then saw the prisoner pull his hands out of his pockets, and felt a hand put into them. On recovering he cried out for assistance. His pockets were turned inside out, and his money gone. A policeman, named Jagger, stated that he saw the prisoner, who was a sawyer, and he was followed, turned down Holly-street, and had proceeded more than half

fell upon them. O.

LARCENY.—Ann Ascor, a dissipated looking woman, who was convicted of larceny at the last session, was brought up for judgment.—The prosecutor was a person named Spicer, who lived at 9, Evans'-buildings, Lower George-street, Clive-road, and told the jury that she had been his nurse until they got better. She availed herself of the opportunities afforded her whilst she was in the house in that capacity to steal a variety of articles which she pawned in order, as he said at the trial, to procure food, but in reality to procure drink. One of the prison officers having communicated some of the proceeds privately to the bench when the prisoner was placed at the bar, the learned judge said that a communication certainly ought to be made upon such as it disclosed a piece of great misconduct on the part of the relieving officer of St. Luke's, Chelsea, who appeared to have sent the prisoner, whom he knew to be a dissipated drunken woman, to nurse two poor persons who were ill with a severe fever. She had succeeded in so doing, her husband, he said, must have been known, and she would seem to have done it because she was to receive but six shillings a week if it had been known that the prisoner would pilfer whatever she could to procure drink, it was a most improper thing to send her, and the relieving officer ought to be sent to prison as well as she. He issued some of the parish authorities were present, and the jury returned a verdict against her, and he published it, it could no doubt cause their knowledge.—The prisoner was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

PICK-POCKETING.—Christopher Keen, 21, was indicted for attempting to pick pockets at the Britannia Saloon. Three several attempts were made against him, and he was found guilty. The court sentenced him to four months' hard labour.

COMMITTAL OF WITNESSES.—At the rising of the court two persons who had been committed to custody one on Tuesday, and one on Wednesday, were brought up. The former had given a prisoner named Jones, known to the court, the time that he had been three times in prison, and it was ordered that he himself was known at the House of Correction. The other deposed to facts, and the learned judge believing he had perjured himself, committed him. They were discharged after a severe admonition.

Central Criminal Court.

ARSON.—Emma Pennington, 39, was indicted feloniously and wilfully setting fire to the dwelling house of Charles Wood, with intent to injure him. She was charged with being resident in Pentonville, and it appeared that the prisoner had been in his service for six weeks at the time, the offence happened, which was on the 29th of June. On the evening of that day the house was left in the sole charge of the prisoner, and very soon afterwards smoke was observed to issue from the upper part of the premises; and a young gentleman named Lloyd, who was sitting in the room, saw the great deal of judgement and presence of mind on the occasion, knocked at the door, and receiving no answer, he made his way into the house by the window, and succeeded in putting out the fire, but not before property to the value of about £80 had been destroyed. The evidence against the prisoner was entirely corroborated, and the main points being clear in the first place, the fire was evidently set off on purpose, and that there was no one else in the house but the prisoner who could have occasioned it, and the other suspicious circumstances were, that she did not open the door when Mr. Lloyd knocked at it, and that she refused to render any assistance to extinguish the fire; and what the policeman put forward in the second place, she told him that she understood that her master was insured for the lower part of the house, but not for the upper; and it was suggested that she had committed the act from a feeling of revenge against her master in consequence of his having rebuked her a short time before for allowing her brother to visit her during the absence of the family. The jury, without hesitation, returned a verdict against her, and she was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

FORGERY.—Herman Law, 34, merchant, who had pleaded guilty to forging an acceptance to a bill for £1,250, with intent to defraud Conrad J. Thurman, was brought up for judgment.—Mr. Gurney, passing sentence, said the prisoner had tried to get away with the money, but he thought he was satisfied him that this was not a single instance of his part of a system, and he should therefore order the prisoner to be transported for ten years.

THREATENING LETTERS.—William Leacy, 32, was indicted for feloniously sending a letter to Thomas Bate, threatening to murder him. The prisoner was employed at the new works at Billingsgate, and he had written a letter to Bate, threatening to murder him, and he had disclaimed him for some misdeeds. This excited the anger of the prisoner, who wrote a letter to him, in which he threatened "that he would stick a knife into him the first opportunity he had, and be hanged for him." The prisoner, appearing, was not taken into custody for nearly a month, and the jury found him guilty. The Recorder ordered him to be kept to hard labour for one year, and at the expiration of that period to enter into his own recognisance in £100 to keep the peace for twelve months.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK ROBBERY.—William Henry Westmoreland, alias Paddy, was charged with a charge of stealing cash-boxes from the Westminster Bank, were brought up before Mr. Justice Wightman to receive sentence.—His Lordship said it was perfectly clear from the manner in which this robbery was committed, that the prisoners were most expert, daring thieves, and therefore felt it his duty to sentence them to transportation. Any sentence of that description to the prisoners, at the present time, would do more harm than good. It was his duty to do justice, and he was bound to transport them. The Court had no alternative, having regard to its duty to the public, but to pass such a sentence. He then ordered the prisoners to be transported for ten years.—The prisoner Curry, before he left the bar, begged to be allowed to state that he had the right to say publicly that none of the young men accompanying him were in any way concerned in playing the robbery.

BIGAMY.—William Gordon, who had been found guilty of bigamy, was brought up for sentence. The Recorder, before whom he had been tried, said the case was a very aggravated one. The prisoner had, ten years ago, down in Devonshire, married a woman, by whom he had two children, and was deemed by everyone to be an irreproachable character, and a respectable man, supporting his wife and children. He had deserted her, however, and gone abroad for some years, and upon his return became a theological student at the King's College, where he became acquainted with the daughter of a stationer, whom he had persuaded into a clandestine marriage, and was unfortunately pregnant. His following a religious profession was an aggravation of his crime, and that he was a hypocrite, and could have no true religion in his heart. Transportation was the highest penalty for the class of cases, and there were more atrocious crimes than his, and he should not go to the full extent, but order him to be imprisoned for eighteen months.

FORGERY.—Mary Elizabeth Johnson, 28, spinster, was indicted for uttering to Frank Senior forged promissory notes, for the sums of £26, £4, and £40, with intent to cheat and defraud him. The prisoner, a life-long friend of the deceased woman, seemed quite conscious of the nature of the proceedings that were going on, and remained seated the whole time the trial was proceeding. Mr. Parry said that the prisoner was a person of literary attainments and of high family connections, and the question they would have to decide was whether she had not been imposed upon by someone in having the bills passed off on her as genuine. The prisoner said she had seen the same man many times, and she knew that he was the defence counsel. One or other of those issues would, he felt convinced, be the true one, as also did the prosecutor—and the jury, he was not at all anxious to press the charge involuntarily, but that it should be fairly investigated.—After hearing "the evidence, the jury returned a verdict against her, and she was adjudged to be transported for five years.

This being the last case, the courts were adjourned until Monday, the 18th of August.

SALE OF RARE STUFFS.—Tuesday being seventh day of the sale of the effects of the late Earl of Harrington, the large and curious collection of snuff, of which it is known the deceased nobleman was a great collector, was sold to the owner. The stock comprised about 7000 lbs. of the most various kinds, and included the choicest descriptions, and was offered in 250 lots. The choice rare snuffs fetched £2 10s. per lb., and one of the "Earl of Harrington's Evening Mixtures"

permanent he also confidently anticipated. Therefore, our program must be based upon

The CHAIRMAN having reported progress, bills were forwarded their respective stages; the other business having been disposed of, house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 15.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of moved that the Correspondence, Orders in Council, &c., relating to the Colonies, be referred to a select committee. The noble earl gave, in elaborate history of the efforts that had been made since 1801 to introduce a representative system into that colony, which he considered to be very shortly after that year the fitness of the for self-government was conceded, and the became how the system could be maintained by introducing both his own and delinquents took place both in England and at the Cape upon point, to which he referred at some length afterwards an order in council was issued authorising, though against the advices of all authorities on the spot, that the local Legislature consist of two bodies, a House of Assembly and a Council, both elected by the people. The transmission of this order to the colony, the avowed agitation supervened. This agitation was to a unwarrantable extreme, but it found justice, and proved successful. Out of its fusion which finally resulted, upon an election being held in the colonial capital, in the formation of four of the number, the existing constitution consisting only of six members, while ten it necessary to give it a legal existence. With advisers so crippled, the governor found him able to determine the delicate questions of necessary put the colonial constitution forward as untenable, and the necessity of the urgent necessity of the case, and the extreme impatience of the colonists themselves, matter, in fact, had come to a complete dead resolve which demanded the intervention and assistance of the Imperial Government. A party triumph, the noble earl contended by the necessity of the Imperial Legislature added itself to the accomplishment of this task, ever risk of prolonging a session which had now wanted to a close.

LORD LYNCHBURGH seconded the motion, proposed to address their lordships, but a appeal from the Colonial Secretary, followed bitter altercation, the nobles learned to way to

Earl GREY, who remarked that the ample to which they had listened, bore little resemblance to the motion whereto they were appended. He thought that the noble secretary had been working off a representative system at the Cape from the circumstance that the colony was bled by many different races, enjoying very degrees of civilisation, and split into many parties and factions. (Hear, hear.) Detail various facts and reasons that had led to the present state of affairs, the noble earl proceeded in both branches—was the most experienced Grey recapitulated the measures by which a nation based upon that principle was attempted for the time frustrated, attributing that unfortunate result to an error in judgment on the part of the Duke of Devonshire, who, he said, the motion was made by certain members of the council ought to have co-operated most earnestly ally in carrying them into effect. Though cessful), he submitted that neither the government, nor the executive in the colony had wrong. (Hear, hear.) Adverting to future policy, the noble secretary declared that he sent out to the governor, empowering proceed with a council of six members. The of Sir II. Smith on the frontier, in consequence acted upon, but high legal opinion had been offered that their import was perfectly rejected, and that the Governor must resign his situation at the Cape. When a despatch received, he was sanguine enough to believe ordinances might be framed which would enable H. Smith to overcome every difficulty; and when Kaffir war came to an end (which might speed looked for), there need be no delay in setting forth the Duke's proposals. The noble earl doubted that the Crown, with the advice of the Council, and by the agency of letters patent, full competency to deal with the continent. What, therefore, was the use of invoking the reference of Parliament? The select committee would do nothing on this side, and the appointment would be fraught with damage to the colony, and injury to the public. Examining the estate of parties in the he contended that the opposition to the governor was excited by a faction who leaned for support to Dutch farmers, who discontents dated party slave emancipation, and the antipathy of much length, defending the policy of the administration, and rebuking the truculence and insulation manifested among the colonists in the the Neptune. (Cheers.)

LORD GREY supported the motion. constitution were now given to the Cape by governor or home authorities; it would breed suspicion instead of being hailed as a boon. But the interposition of Parliament could now be dispensed with.

LORD CRAWFORD addressed himself to the question, showing cause for concluding that proceedings of the government were, through ignorance to law.

LORD LYNCHBURGH argued on the other side, supporting the opinion of various lawyers of ceasing to interfere with the conduct of the Colony had been altogether illegal.

The LORD CHANCELLOR replied, and Colonel Mansfield in support of the doctrine that the and its advisers had full authority to do all that about to be done at the Cape, the establishment of a representative system and assemblies being admitted. The noble earl case of New Grenada was, he maintained, strictly to the same effect.

The Duke of ARGYL declared that he vote for the motion, viewing it in effect as a censure; believing that the conduct of the Governor had been reprehensible, and that it was well mixed with extreme liberality towards Cape colonists.

After some remarks from Lord WHARFSLING the Duke of NEWCASTLE,

The Earl of DERRY replied.

Their lordships then divided on his motion

Ayes 6
Noes 7

Non-Contents 6
Majority for Government —

The house then adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In the early of the house the Unlawful Oaths (Ireland) Bill, and the Poor Law Amendment (Ireland) Asylums (Ireland) Bill, and the Turnpike Act Amendment Bill were severally read a third time passed.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied discussion in committee of the clauses Courts Further Extension Bill.

On the 16th inst. Mr. GOSWELL, which committee had come to the decision that at election for that borough Mr. Crawford not duly elected, and that the election was void.

In the evening sitting

Lord NAAS moved a resolution that the would be taken up, and that the bill itself into mittive to take into consideration the millage in Ireland. The noble lord reminded the house one by one the staple manufactures of Ireland disappeared, and the only remaining ones—the corn mills—was now nearly annihilated. He pointed out the foreign trade of the country largest mills in Ireland, the capital emble of more than one million sterling, giving employment, when in full work, to 3,700 people; present there were not mere people fully employed 2,700. The greatest distress prevailed trading, owing to the competition with the American flour, and such was the extent of duty of the house to institute an inquiry into case. In conclusion of a very argumentative the noble lord said that he did not lock upon division of that night as of very great importance for he felt the subject was long overdue, and he felt the conviction that that system of protracted under which this country had for so many enjoyed degree of prosperity wholly unman.

Mrs. LANOCHERBIE complimented the noble industry which he had devoted to this subject, but said that the case had made out, if it was true, that the noble lord had been invited to the house to re-impose the corn laws, could, however, be more preposterous than propose that the millers of the United Kingdom any reason to complain of the alteration of the laws, for that alteration had led to a great increase in the importation of foreign corn, while it must have been to the ruin of the millers, their business must have been increased rather than lessened.

Mr. J. STUART supported the motion, contending that the case of the millers was only part case of the agriculturists, who were ruined by the new law. Their ruin materially affected the well-being of three-fourths of the whole community, and surviving in such circumstances it became necessary to have an inquiry into the matter.

Mrs. E. B. REIDEX opposed the adoption motion, which would place a whip in the hands of the tailors to grind down still lower the farmer holding constantly over him the threat of nothing but foreign grain.

Mr. W. R. MANNING supported a variety of ties in support of the arguments advanced by Mrs. LANOCHERBIE.

