JY FRIENDS,—What do you think of a Jew not being allowed to take his seat in the House of Commons, because he will not take all onth contrary to his own feelings; and in Light I think he is perfectly invited? which, I think, he is perfectly justified? Does if not prove to you the state of representation, when a man elected by a majority of votes is not allowed to represent those voters in the House of Commons? At one time Catholics were not allowed to sit in the House, nor were Quakers, but both Catholics and Quakers can VOL. XIV. NO. 716. new sit in the House, but not a Jew.

In the reign of JAMES I. these words were written over the gates of Bandon, in the county of Cork, a most Orange town :-

"Turk, Jew, or Athiest, May enter here, but not a Papist." A Catholic seeing those lines, wrote under them at night :-

"These words are written, and written well, For the same are written on the gates of Hell.' Now only just think of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, Prime Minister, representing the city of London, while Baron ROTHSCHILD, returned for because he is a Jew.

but there the minority rules the majority, as voice in the making of those laws which he is in consequence of not having three-fourths of bound to obey.

Congleton, Stockport, Padiham, and Bolton. The friends in other places (who may require bound to obey. the National Assembly in favour of the proposition, it was negatived. Now is not that a pretty specimen of Universal Suffrage, and rules the majority in that Republican country?

In this country a majority of one carries a motion; but not a motion in favour of your order, as no motion is ever proposed in the House of Commons, or rather carried, which is at all calculated to serve the poor. If you reflect for a few moments as to the great service that has been rendered to you by the present Session of Parliament, which has now sat nearly six months, I think you must come to the conclusion as to the benefit your order derives from your professing friends and supmanner in which a country was ruled. He complete revolution for a hundred and fifty vears, because barristers and solicitors represented the country, and carried new laws every year, which the people could not understand. That the King's Prime Minister recommended him to bring in a law to this effect—that any member who proposed a new law should do so from the past, with a rope round his neck, and if he failed he should be suspended and hanged. KNICKERlaw being carried for the next hundred and

Now, I think it would be a very wise measure if the people were allowed to govern themselves in this country; and if they were vou would not have a drunkard, a criminal, or a pauper in the land. But there is not the least use in any person endeavouring to elevate your order while you are so completely disunited. But as I told you before-and I repeat it again—I am resolved, that however I may be abused and oppressed, never to abandon those principles which are calculated to relieve you from pauperism and destitution. this subject.

flect upon the manner in which ERNEST JONES and others of your supporters have been persecuted, reviled, and abused; but, as I have Government, I blame yourselves.

Faithfully yours, FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

TO THE DIRECTORS AND SHAREHOLDERS

OF THE NATIONAL LAND COMPANY. GENTLEMEN,—Three weeks have elapsed since I wrote a letter, which appeared in the Star of Saturday, June 28th, making a few

inquiries of the Directors, and suggesting to the shareholders the desirability of convening a Conference, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present position of the Company's affairs, and to prevent, as far as possible, the property belonging thereto from being frittered away in useless expenses. The those inquiries to the present date. In the Star of July 12th is inserted a letter.

signed 'Observer,' in which these gentlemen are charged with taking away 'all the furniture from the Bank.' If this charge be true, their conduct is most unjustifiable. dishonourable, and also inconsistent with their former statements concerning the said Bank; if untrue, the sooner they clear themselves from such accusations the better for all concerned. In the same paper appears the following resolution from Ashton-under-Lyne:-That we, the shareholders of the Ashton branch of the National Land Company, do most cordially approve of Mr. Sweet's suggestion for the calling together of a Conference; and we further advise the Nottingham members to call a district meeting of the branches comprising the Nottingham district in order to discuss the question, and to make

place, and proceed to discuss the question, and, if necessary, to elect a delegate to represent their district in the said Conference. For my own part, I will be guided by their deci-, and shall expect to see in the Star of August 9th their assent to, or dissent from, the holding of such Conference. In the mean

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851.

PRICE FIVEPENCE or

CHARTISM, PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR.

DEAR SIR.—The state of Chartism is such that it requires every possible means to be While I have been thinking about this important subject, I have come to the conclusion Arnott, Hunt, Jones, and Milne. Messrs. that a few appropriate remarks upon Char Harney and Reynolds, being in the country, tism, past, present, and future, may be of were absent, as were also Messrs. Grassby, some use to your readers, particularly to those Holyoake, and O'Connor. Mr. John Milne movement. When we look at Chartism in and progressive character was read. However, from the state that France is in days gone by, we find that many good leaders the state of England will very shortly be homes and families, and sent beyond the seas, altered. But as I have told you before—and because they would not relinquish their prin-Assembly a motion repugnant to the PRESI- tolerant system to be virtually and really al-

Again, look from the beginning of Chartism down to the present time, and see the abuse and calumny that has been heaped upon the does it not prove to you, that the minority Chartist leader, who at present stands unblemished in the face of his enemies. Go as

glance at the past state of the movement, we of Mr. James Watson, bookseller, Greenfind that Mr. O'Connor has expended an market, Newcastle on-Tyne. porters. I don't know whether I have ever enormous sum of money from his own pocket, told you of Knickerbocker's definition of the which he would not have felt himself called tells you that the kingdom was in a state of state of Chartism convinces us that, we, as ted to give the following extract from the intropeople and members, have not been united as duction thereto:we ought to have been. The principles of the

movement we cannot say that we are advan- world to attempt prematurely to force a move-EOCKER says, that in consequence of this wise cing very fast, either numerically or finan-ment, yet we feel assured that the materials cially. Truly, we have an Executive sitting are arranging themselves for the coming promulgate our principles. Notwithstanding that time. this, and all other exertions made by nobleminded men in various parts of the country, we find that Chartism, to an alarming extent, is dead. May I not ask, can some plan not be adopted and carried out which would resuscitate, enliven, and put a new face on the

the present day, the most powerful machine Lye in the chair. After the contributions had been in the Chartist ranks; and yet we find, in received, correspondence was read from various many instances, that individuals are to be mittee brought up their report of the accounts of found doing their uttermost to overthrow it. the late pleasure trip to Derby and Nottingham, There is no use in writing more to you upon The present state of Chartism has been de- which had realised £10 9s., and which was duly acclared to be dead by the leader of the move- credited to the Refugee Committee. On the motion On Tuesday last Lord Dupley Stuart ment; but let every man take courage—it brought a motion into the House relative to contains the vital elements of its own resuscitation of Frances. However, the statement of Frances will be used by the leader of the move- of Mr. Whaley, seconded by Mr. H. Flanagin, the accounts were received as being highly satisfactory. One of the members of the Council gave in the following the contains the vital elements of its own resuscitations.

ral election will take place at no distant day.

All parties, whether in or out of power, are can be done without them; and in the language of Byron, it may be said-

Me thinks I hear a little bird that sings, The people by and bye will be the stronger. Our motto for the future must be, a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together. I remain, dearsir, your obedient servant,

Dalston, Cumberland, July 22, 1851.

ORGANISE! ORGANISE!

ORANISE!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. that gentleman's conduct to warrant me in Directors have not thought proper to answer withdrawing the high opinion I have ever held, in its strictest bearing. I cannot forget some less cash: It is fight time that steps should arrangements for holding a Conference in Nottingham as spossible, in accordance with the vote of the last Conference which decided that the next Conference should be held in Nottingham.

If the branches generally adopt the resolution, my course would be plain; and to ascertion, and to make a truth could alone be deduced from nature and her should alone be deduced from n

> but determinedly, A FIFTEEN YEARS' PRIVATE IN THE OLD GUARD REGIMENT. July 22nd, 1851.

DUNNOW GAMMON OF BACON .- The presentation liftes. It has been calculated that, up to the time of his death, the average quantity of beer he im-

Chartist Enteiligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. Offices-14, Southampton-street, Strand. The Executive Committee of this body held

Ernest Jones reported that he had made at the present moment, I have no doubt that in the cause have been taken away from their arrangements for his tour, and would commence his engagements at Exeter, on Monday, August the 4th, by delivering two lectures. I repeat it again—when you are dull and ciples. Their object was to legislate for the turned Downwart Plannanth Residence apathetic, I rest upon my oars. Now just good of the many, and not for the good of the tures), Devonport, Plymouth, Bristol, Bridge-look at the state of France. In the National few; and for the present unrighteous and inloes, Newtown (two lectures), Birmingham, DENT was carried by a very large majority; tered, so that the working man may have a Peterboro, Newport Pagnell, Northampton,

his services) are requested forthwith to com-

municate with him at 72, Queen's-road, Bayswater, London. The Secretary was instructed to state that as G. Julian Harney was on a tour in Scot. and invests their oppressors, the owners of land and far back as the Convention that met in '39 in land, and would, ere long, return through the exterminate them at pleasure. This meeting cannot con-London. Analyse it, and see how many of those gentlemen are at the present day really to address. G. Julian Harney. Mauchline, people. We denounce it, moreover, as an organised system of the last the present day really to address. G. Julian Harney. Mauchline, people. We denounce it, moreover, as an organised system of the last the first steamer that was to the people. We denounce it, moreover, as an organised system of the last the first steamer that was to the people. We denounce it, moreover, as an organised system of the last the first steamer that was to the people. We denounce it, moreover, as an organised system of the last the first steamer that was to the people. North and Midland counties, the friends who template such a state of things without horror and indigthose gentlemen are at the present day really in earnest for the Charter.

Some that sat in that Convention, and others that have risen up to be leaders since, the charter of the charter have been elevated to prominent situations by Sunday, July 27th, and expects to remain in involve the empire in ruin. Mr. O'Connor, and a great number of these that district for two or three weeks, those He said the subject possessed an awful importance.

upon to do had we been united. The past and arranged, and the Secretary was instruc-

The Committee then adjourned to Wednesday evening, July 30th.

Signed on behalf of the Committee. JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

The 'Northern Star' has been, and is at Hotel, 33, Queen-street, on Sunday evening, Mr. the treatment of Ernest Jones while in pri- tion. What Chartism shall be in the future owing report :- "That he had been successful inson. I did not attend, because I was perfectly depends entirely on the people—they can the trade of which he is a member in obtaining a convinced that if I had been there I should either render it weak or powerful—they only vote of £20 for the Refugees." Thanks were have made a ferocious speech, which, perhaps, have to unite, in order to assert their legitiwarded, for their kindness and liberality in granting would have injured him. But nothing can be mate rights, and march forward in a mighty the favour. It was then moved by Mr. Buck, and more repulsive to a man's feeling than to rephalanx to behold the flight of tyranny. The future seems pregnant with events. A gene- gestion of the Manager of the Midland Counties Railway Company as to time for another pleasure trip for August, which the Chartist Council have been in treaty for some time." After which Mr. frequently told you before, I don't blame the bidding for the people, know well that nothing Cavill handed in a large quantity of rules and prospectuses of the National Loan Society, and, after some discussion as to arrangement, Mr. Whale moved, and Mr. Hague seconded—"That the members of the Council present forthwith form a branch of the National Loan Society, and that the meetlings be held every Monday evening, from eight till elected in this manner, and legislating within the limits ten o'clock." The motion being put from the Irish parliament to meddle with imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the manner, and legislating within the limits ten o'clock." The motion being put from the Irish parliament not to meddle with imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the manner, and legislating within the limits the motion being put from the Irish parliament not to meddle with imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the imperial concerns, or questions affecting the empire at large, but to be independent, sovereign, and absolute in respect of all matters, purely left in the imperial concerns. Chair was carried nem. con. The following persons were duly constituted the Committee:—Tho-Flanagin, James Ritson. John Allinson. Treasurer. George Cavill, Secretary. After the distribution of a number of Prospectuses, &c., the meeting was

FINSBURY.—On Monday evening Mr. William Worseldine delivered a lecture on the "Philosophy of Bishop Berkeley" at the Crystal Coffee-house. During a period of fifteen years I have The lecturer, after a critical analysis of the prebeen an observer of Mr. O'Connor's sayings late's negation of matter, asked what was Truth. and doings, and have never seen anything in Most certainly the antithesis of Error. Yet, in the seemed empty, and only calculated to impart to the ment elected by universal suffrage would give them gers during the time he collected the rents, and and do still hold of him. I believe his pa- a question more difficult than the Gordian knottriotism to be both genuine and disinterested; hence the diversified systems of the ancient philoand it is with pride that I state there are sophers, whose learning and acumen could never power to legislate on all questions. This could not tory of the relation of parties in that country, and thousands who think with me that such a man be excelled. It might, however, be boastingly asis a rarity. The wordy Chartists,—those who clouds of error had darkened their mental vision, surely go to the wall. He had no objection to Ire- would be a novelty. love to hear the sound of their own voices- and that priests and preachers had discovered may laugh at the above if they please, and call truth. If so, whence such conflicting opinions, it man-worship. I call it a high sense of gra- clashing tenets, and jarring feelings? Whence titude, which, when rightly placed, is dignity orthodoxy and heterodoxy, faith and disbelief, free-will and predestination, and a retinue of nursery tales? Would it not be admitted—yes, it must sayings about the position we should be in, be-that they showed the difficulty of solving the was no more than was possessed by every were Mr. O'Connor to remain inactive, and problem? Yet truth was as eternal and immutable corporate town and city in the empire. There was let others do. Others have tried for a lengthy as the sun which shone in the firmanent; and a wide distinction between local and imperial legisperiod, and what is there to witness except therein was the great secret. Those doctrines lation. In America each state was sovereign in period, and what is there to witness except more parties than ever, and consequently more parties than ever, and consequently were erroneous, and could not be demonstrated to less cash? It is high time that steps should the contrary by any process of reasoning, since legislation of norm the whole thirty state: that could only be demonstrated place of the contrary by any process of reasoning, since legislation of norm the whole thirty state: that could only be designed in the contrary by any process of reasoning, since legislation of norm the whole thirty states.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening at to England. There were 60,000 Irish in Glasgow, the Eclectic Institute, 18 A, Denmark-street, Soho, and 80,000 in Manchester. It was the same in all to consider the subject of the alarming decrease of other great departments of industry. Mr. O'Brien the Irish people, as shown by the late census re- concluded a long address, amid much applause. turns, and also to review and express an opinion used in order that it may again be resuscitated. their usual weekly meeting, as above, on upon the present condition of that unfortunate land. Wednesday evening last. Present-Messrs. The hall was crowded. Several M.P.'s had been hefore nine o'clock, Mr. Dick was called to the don, while Baron Rothschild, returned for the same city, is not allowed to take his sezt, who may not have been long identified with the long identified with the presided. Correspondence of an interesting who declined attending because he is a Low Holyonke, Jones, and Thornton Hunt.

Mr. O'Connon moved the following resolution:

That the census of 1851 having revealed the appalling fact that upwards of two millions of our Irish brethren have within the last few years been swept from the land of notorious that the surviving remnant is, fast diminishing through the forced emigration of able-bedied adults ejected from their holdings by landlord tyranny, and through the premature densy of the aged, the infirm, and the helpless young thus bereft of their natural support. It being, moreover, an incontrovertible fact that this frightful decimation of the Irish people does not arise from natural or necessary causes, but is wholly ascribable to an iniquitous

Mr. Rogens seconded the resolution. He could

determined stand for their rights. sent from Ireland to America, there to be exter-asked how different the case would have been had minated by misery and want.

The resolution was then carried.

Mr. O'Brien moved the second resolution as fol-That, in the opinion of this meeting, the only efficacious cure for the enormous evils described in the foregoing re-solution is self government for Ireland through local legislation—in other words, a parliament of her own free register themselves, his success would be nearly choice, elected by universal suffrage—to legislate within her own territory, for her own internal affairs. Such par-liament not to meddle with imperial concerns, or ques-Ireland's real independence and internal prosperity, with out endangering British connexion-a peril which could occur only in the event of the two countries clashing upon mas Lye, James Whaley, Thomas Hague, Henry an imperial question. At the same time we hold it to be but just to Ireland that she should still have a concurrent voice (through delegation) with Great Britain, in the settlement of all imperial questions, so long as she constitutes an integral part of the empire. To these views

be done without a complete severance of the two would, some evening, lay the particulars before maintain her independence. Sharman Craw- meeting then dissolved. ford had, in a series of pamphlets, advocated similar views. What they asked for Ireland was only part of the old Saxon law. It

school of universal industry should raise near the tion became the bounden duty of the minority. landscape, whose pictures of rural scenery in the site of the World's Fair a colossal bronze statue of The six millions of electors in France had no right Vernon Gallery are the delight of every beholder,) Prince Albert, as a slight tribune of their gratitude to rob the three millions of the franchise; and, to Richmond Hill. The gardens are open daily at bived was per day four litres, so that he must have the Excise no less a sum than 3,198f. He was also are inverterate smoker, and used to smoke one kilogramme of tobacco per week, so that he must have the Little 1000 kilogrammes during his life must have the Excise no less a sum than 3,198f. He was also fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of the respectable inhabitants of Dunto to his Royal Highness, and in commemoration of the iranchise; and, to Richmond Hill. The gardens are open daily at to his Royal Highness, and in commemoration of the rather than be so robbed, they were determined to one o'clock, and close at dusk. A spot more suittended to his Royal Highness, and in commemoration of the grand event of 1851. "The guinea of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The speaker and the labouring man's penny," says. Le Pilote, denied that Mr. Anstey, who objected to the second fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of fears turned out to be groundless, and instead of fears turned out to be groundless, and incommemoration of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The speaker and the labouring man's penny," says. Le Pilote, and the labouring man's penny," says. Le Pilote, and the labouring man's penny," says. Le Pilote, and the labouring man's penny," and the labouring man's penny, and the labouring of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The speaker and the reversal of the respectable inhabitants of Dunton of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The grandes of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The grandes of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The grandes of the rich, die ankle deep in blood. (Cheers.) The defigure of tobacco per week, so that he must have the mere rabble being the attendants, the great and rabble of the House of Lords a bill for the further regulation of chimneyswepers. It is proposed that no person under the age of twenty. The parliament is all descriptions.

They had not even the right to grant it. It was the trade of a chimneysweeper, unless that a person under the age of twenty the apparation of the grant made the trade of a chimneysweeper, unless that the new that the persons under the age of twent. The parliament in aid of the county rates, for the limit to persons under sixteen years are specially proposed that an operson under the age of twent. They had not even the right to grant it. It was the trade of a chimneysweeper, unless that they had not even the right to grant it. It was the trade of the further than the trade of the further than the cate from Mr. Thomas Alcorn, of servy Plain, New South and the middle class, ha

Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

William Stroler, Fublisher, 16, Great Mindmill Theet, Haymarket, London

invited to attend but were not present. Shortly vernment, and that by it England had acquired all before nine o'clock, Mr. Dick was called to the the power she possessed, he gave it his hearty apchair, and opened the meeting by reading letters proval. The population of Ireland was fast deapologising for the absence of Mr. Reynolds, M.P. creasing, and would continue to do so. All those who declined attending because he was not an and the puerile. How strangely did the present state inhabitant nor representative of the borough, and of Ireland contrast with the doctrines of Malthus,

Mr. ELLIS moved the third resolution as fol-

That believing justice will never be done to Ireland

Mitchel and the Felon Newspaper, and stated that he had no hope for Ireland while the representatives of that country could be amused by the government, and which was rendering Ireland one vast grave. The self-degradation by resigning. (Hear, hear.) Next drawn from considering questions relative to Irish very thought of this ought to arouse them from he might be asked would he stand again? If he freedom by the introduction of religious discus- their apathy. Mr. Bezer then alluded to the mursions. The speaker then dwelt upon the evils of der of a poor Irishman by a policeman, which the the system of emigration, and stated that they were authorities were endeavouring to hush up, and

> the Irishman murdered the policeman. The Mr. DELAFORCE briefly supported the resolution. and alluded to Mr. O'Brien as a candidate for the Tower Hamlets. His opinion was that he stood a good chance of success even with the present body of electors; but if the £10 householders would but

certain. Mr. O'Brien made some remarks upon the subect, and stated that he would be pleased to be put n nomination, not with the hope of succeeding, for he believed the middle class were too bitterly opposed to him, neither did he expect to make converts of any of the M.P.'s, but it would give him an opportunity of addressing these whom he could not otherwise get at.

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, who, in reply thereto, stated, that having been this meeting pledges itself, and to all parties honestly em. | many years an agent and large collector of rents in barked in the same cause we hereby tender the right Ireland, he was well acquainted with it. Absenteeism was a great curse. A bad landlord who He stated that the resolution he proposed contained resided at home was better than an absentee. It He stated that the resolution he proposed contained resided at home was better than an absentee. It in his pocket, or with more talent to serve them, but this not the whole remedy for Ireland's grievances, but was the great London Companies who exacted the much he would venture to say, that they would not find the beginning of a remedy. A radical cure could highest rents. An estate of the Beresfords, who never be effected until they had a nationalisation of were noted for being bad landlords, came into the land and currency. Local legislation by a parlia- possession of the Worshipful Company of Ironmonthe power to remedy their evils. The repeal of the union, as advocated by most Irishmen heretofore, by the Beresfords. His family went over to Ireland meant that the Irish parliament should have full at the time of Cromwell. He knew the whole his-

surely go to the wall. He had no objection to Ireland being entirely independent of England, pro- A vote of thanks was given to the Northern Star. vided he knew she was strong enough to and also to the Leader and Glasgow Sentinel. The

HEALTHFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE RECREA-TION FOR THE PEOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NORTHERN STAR. Sir,-Please allow me, through your columns,

tain their feelings upon the subject allow me the work, then, at once. Feeling assured Northern District Union of the National Charter glorious example of America, which had progressed splendid specimens of the noble palm tree, as well tain their feelings upon the subject allow me to suggest, that each county form itself into a district, and convene a general meeting of all the members resident therein, in some central upon,

I remain, respectfully,

The work, then, at once. Feeling assured the work the noble pain tree, as well as the plants and flowers of all nations; seventicen fifteen centuries. Bad and wretched as was the other stoves or greenhouses, in one of these is the state of Ireland, give them this power of regulating the members resident therein, in some central upon,

I remain, respectfully,

I remain respect Chapman, Sunderland; Robinson, South Shields; John Robinson, Blyth.—
Mr. Chapman was called to the chair. Correspondence was read from Coxhoe, and the delegates having reported the state of their several localities, ryer's boast, so loudly praised by the British press, adopted:—1. "That the fourteenth resolution passed at last meeting be rescinded."—2. "That a passed at last me levy of twopence be made upon each member take place which would cause attention to be paid throughout the district, for a district fund, to be to her wrongs. The party of revision in France bower, forest glade and hawthorn copse. The handed over to the secretary within a month from had been defeated. (Loud cheers.) They meant Queen's walk, velvet lawn, the nightingales' haunt the holding of such Conference. In the mean time, the directors are respectfully requested time, the directors are respectfully requested to prepare a Balance Sheet of receipts and disbursements, from the date of their last accounts, and publish the same in the Star, that the shareholders generally may have an that the shareholders generally may have an Conference. In the mean of a gammon of bacon to the happy couple took place at Lord Maynard's park, near Dunmow, on the 16th of July. About 5,000 persons were present, including several parties from Jersey, Suffolk, Cambridge, Hertford, Kent, London, and one penny per month be entered into to defray distinct expenses."—The meeting then adjourned, legal majority: and whilst they had a majority; they had not the oak, Napoleon willow, gutta percha tree, &c., &c. they dare not attempt to act illegally. If they did, they dare not attempt to act illegally. If they did, it would be advantageous to Democracy—for then it would be sure to be triumphant. Mr. O'Brien than went minutely into the question of the revision to meeting to the secretary within a month from had been defeated. (Loud cheers.) They meant to have driven the people from all share of power: and the robust's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the people from all share of power: and the robust's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the people from all share of power: and the robust's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the people from all share of power: and the robust's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the people from all share of power: and the robust's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the people from all share of power: and the robust's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the guern's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the guern's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' haunt to have driven the guern's walk, velvet lawn, the nighting ales' h JAMES SWEET.

JA started in London, by the Countess de Districtives of all they had no right to extinguish the right of any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place) Fars, one of the most remarkable beer-bibbers upon record. From the age of eighteen to sixty his daily dose of the Teutonic beverage averaged ten littles and advertised to have littles and no right to extinguish the right of any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the burial-place to any beautiful village green and church (the

THE TOWER HAMLETS AND MR. GEORGE THOMPSON.

On Wednesday evening, a meeting of the Shore-ditch district electors of the Tower Hamlets bo-rough, was held in the large room in Cowper-street, City-road, to hear from their representa-tive. Mr. Gauge Thomas an arrival article of the tive, Mr. George Thompson, an explanation of the causes which had led to his absence from the House of Commons for a considerable portion of the present session. The chair was taken by Mr. Churchwarden Pickford. The room was crowded, and the majority of persons present appeared to belong to the trading and operative classes.

Mr. G. Thompson, who was received with loud

cheers, interspersed with partial marks of disapprobation, addressed the meeting at some length:

He said he was anxious to give his constituents the

opportunity of hearing his explanation of conduct thought being given to the subject. They must which had been made the subject of comment in look to this question. The Irish were fast migrating some quarters. He had been to the United States where he had no intention of stopping. But he had stopped. At Boston he fell in with a man and a Other great departments of industry. Mr. O'Brien woman who had twelve months before escaped from slavery, but the man hunters had fallen upon their Mr. JERNESON seconded the resolution. On first track, and they were to be sent back to the horrors thinking, he thought it might be objected to; but of their former doom. His friends determined to when he came to reflect that it only meant local go- | give him a public welcome, and a meeting was helde in the large building known by the name of the "Cradle of Liberty," at which were present no fewer than 3,500 persons of the purest character, and the most respectable station. But that meeting was broken up by the minions of the commercial interest in that city, who sent their agents to prevent him from being heard. And he was not he did not approve of the second resolution, who stated that population would increase in a a declaration through the newspapers that Letters of apology were also read from Messrs. geometrical ratio. Whig economy had shown its he would remain in America until be had results in that wretched land. The government tested the right of a man to freedom of speech, having failed to produce a remedy for Ireland, it and that the question should be decided in his perwas the duty of the people, in behalf of their own son whether a man had not a right to speak out, interests, to investigate the matter. The speaker and denounce inhumanity and oppression, by stated that he had not come to that meeting with any intention of speaking. As an elector of the He was invited by the mayor and authorities of the Tower Hamlets, he had been deputed by a body of city of Worcester to go there and hold a meeting. electors to invite Mr. O'Brien to stand as a candidate for the representation of that borough, as his state of Massachussets received him kindly, and sentiments entirely coincided with theirs. (Loud never before had he felt so strongly the truth of that cheers.)

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

State of Massachussets feelived thin and with theirs. (Loud never before had he felt so strongly the truth of that line of the poet, "God made the country and man the town." (Hear, hear.) Having left the boundary of the cotton interests, he penetrated into the heart of Massachussets, and from that time there was a general desire to hear him, and he lectured in Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and Maine. From Canada he received letters by the hundred exhorting him to support the moral power this end let the motto of all three countries be : 'United start in June, and hastened again to his native land, and now, before them, he called God to witness that he had not during his absence devoted a single novelty to get a meeting in London during the ex-istence of the "Big Show." Thousands flocked He candidly admitted that, lover as he was of men have become enemies to him and the friends who desire a visit from him are re- The resolution attributed these evils to landlordism. to London to see the show; but they only saw the liberty, he was not merely a geographical lover, but cause of Chartism. When we take another quested to address their communications, 'care From past experience they knew that this was a inside of it—they did not see the dirty streets, 'alleys, his hope and aspiration was to see her spreading her fact. If the people were not deprived of their poli- &c., where those who created all these luxurious beneficent influence over the whole world. (Cheers.) tical and social rights such a state of things could novelties lived. Foreigners who visited our shores And the first principle of liberty was the right of a market, Newcastle on-Tyne.

The matter to be inserted in the forthcoming Monthly Circular was then discussed and arranged, and the Secretary was instructed to give the following extract from the introduction thereto:

The matter to be inserted in the forthcoming Monthly Circular was then discussed and arranged, and the Secretary was instructed to give the following extract from the introduction thereto:

The matter to be inserted in the forthto the landlords, who could not obtain rents from a seeing only the fair side, would say, "Happy England, to be possessed of such wealth and such a land, to be possessed of such wealth and such a land, to be onnected with her. It to wards rescuing liberty from assault and viodestitution must extend to other parts of the empire. The upper class had nothing to remedy this distribution could only be created by a ville press. It is first of the world better than he found it. uction thereto:—
The object we have in view in issuing this state of things even in Ireland. No man, save the gallant John Mitchel and his associates, had dared could not be shown the other side of the picture; of the negro. (Cheers.) Let them drive him hence Charter have been sown, have taken root, and extend the organi- to speak the truth, and go to the root of the quest they would then see that this splendour was pro- if they would; let them say he should never enter and will ultimately stand forth in all their states and the second and the s and will ultimately stand forth in all their grandeur. A great many more things might be aroused, and that one locality seeing what be said on this head. Let us all learn wisdom from the past.

When we look to the present state of the When we look to the present state of the world to attempt prematurely to force a move.

In the find the militimately stand forth in all their sation, that thereby a spirit of emulation may to the had. They had death of thousands—yea, the flouse of Commons again as their representations, great displays of moral power, but millions of her sons, and that those they envised but little to the elevation of the work they tended but little to the elevation of the work of every world to attempt prematurely to force a move. It is a state of the state of the state of the posted that it is the worst policy in the thing for those who most needed assistance and will ultimately and death of thousands—yea, the flouse of Commons again as their representations, great displays of moral power, but millions of her sons, and that those they envised but little to the elevation of the work they tended but little to the elevation of the work of every world to every the first again as their representations, great displays of moral power, but millions of every world to every the state of the work of every world to every the first again as their representations. They had death of thousands—yea, the flouse of Commons again as their representations, great displays of moral power, but millions of every world the world enter those who death of the adventure of every substitute. The flouse of the millions of every world the world enter the adventure of every substitute. The flouse of the millions of every substitute to the elevation of the world enter the display of every substitute. The flouse of the millions of every substitute to the elevation of the world enter the adventure of every substitute. The flouse of the millions of every substitute to the elevation of the world enter the constitutions, great display ported that in his capacity as their representative Mr. Bezen seconded the resolution. Democrats he had injured Ireland. The result of this was scarce contain his feelings when he reflected upon would not consent to patch up the present rotten that the Irish rose up against him, and he was halaw being carried for the next numbered and fifty years, no new law was passed, and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming was in a state of perfect peace and the coming themselves for the coming the state of perfect peace and the coming themselves for the coming the state of perfect peace and the coming themselves for the coming themselves for the coming the state of perfect peace and the coming themselves for the coming the state of perfect peace and the coming themselves for the coming the state of perfect peace and the coming themselves for the coming themselves for the coming themselves inting and he was naturally the state to white the list of the lar condition. Bad laws had produced these results they were fast learning the doctrine propounded by known to his friends, that he had resolutely, and in Ireland, and they would produce similar results Mr. O'Brien—that this was a question concerning almost factiously, some would say, divided the in any other country. No mere financial reform, the working class alone, and that the other classes house against the government continuing their or removal of little burdens, would ever emancipate have no right to interfere with it. The man who unconstitutional powers. (Hear, hear.) His last them. They were all organised alike, and ought would deny the right of the people to the suffrage effort had been to rescue Ireland from misgovernthem. They were all organised ante, and ought would deby the right of the people to the surrage choir had been to lossed Archive Inches to possess the same means of attaining happishould be sent to the British Museum as a curiosity. In the had now come to abide the issue of this ness. To say that one man was rich, was tantament to asserting that another man was a the fitness of the time for granting it. If they clipated an unfavourable decision; but even if it slave. If justice was done to Ireland they would wanted the Charter they must fetch it, it would were so, he should sleep as soundly to-night, for Council was held in the Democratic Temperance not see them flocking to other shores. Unless never come to them. Talk of Papal Aggression. they could not make him unhappy as he felt he had men enjoyed liberty, which meant the full enjoy. In Ireland there was an agggression of death upon | done his duty. (Hear, hear.) They could not ment of all their powers, they would ever remain the people, before which all other aggressions ought humble him, for he desired no earthly honour: they helots and slaves. He called upon his fellow to shrink into insignificance. In all countries there could not impoverish him, for he could not be working men to arise from their apathy and take a was an aggression of capital upon labour; and this poorer than he was. (Cheers.) No one should ever would be the result whilst the people were corrupt him, and therefore they could never make Mr. LAWLER made some remarks upon the speech disunited-whilst each little sect felt jealous of him afraid. They might ask what he meant to do? of Mr. O'Connor in relation to the efforts of John each other. The time was coming, he hoped, He would tell them. He did not mean spontane-

was acquitted at that bar he would stand again. (Cheers.) Did they ask him whether he loved liberty as well now as was for religious equality, and that was all that the most outrageous churchman could compass. He was for practi-cal freedom to all. (Cheers.) Before he went to America he had given himself up without stint to the cause of the people, and he was ready to devote himself to that cause still. If they would be satisfied with honesty tha was in-corruptible with the fervent adoption of the cause of the people, with a man poor in pocket, with but humble enmember. (Cheers.) Learning wisdom from the past, he night please them better for the future. This much only would he say—never while he sat in parliament for the Tower Hamlets would he leave his native country again. (Cheers.) If ever he left it again, it would be when all political connexion was dissevered between him and that noble borough (Hear, hear.) He aspired to no higher honour than that they had conferred upon him. He had accepted nothing. He had never in his life given a vote at the dictation of a minister. He had never in his life given a vote to please a party. He had in every case identified himself with the people of this great country. To them he belonged, among them he was born, in station he was up; while they were enslaved he was in bonds, while they Cheers.) But whether he went forth as their representative or as a private man, still he would pour out his life as water in the holy cause of liberty. (Cheers) They ruption, one less likely to sell them, or one less likely to be guilty of fluttering them to their own hurt. The hon. gentleman sat down amidst prolonged cheering. Mr. Moore moved and Mr. Pocock seconded a resolu

Mr. Davies proposed, and Mr. Robinson seconded, an fit person to represent the borough. The amendment and resolution were then put from the solution was carried by acclamation.

Mr. G. Thompson then briefly addressed the meeting,

thanking them for this proof of their confidence, and re-peated his pledge, that he would not again absent himself from the country, unless his connexion with the borough was entirely disselved. He felt obliged to these who had had the manliness to express disapprobation, and should profit by the counsels he had received. He warned them not to depend upon members of Parliament, for they were not omnipotent or infallible; and whatever their strength work to be done out of doors, and he had made up his mind to be among the people in the winter. (Cheers.) He conand approved of his conduct, and they should have no cause to repent. Their vote was another link to bind him to them; and although he was a humble man, hated by the aristocrats, and cursed by the slave-owners, who did consolation in reflecting that, when he died, although they night write him down as a beggar, they must say he was

an honest man. (Cheers.)
The meeting then dissolved about ten o'clock, giving three hearty cheers for Mr. G. Thompson.

THE FATAL RIOTS IN LIVERPOOL.—The inquiry were examined, who described the riot which took place subsequent to the attack on the procession. It was clearly shown that deceased was engagedin these riotous proceedings, and that in the melce he had been killed by a pistol shot, but in the absence of any witness who could identify the individual who had discharged the weapon, the inquest was adjourned until Friday next. The body of Jones, who was an Orangeman, was interred in St. John's Churchyard on Sunday last; that of Malin on the same day, in the burial-ground of St. Patrick's Chapel, Toxteth-park. The bodies were followed to the grave by hundreds of their respective partizans, but no further indication of riot occurred. On Tuesday night a man named Thomas Weaver, a brickmaker, residing in Back Boundary-street, was arrested on suspicion of being the party who fired the shot which caused the death of John Malling. John M'Leer, who was well acquainted with Weaver, swore that the deceased was running right before the prisoner when he fired the shot, and the man fell. No further evidence was tendered, and the prisoner was removed, but he will

The debate on revision was resumed by

whether, upon the third reading of the constitu-

recalled to the question, he protested that the in

Foreign kntelligence.

FRANCE.

The discussion on the Revision of the Constitution (continued from our last) was resumed by fraid that the principle they advocated should be the press and against the right of public meeting. ascussed; they, however weak, however unskilful, Till all those laws were unconditionally abrogated, a the contrary urged their opponents to discuss what could the majority hope or expect from retheir principle. Those who contested that right vision? He wondered that the majority, who laid conformed to a monarchical tradition. He and his claim exclusively to the designation of practical implied no great respect for the constitution, or at sovereignty of the people. It was a waste of preleast for its spirit. Those who attacked it, at- cious public time, and a disturbance of public trantacked society itself. The Republic was proclaimed | quillity, but since it was the good pleasure of the in February, 1848, by the people, and the constituent Assembly had solemnly adhered to it. The spite of all the protestations and distinctions of M. crept into the councils of the Republic, sacrificed was nothing but an attack upon the whole revolu- do? What? after Augustus, Augustulus? Bethem immense services, and placed the reins of the the manifestation of the Republic. They were as now have Napoleon the little? (Indiscribable Government of the Republic in the hands of a Pre- inseparable as the dawn and the sun. There might uproar and conflicting cheers followed this sentence, tender, and the high offices of the State in those be masks in the Assembly, but there were no dupes. and it was many minutes before silence was Republic yet lived under those circumstances. The during the last three years he could have under of the tribune. He would say a truce with posel au army of 500,000 men, and a legion of Royalist functionaries, and yet the Republic was clared—the essential rights of the people, the right M. Leon FAUCHER.—The speaker insults the standing! M. Michael de Bourges then cast a of labour, to organised assistance, the abolition of President of the Republic. ('Yes, yes,' on the retrospective view on the progress of Republican | punishment of death, gratuitous instruction, freedom | Right.) ideas during the last thirty years. He concluded of the press, freedom of conscience, freedom of M. Victor Hugo.-I am unable to understand by expressing his intention of voting against the speech; the abolition, in short, of all obstacles to the observation which has been made. It cannot revision. (Loud cheers.)

M. BERRYER combatted the arguments of M. Michael de Bourges, and supported the revision of should be the charter of human progress in the and what we confidently expect from him is not the constitution in a speech which gained much ap- nineteenth century, the immortal testament of civi- that he should retain power like a great man, but plause from the Right.

hitter recollections arose to render it lake the lower the subsequent speeches at Dijon and Poitiers. Louis Napoleon for the most extraordinary of all reasons, that they feared it. But they were mistaken in supposing that the name had the prestige

silent. He would not admit that the republic had any exclusive right to a national basis. He himself, as was well known, bad advocated a direct appeal to the people on the question of republic or monarchy. His feelings on that subject had unfortunately been the cause of a split between him and his friends. Yet after the turn the discussion had sembly, did they not seek to impregnate the country | There are the commissioners of Ledru Rollin, the opposed to all such indirect methods of proceeding. for there you may chance to meet the shade of republic put forth unequivocally and clearly. M. Marshal Ney. (Great uproar.) Men of worn out of the country and the respect of the Assembly for should persist in trying with us how many honest Berryer, although they happened not to agree on parties, you misunderstand contemporary pheno- having re-established order; and he concluded by men there are in the country who will not give a this point, yet admitted with him that the basis of mena. Because monarchy has vanished, you say abjuring the Assembly to vote the revision. (M. through the nation. As M. Dupin had asked, how indeed could it be otherwise! It was for this reason that he was opposed to the law of the 31st of May, because it stood in the way of that appeal to the nation which he, a Monarchist to the heart's core, advocated in the interest of his cause. He was so much a friend to the free expression of the national will, that if the country did re-elect Louis how such an expression could be resisted. In his eyes all questions sank before that of an appeal to the nation on the question of monarchy, which, instead of being presented in an indirect manner,

ought to be put forward clearly and distinctly. The calm attitude which the Assembly had pre served during the previous sittings was broken on Thursday last by the impassioned eloquence of Victor Hugo. Seldem has a more stormy series of explosions been witnessed than were called forth by the uncompromising positions of the great poet orator. Notwithstanding the jeremiads of the moderate papers about the scandalous provocation of the speaker, one can only regret that the fervid language of republican conviction cannot be listened to as patiently by the majority as the royalism of MM. Berryer and de Fallowx by the minority. The latter, whose languid and feeble flattery of kings was heard with patient disdain by the Mountain, signalised himself on Thursday by taunting Victor Hugo, in the midst of his impetuous harangue, with a miserable personality. While the orator was dealing with matter purely political, M. de Falloux threw in his face the pension which he had received from the Monarchy, and flourished in his fingers the letter of thanks which M. Hugo had written to Charles X. Nothing cou'd be more cre- | sod in the streets; who said; True legitimacy is alities to which they had listened. He much prewhich he answered this mean charge. While a mere lad he received from Louis XVIII. a pension of £80. Later the government of Charles X. prevented the drama of 'Marion Delorme' from being represented on the stage; but the king, in order to compensate the author for this prohibition, offered him 120f. in addition to the former pensionin the face of the explanation. Accordingly, after the descent of the speaker from the tribune, he Dapin, instead of protecting M. Hugo against the shower of gibes and scoffs which were directed against his magnificent speech, drily observed that it was the orator who made his audience. At moments the tumult became indescribable; the whole Right rose en masse, and the bench of ministers bawled and gesticulated like men possessed. But M. Hugo baffled these ungenerous attempts to drown his powerful speech by admirable presence of mind, and in prop reion to the rage of his persecutors lashed them with greater severity. At the noisy close of his ha. rangue, he answered the brutal personalities of M. de Falloux and his brother legitimists by sparkling and refined wit. 'Your ideas,' said he, 'are not yet returned from emigration.' In fine, whatever the merit of Victor Hugu's principles of government, hadrew on Thursday a most powerful picture of the errors of the monarchy, and expesed with Consummate success the littleness of aim of the regal parties in proportion to the vast requirements

favourable contrast to the mock deference of M. de Falloux for the principles of 1789.

THURSDAY. M. VICTOR HUGO said he would only accept the debate under a protest against the law of the 31st ciples, some of which the Constitution had only de. eagle? been said, the Constitution of the French Republic great. (Laughter.) What we ask of the President, lisation, the political bible of the nations, it should that he should quit it like an honest one. (Apapproach as nearly as possible to absolute social plause on the Left.) The orator then, at much tions levelled against its acts by M. Berryer. He he could have understood, but that in the middle of sian cannon to support their principles, which ac crate to act in a revolutionary manner until the and then that it should be added, we are going to of the Left.) conclusion of peace; and had not the Conventionalists | destroy this revolution; we will extinguish this Reheat back an invasion and rescued Toulon from the public; we will snatch this book of progress from tacked. In turn he retaliated on the monarchy, to argue the question which was before them, of which he accused of having, in the massacre of St. republic or monarchy, he said that what was called | tion of his father. Bartholomew alone, sacrificed more victims in one the fusion had simplified the question; there were pight than could be put to the charge of the Re- but two monarchies-the monarchy of principle, public throughout its whole agitated career. He which was legitimacy, and the monarchy of glory,

ground of utility, will you say that your monarchy of principle, your monarchy of four- diant with satisfaction. Groups formed, and en-XIV. now and then scared proprietors, to cite Boi- M. Leon Faucher. General Lamoriciere signalised leau, Al'aspect d'un arret qui retranche un quartier. which surrounded it in 1848. That prestige had A royal decree which takes a quarter of the subbeen destroyed by the expedition to Rome, and by jects' income, is a royal bankruptcy. (Great interhim hy M. de Falloux, of having accepted a pension M. DE LA ROCHEJAQUELIN said that after the di- from Louis XV.II.) Cardinal Dubois described whether they would appoint a fresh constituent, in as a candidate for the presidency, because the cenrect allusion to his name, he could not remain monarchy as a strong government, because it could consequence of the circumstances which had ac- tralised administration of France would enable the nor, if let alone, would ever become so. The repub. members of the constituent who were present electors. He thought the article a good one, and lic had made no war. He might say, in the interest of peace, that it had been almost 100 pacific, for tion, there had not arisen propositions which exits sword, but half-drawn, would have sufficed to pressed distrust, not indeed against the person of any other question than that of monarchy or re- scabbard. There are miserable accusations against him. M. Baroche then proceeded to make a perpublic, and if they wanted to call a Constituent As- the republic that go the round of your newspapers. sonal attack upon M. V. Hugo; but, having been

the monarchy was no other than national. It was France is vanishing. It is an optical delusion. derived from the nation, and could only be restored France is one thing, and monarchy another. France was never greater-foreigners know it, but, it is sad | the Right.) to say, you do not. The orator here drew a striking picture of the varied miseries which had been endured by the royal family of France, and asked if their friends would replace that family in the muchenvied Tuileries, to invite a repetition of the same Napoleon even unconstitutionally, he could not see history. He said that within a very short time pror perty and commerce would come to understand that exercise the right of reply. Ney de la Moskowa but this he knew, that he was sent there with a the republic was terra firma, and that monarchy had then to recur to the painful subject of his mandate of independence, and he owed his constiwas the dangerous ground, and that then the royalist party would be finally extinguished. In answer poet's charges against monarchy. M. Baroche, as theirs. He would say as Burke said to the electors representative government; that the republic was a fresh abuse upon Victor Hugo and plunging the denatural step onwards; that the masses would soon find bate once more into the noisy sphere of personalities. ceived those from God and was accountable for natural step onwards; that the masses would soon find bate once more into the noisy sphere of personalities. ceived those from God and was accountable for their equilibrium, and that what was called the po- M. Hugo having painfully succeeded in obtaining them to God. He owed to his constituents his ganising a Central Federal Board of Police, for the contrasted the royalists of the present day with Mountain by repudiating all alliance with the insurtheir chivalrous ancestors who fought in La Vendee, gents of May 15th and June 24th. MM. B. Rasand did not reserve the confession of their political pail and de Flotte required all the vigour of their faith till all danger was gone by-men who openly | neighbours, Michel (de Bourges) and others, to hold made war upon the revolution, and did not insi- them down. In short, during three hours the Asdiously seek to steal it-men who did not come sembly exhibited a scene, as it were, of parliamentary peaceably and quietly to stammer out ' Vive le Roi' pugilism; closed at length by a timely mot from M. twenty-six times. He would resume all that he had bune, that it was past five o'clock, and the debate said of the monarchy of principle. In one word, was going now to begin. legitimacy was dead in France. But there was M. Dufaure replied to M. Baroche. If he could

another class of monarchists, who must be taken have chosen the time to speak, he would not have to express the opinion of the government, because taken part in this solemn debate at a moment when their journals had the exclusive privilege of being the Assembly was so agitated by the violent personimpossible-divine right is dead; but the other ferred their three first sittings to the two which had

exist? He was looking about for it. He found permitted himself to speak of the Constitution. whether the greater danger lay in revising the conevery liberty successively entrapped and bound, There he had taken great pains to protest his re- stitution, or in refusing to allow its revision. He universal suffrage betrayed, socialist manifestos re- spect for it, but he had at the same time let fall acknowledged with M. Dufaure that the consti sulting in a jesuitical policy, and for a government assertions and allusions which he (M. Dufaure) had tuent was perfectly free when it voted the constituone vest intrigue. (Murmers.) History would often seen before in the journals, and which became tion, and that the committee was selected with a elections, and it was decided that they noght not. This offer Victor Hugo declined. Nothing could be say that it was a conspiracy—(Great sensation)— of grave import now that they were repeated from certain degree of impartiality. Republican ideas some incredible understanding, that the republic is the tribune. It had been contended that the con- had not then been long enough subjected to dissome incredible understanding, that the republic is the tribune. It had been contended that the con- had not then been long enough subjected to disto be the foundation of the empire, and which has stituent assembly did not truly represent the councilon, and the republic came forth ready armed, made a sort of Bonapartist free-masonary of try, hecause it was elected under the influence of as it were, from the brains of certain honourable revenged himself upon M. Hugo by a wretched series 500,000 place-holders; every reform stifled or the circulars and of the commissioners of the provimen, who had long imagined a republic in their postponed, burdensome taxes maintained or re-es- sional government. It was well known, and it was closets. Good constitutions are not made in a tablished, six departments in a state of siege, to the honour of the country, that the means em- day; they are the work of time and experience. amnesty refused, transportation aggravated, the ployed by the provisional government lost them This cannot be said of the constitution of 1848. press shackled, juries packed; too little justice and more votes than they gained. The constituent M. Barret then proceeded to attack the permanence too much police; misery at the foot, anarchy at the assembly was elected by ten millions of citizens. It of the Assembly, which altered the fundamental head, of the social state. Abroad the corpse of the may be that there are organic vices in the constitu- condition of a representative government. He then Reman republic, Austria, that is the gallows, with tion which require to be reformed—that is open to blamed the institution of a Committee of Permaher foot upon Hungary, upon Lombardy, upon discussion-but meanwhile do not, for heaven's nence, which was always placed between the alterto the Czar. Kossuth languishing in a dungeon in alike repose; do not let loose all those bad passions frequent change of foreign minis ers, and un-Asia Minor. This is our situation. France bows which would destroy all the good which we have steadiness of various institutions, which placed her head, Napoleon quivers with shame in his done during the last three years, and leave nothing France in an inferior position to those powers which tamb, and 6,000 coquins shout 'Vive l'Empereur.' standing but unbridled revolution. He had advomaintained tradition, sequence and consistency in (Bravos on the Left.) People might say, But caled the principle that the constitution, unlike the affairs, while at home the country was deprived of nobody dreams of empire. His habit was to tear characters that had preceded it, should not pretend to all the guarantees of stability and security. In exoff masks. What was then the meaning of the be immutable and eternal, but that it should be sub-amining the question of opportuneness in the revi of masks. What was then the meaning of the be immutable and eternal, but that it should be such a sion, he said that if the delects of the constitution parties that uttered them? What was the meaning the necessity and opportunity of revising it, and had been of a secondary order, there might be some

men, he exclaimed, there is an intrigue! an in. with at a time when the public mind was so unperor, without knowing the reason. Because there plagiarists of the former Republic, at a time when was once a man who gained the battle of Marengo, what were called Socialist principles, and which he ribure, and said that he and his friends were not against all kindred laws, such as the laws against the principle battle of Satory? (Laughter.) Because ten cen- ment, were so widely spread. They had succeeded turies ago Charlemagne, after forty years of glory, in excluding from the constitution any trace of these let fall on the face of the globe a scepire and a destructive and Utopian principles. More, they had sword of such proportions that none dare to touch restored the irremoveability of the judges, which them; and because one thousand years later-for the provisional government had abolished and had friends had the pretension of being reason itself. men, should bring forward the proposition with the nature requires no less a period of gestation to reversed many other innovations. It was not sur-(Laughter.) The people instinctively defended the certainty of failure, in the face of the immutable produce such men—another genius caught up that prising that a constitution which thwarted so many Republic. The revision was a had thing, for it minority who were the inflexible guardians of the sword and sceptre; a man who chained revolution ideas should find critics on all sides of the Assembly. in France and unchained it in the rest of Europe; M. Baroche had said that he had heard nobody dewho added to his name the brilliant synonyms of fend the constitution, to which he would answer Rivoli, Jena, Essling, Friedland, Monimirail; be- that though he had listened to more magnificent majority, he was ready to argue with them. In cause this man, after ten years of fabulous glory, speeches than he had ever before heard in his life, at length exhausted, let all this sceptre and this he had heard no one specify precisely what were the man who had fought their battle and rendered tion from 1789 downwards. The revolution was cause we once had Napoleon the Great must we the framers of the constitution were necessarily exmonarchial power in a republic or from maintaining what had been called a 'pays legal,' they would of the Royalists. It was a wonder to him how the Had the Constitution been fairly and honestly tried restored.) M. Victor Hugo claimed the freedom perhaps find that the constitution was pretty nearly what it ought to have been. To reproach Republicans were only 200 in the Assembly; their stood a demand for revision for the purpose of de. parodies. To put an eagle on the flag there must the constitution with having failed to prevent conadversaries mustered 500: they had at their dis- veloping democratic ideas, for realising those prin- first be an eagle at the Tuileries. Where was the flicts between the powers of the state, was unreasonable. Mr. Canning had said that, 'To look for perfection in any human constitution was unreasonable, because it was irrational to hope to attain perfection.' No government, unless it were a convention or a despoism, could be secure from conflicts. It was impossible that any law could enthe physical and moral progress of man. If, it had be an insult to the President to say that he is not tirely supply the place of reason and prudence. He admitted that there were imperfections in the constitution, but he found that all the attacks upon it were, in reality, attacks upon the republic. M. Berréyer's whole argument reduced itself to the assertion that the republic was impossible, because once to vindicate the convention from the accusa- truth, therefore let us revise the Constitution, that length, accused the majority of relying upon Rus- it was antipathetic to our manners and habits. His political associations were not republican, but he in the first place avowed himself a descendant of the nineteenth century they should be told, there is cusation produced violent outcries, and M. Victor had accepted the republic with less enthusiasm the Convention, but he spoke as a freed emanci- a great light in France, let us put it out; that they Hugo was called to order by the President. He than some of those who were now opposed to it, pated Frenchman by means of the revolution of should be told, the French people have hewn out of concluded his speech amidst much interruption, by but when his constituents had sent him to deli-1789. He argued that the Convention was a battle indestructible granite the first stone of that vast alluding to the approach of 1852, dwelling upon berate on the new order of things he had accepted ground on which had to be fought the cause of edifice that will hereafter be called the United the dangers of the law of May 31, but confidently his mandate seriously. He had not been able to homan liberty. That excesses had been committed States of Europe—(loud and long continued cheer- predicting that, let the struggle come when it satisfy himself that the republic which he would and blood had been shed in that battle, was what ing)—that they have made a revolution unheard of might, two combatants only would finally be lef: define to universal suffrage and temporary executive he admitted with regret. They should recollect, he in history, the ideal of great philosophers realised by standing—God and the people. (On descending, power was in antipathy with the feelings of the said, that the Convention had declared it would not a great people—that they should be told all this, he was enthusiastically congratulated by the whole country. He thought the public mind would at the opening of so grave a termination. Colonel

In the sitting to-day M. Carnot rose to explain the words used by him, and alluded to yesterday done with respect to the Legislative. He found as bringing directly home to ministers the origin of English, into whose hands it had been betrayed by the people's hands; we will raze out the dates by M. de Falloux. He had said that under the existing republic property was safe, the pretty notorious pressure of government agents the Royalists? In this strain the honourable 1792, 1830, and 1848; we will bar the way against having the Cossacks at Paris to having the Jesuits, family ties were respected, the laws were executed in favour of the petition movement. This speech gentleman proceeded for some time, amidst the that rash giant who does all things without consult. because the Cossacks would become Republicans the army was disciplined, and the revenue was col- called up M. Leon Faucher, who protested that he encouraging cheers of the Montaguards; and then ing us, and whose name is Providence;—that this one day, which would never be the case with the lected with even more than ordinary punctuality. he produced extracts from historians in vindication should be said, that this should be dreamed of, Jesuits. M. Ney de la Moskawa explained the motives He saw no reason for putting all this in jeopardy, tional petitions, and to refer for prosecution to the of the men whom he had heard so violently at. overwhelmed him with astonishment. Proceeding which had determined him in accepting a seat in and he was persuaded that if the Assembly were to Minister of Justice any which might have been propose the revision with a view to put the ques- worded disrespectfully towards the assembly. If the Chamber of Peers, notwithstanding the execution of monarchy or republic to the electors, it would lead to a civil war. There were particular parts of the country, in Brittany for instance. It is there were functionaries who had deviated from the line of their duty he was most desirous to stigmaparts of the country, in Brittany for instance. It is their conduct as it deserved, but he complained street, Gray's-inn-road, London. M. BAROCHE, who was surprised that after parts of the country, in Brittany for instance, tise their conduct as it deserved, but he complained having bitterly criticised the constitution, M where the peasantry had still an ardent affection for that Colonel Charras, by the manner in which he then proceeded to argue that the restoration of as certain privileged journals called it, which was Hugo had concluded against revision. He then the royal race; in other parts the republican had dwelt upon a few issolated facts, had attempted monarchy was no longer possible, even if its parti- the empire. He would in the first place deny that showed, by quoting the chief arguments of the feeling was equally strong; but on the whole he to disguise the real character of the revision movesans were united, which they were not. Even the monarchy was a principle. Monarchy had never speakers of the Left, that the main ground which believed that France had not any very ardent faith ment. He contended that the movement had been views of M. de Falloux, M. Berryer, and M. de la been anything else but a fact. (Great interruption.) they assigned for resisting revision was the policy either in monarchy or republicanism, but only de free and spontaneous, and that it was an imposing Rochejaquelin did not correspond, although they He repeated that the possession of a whole people by of the majority in passing a series of repressive sired a government that would ensure the well-being manifestation of public opinion. He instanced were all three Legitimists; but how might be not one family could have been but a fact, laws. By this argument M. Baroche sought, with of which she stood in need. He would conclude many districts in which the functionaries, far from widen the differences amongst them if he should and when the fact ceased to exist there was an end a certain degree of dexterity, to unite the whol | with a few words on a delicate subject. What was influencing their neighbours, had not even signed examine other sections of the monarchist parties. of it. Not a vestige of right remained. A repub. majority as on a question of order against the Left. the real meaning of the current of public feeling the petitions themselves. As to government cir-As for the fusion, it was a dream. There could be lic might be suppressed in fact, but the right would He then attempted to show that the constituent to which had displayed itself in the petitions which had culars to mayors and prefects to inquire what prono fusion, because there could be no reconciliation remain. The rights of kings in this age, in this be appointed would be as free and as truly the ex- been presented to them? He and M. Odillon Barrot gress the petition movement was making, there was between the men of 1815 and the men of 1830. place, is a mere nonsensical word. But will you pression of public opinion as the first constituent, had been ministers together for five months, and nothing wonderful in that; it was the duty of the ppointed under the stress of a commercial crisis during which time the utmost narmony existed bepossible. How could the partisans of the Count of democracy is bad, for a state, and that royalty is and the pressure of commissaries and circulars. tween the two powers of the state. On the 31st what was going on in the country. With regard to Chombord forgive those who imprisoned the better, that political stability is the fruit of heredi- The constitution he represented as having been of October the President had thought fit to separate the meetings of the prefects in the south, he in-Duchess of Berry in the Chateau of Blaye? He cary monarchy? Let us see. What are your griefs inspired by a feeling of distrust and personal hos- himself from them, and as he had himself declared, sisted that he was not bound to give any explanathen took up the question of the prolongation of against the republic of 1848? Insurrections? But tility against the executive power. (At these to change a parliamentary policy for a personal one, tion. He would only say that the departments of powers, which had most inconsistently been first monarchy had plenty. The state of finance? Con- words M. Baze and M. Dufaure demanded to speak, Far from being hurt by his dismissal he was great- the south were too often exposed to serious disturbmonted by the very men who had so strenuously stitutional monarchy was dear enough, and was the with great vivacity. Great agitation succeeded the ful to the President for never baving supposed for ances for the government not to be under the freblamed the military banquets and the reviews, and inventor of large budgets, but your real monarchy, remark of M. Baroche, the Mountain seeming ra- one instant that he or his friends could be the mi- quent necessity of ordering the prefects to confer nisters of such a policy. But while his private feel- together. They proposed to open the way to the re-election of teen centuries sometimes made itself wilfully hank- gaged in very animated conversation. A vehement ings no less than parliamentary usage led him to On Tuesday the proceedings of the Assembly rupt. (Laughter and cheers.) Your great Louis altercation took place between General Bedau and speak with the utmost respect of the person of the were completely devoid of interest. The ministers President, he had a right to judge of the policy offered their resignation again collectively this mornhimself by the animation of his gestures. General which he inaugurated on the 31st of October, and ing. But the President declined in the most posi-Cavaignac quitted the bench of the committee to he was firmly convinced that the policy was bad, tive manner to allow of their retirement, as he Cavaignac quitted the bench of the committee to he was firmly convinced that the policy was bad, speak to Lamoriciere. The sitting was suspended fatal, and that it had led to those dangerous consecusions of the vote of yesterday a personal attack for a quarter of an hour, in the midst of an indequences which the Assembly had checked on the upon himself. M. Rouher and M. Leon Faucher whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of the committee to he was firmly convinced that the policy was bad, tive manner to allow of their retirement, as he handwriting, in a style of description peculiarly her own, filling four pages of a sheet of paper. Persons desirous of knowing their true character, or that of any friend in whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of whom they may be interested, must send a specimen of

should certainly not vote for a revision, the professed object of which was to repeal it. Replying upon the claims of the President to the gratitude he begged pardon for the supposition, the President vote which he could not accept without perjury, he This Assembly, not like a former Assembly, enervated by a struggle of ten years with their heads The greater part of the Assembly's sitting was at stake-would never give way, but would defend

absorbed by petty personalities and trivial recrimi- in this place the first of all our laws. The minister nations. An allusion of M. de Falloux called up had said yield to the wish of the majority of the M. Carnot; and the former in apologising fell foul country. He did not know, nobody knew, what again of Victor Hugo, who clamoured in vain to that wish was, for the country had not pronounced, father's execution, which appeared in the list of the tuents an account of his own opinions and not men his opinions, his conscience, his soul-he re- decision," and should vote against revision.

SATURDAY.

In the sitting of to-day, after some words from M. Raspail, in defence of the insurrections of May and June, for which he was subjected to the censure, M. Bataille was admitted to take his seat in the Assembly, after proclaiming the republic Dupin, who said when M. Dufaure mounted the tri- for the Haute-Vienne. The tribune was then oc- many important occurrences which have taken cupied by M. Odilon Barrot, who began by saying, place at the meeting of the Miguelites on the 10th that yesterday an orator had expressed surprise that the residence formerly occupied by the real question, namely, that of the merits or demerits of the constitution, had not yet been put. notices miscarried, yet upwards of 700 of the first He shared this surprise, and thought that instead of blood and character of the country were present, trenching upon the ground of the future constituent, it would be expedient to limit their present and province of Estremadura, and showing, what monarchy, that of glory—the empire—is not only followed. He deeply lamented the tone in which possible, but necessary. Where did this glory the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Baroche) had ness to fan political passions, but to consider possible, but necessary. Where did this glory the Minister of Foreign Affairs (M. Baroche) had ness to fan political passions, but to consider

without delay. M. Barrot took occasion to make a of the parish and town, and death is rampant at men, he called a state of the merits of General every door. In country districts the malady is trigue, I tell you. I have a right to search into it hinged, at a time when the immense success of M. flattering acknowledgment of the merits of General every door. In country districts the malady is I do so. Come, let in daylight upon all this. Lamartine's Girondins had, veiling the horrors of Changarnier, and to express sincere regret at his still raging to a frightful extent, France must not one day find herself with an em- 1793, tended to make the republicans of 1848 dismissal from office. He then proceeded to pass in review the objections of M. Dusaure, and confessed found guilty. After the trial another riot took that he could not find in them sufficient weight to place in Spanish Town, and the military had to be called out to suppress it. determine him to oppose revision. He declared that he was not alarmed either for liberty, or for public order, or for society. He was surprised that any one could discover an objection to revision in the chance of the President's re-election. The re- instant. vision would obviate all the anticipated dangers by offering a chance for the re-election of the President. ('For dictatorship,' cried a voice on the left.) The entire world, as well as France, was preoccupied with Laying the corner stone of the proposed enlarge. the perils attending the moment when, on a fixed ment of the capitol of the United States. Some day, France should be left without a government in rumours prevailed that another expedition against the midst of the excitement of parties. He de- Cuba was being organised at the south, but as yet manded a legal remedy, which was denied because they are vague and unsatisfactory. of the apprehension of affording the President a de Falloux, of M. Berryer, and M. de Broglie, he sword of Charlemagne, you are to take in your little those vices in the constitution, considered as a chance of re-election. Let the Assembly consider fited by the faults of their adversaries. They had would declare that their attack upon the Republic hands the giant's sceptre, the Titan's sword. What to republican one, which absolutely required immediate in what moral and political situation it would leave the country by refusing the revision. Might they assembled outside the edifice, the blinds were not affect their own chances of re-election and pre-drawn and the windows closed to "prevent outpare the way for an Assembly elected under the in- siders from hearing." Great tumult ensued, some fluence of popular irritation? In conclusion, he of the windows were smashed, and for a long time intreated his colleagues seriously to reflect on the the singers were inaudible. Jenny, however, sufconsequences of their decision. When M. Odilion Barrot had concluded loud

cries of La clôture, arose on the benches of the majority. M. Jules Favre combatted the cloture, which. being put from the chair, was adopted by a very Orson Hyde. small majority after a doubtful trial of sitting and

M, CHARAMAULE withdrew an amendment he had proposed, and the Assembly proceeded to vote on the proposition in favour of the revision of the Constitution.

The total number of votes was 724. The votes in favour of the revision were 446:

against it, 278. Majoriry in favour of revision, 168. Nevertheless, the votes in favour not amounting

o three fourths of the whole, or 543, the proposition was pronounced rejected. The Mountain saluted the result with crics of

Vive la Republique!' Report prevails of an Odilon Barrot cabinet replacing the present one, with a programme for the

alteration of the law of May. The debate of Monday, which concluded with the vote of censure on the ministry, gave no indications easily accustom itself to the frequent renewal of Charras was scarcely listened to while he recapituthe executive power in the same manner as it had lated in a long speech the facts which he considered would be the first person to discard all unconstituthere were functionaries who had deviated from the government to make themselves acquainted with

the other illiberal acts which had been committed by his government. (Loud cheers.) He would not an elegant word, but it is the true one—350 millions by altering the currency. Louis he would not one for a quarter of an hour, in the midst of an indescribable agitation.) Silence having been re-estable he would say that the proposition for revision which he was the first ministers to take their seats upon the sufficiency for a time had been discussed in the councils gene-intered. Had it were the first ministers to take their seats upon the ministers mote as possible from his mind. The question was, at a time when no one thought of M. L. Bonaparte to the Elysee. The impending discussion of the Municipal Bill, which involves the application of the law of May to municipal elections, would render a become bankrupt as often as it liked. (Much companied the elections of 1848. He had spoken President, through the enormous number of place- change in the ministry at this moment, in the sense laughter.) The republic of 1848 was not bankrupt, of personal distrust. Well; he appealed to all holders, to exercise an immense pressure upon the indicated, highly important as a demonstration

against the electoral law of May. DENMARK.

Intelligence received from Copenhagen states that to the argument drawn from the danger that the the Danish Ministry is definitively formed. It is taken, he would ask whether they were debating send many formidable sabres rattling back into their the President, but against the design attributed to President might be re-elected unconstitutionally, he composed as follows:--Count Moltke. President believed that the electors would have sufficient good (without portfolio); M. de Reedtz, Foreign Affairs; sense to respect the law. He was moreover sure Count Sponnek, Finance; M. Dockum, Marine; M. that the President would keep his oath. He would Madrie, Public Worship; M. Tillich, Interior with their own sentiments, so as that that As- forty-five centimes, and the Socialist Conferences at tentions of the President and of his government undertake to answer for him that he would not General Flensborg, War; M. de Bardenfleth, Misembly should be monarchically disposed? He was the Luxembourg. Ab! beware of the Luxembourg. Were to observe the limits of legality. He enlarged allow himself to be proposed. If unfortunately, and nister for Schleswig; M. Charles Moltke, Minister (without portfolio).

PRUSSIA. It is stated in the Berlin papers that the princi-

palities of Hohenzollern will be required to do for-Victor Hugo then offered a few words in justifi- declared that his unconstitutional election would mal homage to the King of Prussia, and that the cation of himself against the attack of M. Ba- be found impossible. Our laws called that im- celebration of that ceremony will take place on remains and grows great-understand that. France roche, which provoked the jeers and murmurs of possible which was contrary to law and morality, the 23rd of August. The King will proceed to Hohenzollern, accompanied by Baron Manteuffel, and the Presidency of the Cabinet will for the time devolve upon M. Van der Heidt, while the Foreign Affairs will be in the hands of Baron got completely cured, and to the astonishment of myself

> The Kolner Zeitung states, from Frankfort of the 18th, that in the last plenary sitting of the Federal Diet the French and English protest against the Austrian annexation was submitted to the discussion of the delegates.

After a short conversation the Diet resolved to M. Berryer's assertion that France could never if to divert the attention of the Assembly from the of Bristol:—'A representative ought to sacrifice to ferred exclusively to Germany, that it was a Ger. accommodate itself to a republic, he asserted that irritating assault which he had made on the legality his constituents his repose, his pleasures, his enjoy- man question, and that none of the non-German similar prophecies had been made in opposition to of the elections of the Constituent took to heaping ments—he ought to immolate to no man or class of Governments should be permitted to influence its

litical fever, and was so injudiciously sought to be permission to defend himself against all these at- talents, he would betray and not serve them if he prosecution of political offenders, has lately been repressed, was but a wholesome fermentation. He tacks, grazed in his reply the susceptibilities of the sacrificed his opinions.' He thought with Burke, can be no doubt but that the smaller States will ultimately be compelled to accept the proposal. PORTUGAL.

The Oriental Company's steam packet, Madrid, arrived at Southampton on Wednesday. Her dates are: Gibraltar July 14th; Cadiz, 15th; Lisbon, 19th; Oporto, 20th; Vigo, 20th.
Advices from Lisbon state that among the

other words, to the presumed rights of the oxiled prince, Don Miguel. The Count de Barbacena took the chair.

SPAIN. The Queen had pardoned Miguel Paris, sentenced

to death as chief of the revolt repressed last year at Colmenar Virjo.

ROMAN STATES.

A letter from Rome, of the 14th, states that the tollowing complaints:

Ague

Ague

These celebrated pills following complaints:

Ague

Fem Monsignor Tizzani, Bishop of Terni, by blowing Asthma up the house he inhabited at Santa Maria Mac. Bilious her foot upon Hungary, upon Lombardy, upon discussion—but meanwhile do not, for neaven's nence, which was always placed between the after the find fault with the creation of kings, sake, attenuate the authority of that constitution natives of ringing the too in too soon or too late. Siore. The incendiary missile, consisting of the plaints blotches on Milan, upon Venice, a latent coantion of kings, sake, attenuate the authority of that waiting for an opportunity. Our diplomacy dumb—

waiting for an opportunity. Our diplomacy dumb—

upon which this Assembly, the President of the Rebe would not say an accomplice—Turkey abandoned

be would not say an accomplice—Turkey abandoned

upon which this Assembly, the President of the Republic, all the powers of the state, the public peace

single chamber, the excessive centralisation, the
bustible matter in the bustible matter. bustible matter in the cellar, exploded before it reached its destination, and only caused some slight damage to the outer wall of the building. JAMAICA.

From this island we learn that a number of collars that a number of collars that a number of Erystpeas Fits Sore Throats

Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollowar, 244

Sold at the establishment of Professor Hollowar, 244 From this island we learn that a number of co-States, which it is believed has something to do with cotton cultivation in the island, as some gen-table druggists and dealers in medicines, throughout the of the ridiculous pelicioning for a prolongation of now as one of the judges he would give his opinion. colour for the objection against entering immediately investigate the capabilities of the soil for that proof the are and country. The frankness with which the President's powers? Prolongation meant con- He then alluded to the very great difficulties which upon the task of amendment. But the vices of the duction. The cholera has broken out at Kings which and the saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance. the President's powers? Prolongation meant con- He then alluded to the very great unnounces whom upon the task of amendment. But the vices of the duction. The cholera has broken out at Kings and the Kings of the framers of the constitution had had to contend constitution were fundamental, and called for reform town. At Savannah-la-Mar it has taken fast hold isorder are affixed to each Box.

The Baptist rioters at Spanish Town had been

By the Royal mail steam-ship Europa, Captain Lott, we have advices from New York to the 8th

Our accounts by the Europa do not comprise any news of particular interest, their only feature being the delivery of another great oration by the Hon. Daniel Webster, at Washington, on the occasion of Our miscellaneous accounts report that Jenny

Lind had met, at Hartford, with some slight manifestations of brutality. Her auditory assembled in the Fourth Church, and a crowd of 2,000 having fered no personal insult, and escaped through a back door to Springfield. Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, was on his death-bed. Some new revelations to the Mormon Church are announced; the portion of the golden plates withheld from Joe Smith having been exhibited mysteriously to Elder

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upon Miss Ellen Graham's NIOUKRENE is sufficient evidence of its amazing properties in reproducing the human hair, whether lost by disease or natural decay, preventing the hair falling off, strengthening weak hair, and checking greyness. It is guaranteed to produce Whiskers, Moustachios, &c., in three weeks, without fail. It is elegantly scented, and sufficient for three months' use, will be sent free, on receipt of 24 postage stamps, by Miss ELLEN GRAHAM, 5. Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road, London. Unlike all other preparations for the hair, it is free from artificial colouring and filthy greasiness, well known to be so injurious to it.

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'My hair is restored: thanks to your very valuable Nioukrene. Miss Mane, Kennington.
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Your Nioukrene is the most elegant preparation I have ever analysed, being free from colouring matter and injurious scent. The stimulant is excellent.'-Dr. John Thompson, author of a Treatise on the Human Hair, and Professor of Chemistry.

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Freckles, Small-pox marks, Sunburn, Red-ness, Pimples, Black Spots, etc. All these disfigurements of the skin are permanently eradicated by the application of MISS GRAHAM'S LOTION. The only preparation extant that will have the

desired effect, and give the utmost satisfaction. It was never known to fail, is free from any injurious property, and may be used for infants as well as adults.

Liquid Hair Dyc. The only perfect one extant is MISS GRAHAM'S. It is a clear liquid, that changes hair in three minutes to any shade, from light auburn to jet black, so natural as to defy detection, does not stain the skin, and is free from every objectionable quality. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent dye for ever. Persons who have been

eccived by useless preparations (dangerous to the head, deceived by users meantains damped as the lead, &c.) will find this die perfect in every respect, and that 'none but itself can be its parallel.' Price 3s., sent free by post for thirty-six postage stamps, by Miss Graham, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's-inn-road,

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'The best book for young people of its kind.'—Herald,

'We advise all our young friends who have so frequently
written to us for advice to get this book; if they follow its
precepts, it will save them a world of trouble.'—LADIES'

Address Ellen GRAHAM, 6, Ampton-street, Gray's inn-

HEALTH WHERE 'TIS SOUGHT! OLLOWAY'S PILLS. 1.1 Cure of a Disordered Liver and Stomach, when in a most hopeless state. Extract of a Letter from Mr. Matthew Harvey, of Chapel

Hall, Airdrie, Scotland, dated the 15th of January, 1850.
Siz,—Your valuable pills have been the means, with
God's blessing, of restoring me to a state of perfect health,
and at a time when I thought I was on the brink of the grave. I had consulted several eminent doctors, who, after ing from a liver and stomach complaint of long standing, which during the last two years got so much worse, that every one considered my condition as hopeless. I, as a last resource, got a box of your pills, which soon gave relief, and by persevering in their use for some weeks, together with rubbing night and morning your Ointment over my chest and stomach, and right side, I have by their means alone got completely cared, and to the netwitch means alone and everybody who knows me,-(Signed) MATTHEW HAR-VEY .- To Professor Holloway.

Cure of a Case of Weakness and Debility, of Four Years' Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Smith, of No. 5,

Little Thomas-street, Gibson-street, Lambeth, dated the 12th December, 1849.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that for nearly five years I hardly knew what it was to have a day's health, suffering from extreme weakness and debility, with constant ner-yous headaches, glddiness, and sickness of the stomach,

together with a great depression of spirits. I used to think that nothing could benefit me, as I had been to many medi-cal men, some of whom, after doing all that was in their ower informed me, that they considered that I had some spinal complaint beyond the reach of cure, together with a very disordered state of the stomach and liver, making my case so complicated that nothing could be done for me. One day, being unusually ill and in a dejected state, I saw your pills advertised, and resolved to give them a trial, more perhaps with curiosity than with a hope of being cured, however I so n found myself better by taking them, and so I went on persevering in their use for six months, when I am happy to say they effected a perfect cure (Signed) WILLIAM SMITH, (frequently called EDWARD.)-To

Cure of Asthma, of Twenty Years' Standing. Extract of a Letter from Nr. J. K. Heydon, 78, King-street, Sydney, dated 10th of November, 1849.

Professor Holloway.

Sig.—I have the pleasure to inform you that many extra-ordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means ordinary cures of Asthma have been effected here by means of your pills. One is that of a lady residing near the 'Razorback,' who after having for twenty years been unable to make the slightest exertion, suffering very tearfully from shortness of breath, coughing, and spitting, but is now, to use her own expression, able to run up to the top of that mountain. Another case is that of Mr. Caton, tailor, Hutchinson's-buildings, Clarence-street, who was so dreadfully bad that he was confined entirely to hit bed-room for six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and six months prior to his commencing with your pills, and attended regularly by his medical man, who pronounced him to be in a dying state, yet he, likewise, to my knowledge, has been restored to perfect health by the use of your pills, and rubbing your ointment night and morning that his chest — (Signed) I K. Herron. into his chest. — (Signed) J. K. Heydon. — To Professor HOLLOWAY.

The Earl of Aldborough cured of a Liver and Stomach Complaint.

Extract of a letter from his Lordship, dated Villa Messi a, Leghorn, 21st of February, 1845.
Sig.—Various circumstances prevented the my thanking you before this time for your politeness in sending me your pills as you did. I now take this opportunity of sending you an order for the amount, and at the same time to add that your Pills have effected a cure of a o death as chief of the fever represent the year of the Colmenar Virjo.

It was announced to the Chambers amidst much had not been able to effect; may, not even the waters of the that the Original was announced to the Chambers amidst much had not been able to effect; may, not even the waters of the that the Original was announced to the Chambers amidst much had not been able to effect; may, not even the waters of the chambers and the chambers are the continent, had not been able to effect; may, not even the waters of the chambers are the continent. applause that the Queen was five months gone Carlsbad and Marienbad. I wish to have another box and a pot of the Cintment, in case any of my family should aver require either. - Your most obedient servant (signed), ALDBOROUGH. - To Professor Holloway.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the Female Irregula- Scrofula

King's Evil Com- Fevers all Stone and Gravel kinds Secondary Symp-Gout toms Tic-Doloureux Skin Bowel Complaints Indigestion Cumours Ulcers Constinution Jaundice Venereal the Bowels Liver Complaints tions Consumption Lumbago Worms of al Dropsy Rheumatism

tlemen have recently arrived therefrom Georgia to civilised world, at the following prices:—1s. 14d., 2s. 3d., investigate the canabilities of the soil for that pro-

Mortey.

A little once could only show The signs of noble birth, And men of rank were, years ago, The great ones of the earth. They deem'd it just the crowd should shrink Before the cap and gown; They thought it wrong the poor should think, And right to keep them down.

THE NEW ARISTOCRACY,

These were the days when books were things "The People" could not touch— Made for the use of lords and kings, And only meant for such.

To work the loom, to till the soil, To cut the costly gem— To tread the round of daily toil, Was quite enough for them. Time was when just to read and write

Were thought a wondrous deal, For those who wake with morning light To earn their daily meal. The man, a more submissive slave, The less his head-piece knew: And so the mass from habit gave Their birthright to the few.

Now look abroad, the light of truth Is spreading far and wide, And that which fills our English youth Must shame our ancient pride. 'Tis mind alone can wield the sword, In spite of wealth and rank; The artisan may face a lord,

With thousands in the bank.

We scorn not those of high degree, For so 'twere wrong to do; But poorer men as rich can be, And quite as noble, too. The prince may act a gayer part; But he who works for bread May have, perchance, a warmer heart. And, perhaps, a clearer head. Then grieve not for "the good old times;" Behold a brighter day!

Before the Pen, the Press, and Rail, Must old opinions fall: The mighty project cannot fail-Then aid it one and all!

The causes of our fathers' crimes Are wearing fast away.

#### Keviews.

and the East. By Joseph Beldam, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Two vols. London:

It has fallen to my lot on more than one occasion who are disloyal to their Maker can give no guarantees to society.

The most favourable construction of their con duct is to regard them as utter unbelievers in revelation; as men who hold religion to be important only as an instrument of government, and, concluding all religions to be equally false, give the preone adapted to their purpose, they have even set about the invention of a new one.

Voltaire, in his play of "Mahomet," puts this sentiment into the lips of the false prophet-

"Il faut un autre culte ; il faut de nouveaux fers ; Il faut un autre Dieu pour l'aveugle univers." It was curious to know what opinions were entertained on this subject by the astute effendi; and though I could not directly put the question to him, I was enabled in the course of conversation pretty well to ascertain them. They corresponded with the ideas above expressed. A semi-barbarous people, he maintained, would submit to no laws which they did not believe to be Divine; and rulers are not only at liberty therefore, but obliged, to make use gated condition of human society, was a positive benefit and not an evil. At the same time, he freely admitted that Christianity was the most moral of all religions, and would one day become uni-

The progress of religious liberality in Turkey seems pretty much an affair of situation: in remote places, the people, if fanatical, display their fanaticism; at Constantinople they one of the tribe with which she was found. are more restrained. It strikes us, however, that there is one great change going on—the ther, and the unceasing watchfulness of her that there is one great change going on—the women seem to be under less feeling of resister Zoe, tend to rouse up the faint and straint. The following incident occurred at almost dead recollections of the past, and Constantinople, and it could hardly have they are rewarded by a recognition which tered speech to his comrades. His piece was soon taken place under the old regime, when a fa- makes, what to her seemed a mystery, all loaded; and, swinging her to the hunter's carry, he natical Moslem lady would scarcely have ad- plain. dressed infidels. The scene of the incident was the Mosque of Solyman the Magnificent, ing extracts will give an idea of the style. which our traveller had been visiting with a

party:-

On coming out of the gate of the mausoleum, we were met by a Turkish lady and her daughter; who, astonished beyond measure to see us issuing from the sacred precincts, stopped Pittaco, and desired to know our nation and religion. The answer being might call them a clique; but that is not a good unsatisfactory, the inquiry was communicated to us; whereupon Lord Bernard Howard desired the Dragoman to inform her that we were "all Christians." Still the lady was unsatisfied, and wished to be informed more precisely what was the nature remained long after the regular diners had retired. but it tries the narves a little, I reckon. Hoy! of our religion. As our party represented not only different nations, but different creeds also, this might have been difficult; and the Dragaman was again ordered to say in general terms, that we were I was struck with their peculiar bearing—their proceeded. At the first glance, there seemed to be "Believers in the blessed Jesus." On this, the erect, Indian-like carriage in the streets, combined no one in that direction. In looking more careyasmac" which partially concealed the lady's face with a boyish gaiety, so characteristic of the fully, among the logs and stumps, an individual was sufficiently withdrawn to exhibit an excited countenance and eyes beaming with animation. "Yes," she replied, "but we also believe in Jesus. Jesus was one of the minor prophets; but our prophet is Mahommed, the last and the greatest of She was evidently an enthusiast, and continued to descant for some time on the prospects of Mahommedanism. She said that the young Sultan was not competent to the task of government. She then spoke of the disorders of the times; and each other; but there was an unmistakeable simi- of it, it was seen to be a man-though a very ended with the consolatory assurance, that the larity in the expression of the eye-no doubt, the curious one-holding a long rib of deer-meat in both admissible in a court of law, to recover damages for hommed himself will appear on horseback to set the

of the Slave trade, had resolved to take the a bird of prey; hence, like all birds of prey his arms, patched around the armpits, and greasy all opportunity of an expected interview with the late Pacha of Egypt to urge on him the suppression of this traffic in his dominions. The Pacha having left Cairo, however, about the time when the interview was to take place, Mr. Beldam paid his respects, instead, to Mr. Beldam paid his respects, instead, to Bakie Bey, the acting governor, and addressed his remonstrances on the Slave trade to him. From the following account of the conversation, we should imagine that the Bey was to be shown to be perfectly and the same hide. They, too, were directory, the same hide. They, too, were directory, the same hide. They shown to depend on the same hide. They did not meet stuffed full of crackers.

How to Purish as Enemy.—Hannah More account of the conversation to the same hide. They did not meet stuffed full of crackers.

How to Purish as Enemy.—Hannah More account of the conversation to the same hide. They did not meet stuffed full of crackers.

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How to Purish as the suffed full of crackers.

How to Purish as the suffed full of crackers.

How to Purish as the suffed full of cracke

in fact, contrived to bamboczle him :-We began the colloquy by expressing, of course, all the interest we felt in the wonderful country we great and improved resources and capabilities. The colour, beautifully stitched and embroidered; and the day they were first tried on; and that might had come to visit, with suitable enconiums on its bey politely acknowledged these compliments. The the cape—for it has a short cape,—is fringed by have been many a year ago. The shirt was open—conversation then turned on the vast importance of tags cut out of the leather itself. The skirt is also displaying the naked breast and throat—and these, body have been many a year ago. commerce, especially with the interior of Africa. bordered by a similar fringe, and hangs full and low. as well as the face, hands, and ankles, had been being given to this also, the sub-

merce as the slave trade; and that, inserver much individuals might profit by it, he revenue of the "Machinon," a great form, true of it makes my packa must materially suffer. It was the packa mist more of the packa mest materially suffer. It was the packa mest materially suffer. It was the packa interest, therefore, to put it down. Node a flap-provale from the bey, as I proceeded, showed that he was a sufficient of the bey, as I proceeded, showed that the bey as I proceeded, showed that the bey as I proceeded, showed that the same of the packa in the bey as I proceeded, showed that the bey as I proceeded, showed the beginning as I proceeded that the bey as I proceeded, showed the beginning as I proceeded that the beginning as I p rity, to the official duties of the divan. Bakie Bey was a well-favoured man, of an European complexion, with quick grey eyes, and a remarkable subtle aspect. During the whole of the conversation I was conscious of the lynx-like scrutiny we were undergoing; and I entertain no doubt he took it for granted at the close that we had been thoroughly gulled. It certainly was too much to expect sincerity on such a sub-

ject as the slave trade; butwe were not more imposed upon than our neighbours. Shortly after this reception, it seems that several of my former colleagues obtained an interview for a similar purpose with the late Ibrahim Pacha, then on a visit to this country, who treated them to the same good natured expressions of sympathy and approval. That account appeared in the public journals; and Recollections of Scenes and Institutions in Italy it is possible that our own story of the old Pacha's benign intentions might have obtained the same wide circulation—as intended of course by his astute representative—had we not fortunately disco-

pany Seguin is the leader:—a superior, melancholy, mysterious, tender-hearted man, and reclaim a daughter stolen in her infancy, and made queen over the savages by whom of the popular superstition whatever it may be. In this view of the case, he considered that a diversity of religions, in the present imperfect and varie-with Zoe, one of the daughters, he agrees to gated condition of human society, was a positive with Zoe one of the daughters, he agrees to gated condition of human society, was a positive with Zoe one of the daughters, he agrees to gated condition of human society. Was a positive with Zoe one of the daughters, he agrees to gated condition of human society. Was a positive with Zoe one of the daughters, he agrees to gated condition of human society. ioin his father-in-law elect in a scalp-hunting tree! The bird fell to the ground amidst expresexpedition, and in search of the lost daughter, sions of applause from the spectators, but chiefly upon some new information received latterly from Mexican and Indian hunters. It was at once of her whereabouts. She is finally recovered, after danger and difficulty; but to the unhappy father's anguish, she has lost all recollection of him, and become, as it were, innately Care and attention, the solicitude of the mo-

> Such is the plot of this novel. The follow-Our first is a description of the prairie traders sights. But then thar's another kind, that ain't the Theiss, a large estate of nearly 6,000 acres of —a class that will, in the course of time, be so easy; it needs narve." Here the trapper fertile alluvial soil, at the price of £4 sterling per superseded by Asa Whiterey's Pacific Rail-

> There was a party of gentlemen stopping at the hotel, who seemed to know each other well. I The Indian, after a moment's hesitation, answered word, and does not express what I mean. They appeared rather a band of friendly, jovial tellows. I noticed that they drank the most expensive Rube!" "D-n yur. What do 'ee want?" wines, and smoked the finest cigars the house This was spoken in an energetic and angry-like afforded. My attention was attracted to these men. with a boyish gaiety, so characteristic of the fully, among the logs and stumps, an individual Dinnoonauth Mokerjee, which melancholy event western American. They dressed nearly alike; in was discovered, seated by one of the fires. It would consequently leaves the said Mokerjee the seventeenth fine black cloth, white linen, satin vests, and dia- have been difficult to tell that it was a human body, mond pins. They wore the whisker full, but had not the arms at the moment been in motion. smoothly trimmed; and several of them sported The back was turned towards the crowd, and the moustaches. Their hair fell curling over their head had disappeared, sunk forward over the fire. shoulders; and most of them wore their collars The object, from where we were standing, looked turned down, displaying healthy looking, sun- more like the stump of a cottonwood, dressed in gary tanned throats. I was struck with a vraisemblance dirt-coloured buckskin, than the body of a human in their physiognomy. Their faces did not resemble being. In getting nearer, and round to the front

ment more after the style of an ancient tunic, than the dress. Cap, shirt, leggings, and moccasons, anything I can think of. It is of a light yellow looked as if they had never been stripped off, since colour heavifully stitched and that might

ject naturally went on to the obstacles that stood its way. Dere I felt quite at home, with the information I had received from our Darfour therehant. I stated, therefore, that in the opinion of the regular traders, both native and foreign, cles of my every day dress. Behind me, on the there was no hindrance so great to legitimate con-

Our next shows a feat of skill in the camp

of the Scalp Hunters :-I had returned to my blanket, and was about to stretch myself upon it, when the whoop of a "gruya" drew my attention. Looking up, I saw one of these birds flying towards the camp. It was coming through a break in the trees that opened from the river. It flew low, and tempted a shot with its broad wings, and low lazy flight. A report rang upon the air! One of the Mexicans had fired his escopette; but the bird flew on, plying its wings with more energy, as if to bear itself out of reach. There was a laugh from the trappers, and a voice cried out-"Yur cussed fool! d' yur think 'ee kud hit a spread blanket wi' that style than the American novelists. beetle-shaped blunderbox? Pish!" I turned to see who had delivered this odd speech. Two men were poising their rifles, bringing them to bear upon the bird. One was the young hunter whom I have described. The other was an Indian Madden.

Mr. Beldam went up the Rhine, and passed through Syitzerland and Italy to Malta, Alexandria and Cairo. His purpose was to have ascended the Nile, but the lateness of the season prevented him; so he made a journey across the Desert to the most remarkable spots of Palestine and Syria; closing the tour by a visit to Athens and Constantinople.

The style of the book is oleasing and gentle,

The style of the book is oleasing and gentle,

The style of the book is oleasing and gentle,

Mr. Beldam went up the Rhine, and we not not account the state of the cocasion.

Into oner was an indian whom I have described. Income was an indian to seen before. The cracks were that the whole had been ingeniously invented by our male ancestors was the petitions. The men of pour had not seen before. The cracks were that the whole had been ingeniously invented by our male ancestors was the petition. The men of pour had not seen before. The cracks were that the whole had been ingeniously invented by our male ancestors was the petitions. The men of our male ancestors was the petitions. The men of blushing, incapacity for society, study or business, continuation of the case, where progress of the lectures at this very crowded Exhibition of Science and Art, feeling convinced that the whole had been ingeniously invented by our male ancestors was the petitions. More work when two like, but the case, almost immediately after leaving the citadel, whom I had not seen before. The cracks were insulationed to time, the progress of the lectures at this very crowded Exhibition of Science and Art, feeling convinced that the case, where a part of the position of Science and Art, feeling convinced that the case, where a petition of Science and Art, feeling convinces, and the clerary, there that the condition of the position of the position of Science and Art, feeling convinces the clarary than that the condition of the same customs have existed that the cert is unreposed as one: A trapper cried that the position of the clerary there that the should imagine might even yet be presented by a tourist, who, following a route so often described before, at least in separate parts, should have carried with him either a shrewd turn for observation or a large power of general reflection.

Among the numerous persons our traveller fell in with was a gentleman in the service of the Pasha of Egypt, who was supposed to be an European renegade; and this encounter gives rise to a liberal consideration of a curious subject.

The Scalp-Hunters: or, Romantic Adventures in the first person, going to St. bulled to the first person, going to St. bulled to be an European renegade; and this encounter gives rise to a liberal consideration of a curious subject.

The Scalp-Hunters in the first person, going to St. bulled to the first person going to St. bulled to the first person and manufactures, especially to dyeing and calico to the first person going to St. bulled to the first person going to St. bulled to the first person going to St. bulled to the first person described and most un-Indian to this sequence of the pearl in the oyster, lend to the manch and most un-Indian black English, which would have drawn my attention to the manch Roskell, of Bond street, was said in well accentuated and most un-Indian black of the man had not built specimen of the pearl in the oyster, lend to the manch Roskell, of Bond street, was said in well accentuated and most un-Indian black of the man had hound. The list English, which would have drawn my attention to the Santa Fé-men who, dressed like so many pealed to his gun, which was still smoking at the to associate with renegades; they belong to a class D'Orsays, wore white linen, diamond study muzzle. "Look hyar, Injun! whether we fired whom it is almost impossible to respect, because it and rings—the finest cloth garments tastefully symultanyously, or extraneously, or cattawamwhom it is almost impossible to respect, because it is impossible to believe in their sincerity; and men cut—and who drank Madeira at twelve dollars but I tuk sight on that bird; I hut that bird; and a bottle! All this changes, however, when twar my bullet brought the thing down." "I energetic fellows. They undergo a total meta- said Garey, looking disdainfully at the other's gun,

they are out of the city, and traverse the think I must have hit too," replied the Indian, mowilderness, and we see them hardy, daring, destly. "That's like, with that ar spangled gimerack," morphosis. In the course of the journey Hal- and then proudly at his own brown weather beaten ler comes across one Seguin, a scalp-hunter, reload. "Gimerack or no," answered the Indian, piece-which he had just wiped, and was about to public opinion. It is so obvious that human laws and sanctions unaided by conscience fall short of but the title still indicated his profession. It any piece I have ever met with. I'll warrant she their object, that the ambitious and unprincipled of should be explained that the scalp-hunters of has sent hers through the body of the crane." all ages have recognised the political necessity of Northern Mexico are a species of land pri gentleman 'mister'; for I s'pose we must call a religion; and hence, where they have not found vateers, who occupy themselves in the task of so fine, they have even set to the purpose, they have even set to the purpose. exterminating certain mischievous aborigines, settle who hut the bird. That thing's a fifty, or and who receive head-money on every victim tharabouts; Kilbar's a ninety. Taint hard to or adversary scalped. Of this goodly com- tell which has plugged the varmint; we'll soon see;" and so saying, the hunter stepped off to-wards the tree, on which hung the gruya, high up. melancholy, mysterious, tender-hearted man, —"How are you to get it down," cried one of the who, like the Bravo in Mr. Fenimore Cooper's men, who had stepped forward to witness the Venetian novel, is debited with crimes never settlement of this curious dispute. There was no committed by him, and whose main object in reply, for every one saw that Garey was poising his joining these expeditions has been to discover gun for a shot. The crack followed; and the branch, shivered by his bullet, bent downward under the weight of the gruya; but the bird caught has prohibited any further balloon ascents, except for in a double fork, still stuck fast in the broken she has been adopted. Into the hands of this limb. A murmur of approbation followed the of the popular superstition whatever it may be. In Seguin falls Haller the hero, when he is shot. These were men not accustomed to hurrah

picked up and examined. Two bullets had passed through its body! Either would have killed it. A shadow of unpleasant feelings was visible on the face of the young trapper. \* Without saying plied, "that she would as soon as she went up stairs a word he commenced wiping out his gun, with that stoical calmness peculiar to men of his calmore than usual care. It was evident he would he, "that's jest as easy as fallin' off a log. Any lect. man kin do it, as kin look straight through hindpaused; and looked toward the Indian, who was acre. also reloading. "Look byar, stranger!" continued he, addressing the latter. "Have ye got a cummarade on the ground, as known yer shotin'?" "Yes." "Kin yer cummarade depend on yer shot?" 'Oh! I think so. Why do you wish to know that?" "Why-I'm a goin' to show ye a shot we

voice, that turned all eyes to the quarter whence it Adey

period was approaching when all things would be mark that had been made by like occupations and rectified, "for in thirty years," she added, "Manage of the special experience. Were they sportsmen? No. The of teeth. The whole appearance of this individual experience. Were they sportsmen? Thoraging more was odd and striking. His draws it could not relinquish tham, it is sportsman's bands are whiter. There is more was odd and striking. His dress—if dress it could not relinquish them; it must have something to world in order." The little girl who accompanied jewellery on his fingers; his waistcoat is of a gayer be called—was simple as it was savage. It pursue; variety is its relaxation, and amusements worm in viver.

The name of the passions, and by the her appeared to be very impatient during this conversation; and Pittaco afterwards told us, that she was repeatedly imploring her mother to leave the Giaours' and come away.

Worm in viver.

The passions, and by the produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the heat produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the consisted of what might have once been a liverant.

A MAN IN PETTICOATS.—A New York paper are produced by over induspence of the passions, and by the consisted of what might have once been a liverant.

A MAN IN PETTICOATS.—A New Jork paper are produced by over induspence of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the consisted of what might have once been a liverant.

A MAN IN PETTICOATS.—A New Jork paper are produced by over induspence of the passions, The author being interested in the question must be quiet and unobstrusive. The sportsman is dirty-brown colour, wrinkled at the hollow of the habits are silent and solitary. They are not of his over: it was fairly "caked" with dirt! There elegantes with any ideas of trade or the priaries. of the same hide. They, too, were dirt-brown, tion, we should imagine that the Bey was one of the Choteaus; and that is the sober Jerry seen, with the exception of a close-fitting cap, trouble of constantly hating somebody.'

These, then, are the celebrated prairie which had once been catskin; but the hair was all Jenny Lind.—Barnum has acknowled to hambeen him to be a contributed to hambeen him. Folger." "These, then, are the celebrated prairie merchants?" "Precisely so." \* \* \* I wear a hunting shirt of dressed deer skin. It is a gar-face, that corresponded well with the other parts of the Swedish Nightingale herself has realised should not escape the reader's notice.

Can shirt leggings, and moccasons, 350,000 dollars in the United States; the net pro-

While we were thus mutually offering civilities, and the bey was acknowledging his sense of English hospitality, pipes and coffice were undergoing our grave discussion; the servants appearing and disappearing in the manner I formerly described. At the end of the second edition we rose and were conducted by our host to the bottom of the room, where we took our leave; we too our affairs in the city; and he, smiling of course at his own dexterity, to the official duties of the divan. Bakie Bey

stain of the bullet testified. Transatlantic novels of Mr. Fenimore Cooper school, though with more exaggeration in his Beranger, the celebrated French poet, was a printer!

#### Public Amusements.

The style of the book is pleasing and gentle,

—occasionally it is even poetic; but the matter is by no means so fresh or important as we should imagine might even yet be presented should imagine might even yet be presented into this part of the world.

Is everywhere most wretched,—and that the heart was closely high she with the instrument, the Greek into the smoke still oozing from the manifest of the women, and taken the trousers from them. The women, and taken the trousers from them instrument, the Greek or should any difficulty occur, they will be sent (free) on what edict authorised this? That of fashion. And with the interrogation, "Did you fire, sir?" This of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the hunter's gun, he turned to the latter of the women, and taken the trousers from them.

Should imagine might even yet be presented if tashion restore pantaloons to the ladies, what have a said in well accentage that the ment have handed over their petricoals to the women, and taken the trousers from them.

Should imagine might even yet be presented in the might have a solid in the trousers from them.

Should imagine might even yet be presented and most un latter of the women, and taken the trousers from them.

The story where most we have a solid in the trousers from them.

Should imagine might even yet be presented and most un latter of the women, and taken the trousers from them.

The story where most we then the trousers from them.

The story where most we then the trousers from them.

The story where most we then the trousers from them.

The story where most we then the trousers from them.

The story

#### Dartetes.

THE KOH I-NOR is now called the "Knave of Diamonds." GOOD THOUGHTS are as useless as good dreams, if they are suffered to remain thoughts.

Passengers are now conveyed by steamer from Newcastle to London for seven shillings each. BETTER to be brought up at a good mother's knee than at the feet of a Gamuliel.

THE EXHIBITION.—The total receipts of the Great Exhibition to July 7th inclusive, amounted to £275,316, 12s. A New Design .- Mr. J. Blakeley, of Haliax, has

just registered a design for a railway ticket preserver. THE Westminster House of Detention is now known by the more aristocratic title of "Somerset House. MANCHESTER FREE LIBRARY.—The subscriptions

for a free library at Manchester now amount to upwards of £9.000. HIBERNICISM.—An Irishman in Philadelphia has discontinued his newspaper because he never re-

Con.-Why are washerwomen the silliest people in the world? Because they put out tubs to catch soft | DR. BARKER still continues to supply the FRENCH BALLOONING.—The French Government

scientific purposes. SPEAKING -A man often regrets that he did speak

of London. FLAX GROWING IN IRELAND.—Government have

granted £1,000 to defray the expenses of public instructors of flax growing in Ireland. "RATHER GREEN."-A servant girl was asked by

SLANDERERS are at all events economical, for they ling. I observed that he proceeded to load with make a little go a great way, and rarely open their mouths except at the expense of other people.

Insult.—Whatever be the motive of insult it is turned to the crowd-now collected from all parts always best to overlook it; for folly scarcely can of the camp. "Thar's one kind o' shootin', said deserve resentments, and malice is punished by neg-BARON HAYNAU has purchased in Hungary, near

> NOVEL CONTRIBUTION.—Among the recent contributions to the Great Exhibition is a loaf, baked in Perkins's Hot Water Oven, measuring two feet ten

> inches long, sixteen inches wide, and weighing thirtysix-pounds eight ounces. A WORD TO THE MARRYING.—Let thy liking ripen before thou lovest; let thy love advise thee be-

They strolled together through the streets, and sat sometimes practice at Bent's Fort, jest to tickle fore thou makest choice; and let thy choice be fixed the table d'hote, where they usually the greenhorns. 'Taint much o' a shot, nather; before thou marriest. Conscience is like a bee-use it well, and it

will give honey—use it ill, and it will put forth a sting .- Puritan Gems, selected by the Reverend John A WIDOWER .- The Hindoo Intelligencer an-

part of a desolate widower. race, are endeavouring to purchase large tracts of

Lords, renders the evidence of the party promised ter, and R. H. Powell, 88, Grafton-street, Dublin.

A GREAT mind may change its objects, but it can-

A Wir.—Sir Walter Scott says that a professional wit is of all earthly companions, the most intolerable. He is like a school boy with his pockets

JENNY LIND.—Barnum has acknowledged having

across his left palm, he cried out to his comrade:—
"Steady, old bone an' sinyer, hyar's at ye!" The words were scarcely out, when the gun was levelled. There was a moment's deathlike silence—all eyes looking to the mark. Then came the crack—and the shell was seen to fly, shivered into fifty fragments! There was a cheer from the crowd. Old Rube stooped to pick up one of the pieces; and, after examining it for a moment, shouted in a loud voice:—"Plum centre!" The young trapper had, in fact, hit the mark in the very centre—as the blue stain of the bullet testified.

How Nations can acquire Wealth.—There was a capture, the seed to be but three ways for a nation to acquire (unblushing impudence being his only qualification) is now eath; the first is by war, as the Romans did, in plundering their conquered neighbours—this is robbery; the second, by commerce, which is generally cheating; the third, by agriculture, the only honest way wherein man receives a real increase of the seed thrown into the ground, in a kind of a continual miracle; wrought by the hand of God in his favour, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous into the proprietor.

Printers have an honourable employment, and to guard against the truthless statements of this individual, which are published only for the basest purposes of deception on invalids and fraud on the proprietor.

\*\*CAUTEON.—Ayouthfulself-styled ten shilling doctor (unbushing impudence being his only qualification) is now advertising under the assumed name of an eminent play-sician, highly injurious iminations of these medicines, and advertising under the assumed name of an eminent play-sician, highly injurious iminations of these medicines, and the third, by agriculture, the only honest way wherein man receives a real increase of the seed throw in the ground, in a kind of a continual miracle; wrought by the hand of God in his favour, as a reward for his innocent life and his virtuous into the proprietor.

PRINTERS have an honourable employment, and

PRINTERS have an honourable employment, and PRINTERS have an honourable employment, and one that the first men have filled; an occupation which is, to all who will be true to themselves in its cates, have in many instances effected a cure when all Captain Reid has evidently made the one that the first men have filled; an occupation his models, and a powerful writer of the same grant to honour and eminence. Lord other means had failed, are now established by the grant though with more consent of the FACULTY, and every person who has tried Thiers, the distinguished French poet, was a printer! Covered for the above dangerous complaints, DIS-printer! Printers have become our State Governors, they take seats with our Senators, and, as leading editors, have wielded pens that control the destinies of nettings. of nations.

THE TROUSERS QUESTION .- What edict gave the

'Your remedy has cured my Rupture after everything else had failed. I have used violent exertion since, but there is no sign of its coming down.'-Miss Symmonds, Bayswater,
A fair time has elapsed since I used your remedy, and moreover I have been examined by a surgeon, who declares it is quite cured.'—Mr. Potts, Bath.

'I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letters, and thank you for your kind attention. Your remedy has cured my rupture.'—Mrs. Farren, Woburn.

'Many thanks for your remedy; I have thrown away my Truss, glad enough to get rid of the torture of it.'—G. Henrys, Chepstow. 'My rupture being twenty-eight years old, I really never

expected so periect a cure.'-Mr. Eldred, grocer, Long 'Mrs. Sims begs to inform Dr. BARKER that his remedy has been successful. —Willesden.
'It is now ten months since I used your remedy for

Rupture, and I am glad to say I have gone through every sort of exertion without the least re-appearance of it.'—J. Masters, Mill-street, Bedford. Masters, Mill-street, Beatord.

'I have witnessed a good cure of double rupture in a lady by your remedy.'—R. Brindley, chemist, Bow.

'Your remedy has quite cured my rupture of twelve years' standing.'—H. Morgan, Camden-town.

'Send me another remedy for a customer. I have recommended it in scores of cases with perfect success. R. Jones, chemist, Snaith, Yorkshire.

ANNOUNCEMENT. afflicted with his celebrated Remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which for many years past renders any further comment unnecessary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confine ment, and is applicable to every variety of single and double rupture, however bad or long standing, in male or

on certain occasions; very seldom that he did not speak.

The corporation of Limerick is the oldest in the United Kingdom, being twelve years older than that United Kingdom, being twelve years older than that I whole system, and soon restores the emale of any age. The remedy, with full instructions, for use, &c., will be sent post free, to any part of the King.

United Kingdom, being twelve years older than that I will be sent post free, to any part of the King.

United Kingdom, being twelve years older than that I will be sent post free, to any part of the King.

I whole system, and soon restores the emale of any age. The remedy, with full instructions, for use, &c., will be sent post free, to any part of the King.

Which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; hence its almost unparalelled success.

May be obtained with directions, &c., at 4s., 6s., and 11s.

A cure in every case is guaranteed.

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AND EARS EFFECTUALLY CURED.

R. BARKER'S Celebrated Remedy for Deafness, &c., permanently restores hearing, enabling the patient in a few days to hear the ticking of a watch, even in cases where the Deafness has existed for many years from any cause whatever, and has been successful in hundreds of cases where instruments and surgi cal assistance have failed in giving relief. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and cars, and, by its occasional use, will prevent Deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent free by post, with full instructions, on receipt of 7s. by Post office order, or postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King s-cross, London. Hous of consultation daily, from eleven till half-past twelve mornings, and five to seven evenings (Sundays excepted). Post-office orders payable at the General Post-office. A Cure in every case is guaranteed.

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On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage. A New and improved Edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d.,

All communications being strictly confidential, the Authors have discontinued the publishing of Cases. THE SILENT, FRIEND; a Practical

System, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequence of infection, or the abuse of Mercury, with explicit Direction. nounces the death of one of the seventeen wives of Dinnoonauth Mokerjee, which melancholy event tions for the use of the Preventive Lotion, followed by Observations on the MARRIED STATE, and the disqualificaonsequently leaves the said Mokerjee the seventeenth stors which prevent it. Illustrated by One Hundred Coloured Engravings. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Russian Jews.—Some Jewish capitalists, dri19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published ven from Russia by late measures against their by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternos-race. are endeavouring to purchase large tracts of ter-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street land for the formation of Jewish colonies in Hungary.

CAUTION TO PROMISING LOVERS.—The Law of
Evidence Amendment Bill, now before the House of
Lordon Amendment Bill, now before the House of Part 1. is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy

produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the Roos's work, which we unhesitatingly prono

Part III. contains an accurate description of the diseases

Brother Chartists beware of youthful Ten Shilling Quacks who imitate this Advertisement. PARNS IN PERE BLACK, GRAVEL, LUCE. BAGO, Rheumatism. Gont, Indigestion, Debility, Stricture, Gleet, etc.

them, as the most safe and efficacious remedy ever dis-

For gout, sciatica, rhematism, tix doloreux, erysipelas,

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To test the truth of which, Dr. De Roos solicits inquiry

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'In the five cases I wrote to you about, the remedy has perfectly succeeded: send me another for a case of Sero. continue to recommend your valuable Pills to all my friends.'

John Andrews, Abersychan, Pontypool.- After takin by Dr. Barker's treatment, which confirm the remarks a box of your Pills, I am so much better that I am induced to send for another. nly medicine I have ever met with that have been of ser-

Mr. T. Bloem, Limekiln-street, Dover .- Please to send a few more of your wonderful Pills. My wife feels great Mr. Westmacott, 4 Market-street, Manchester .- Your medicines are very highly spoken of by all who have pur-chased them of me.' Mr. Smith, Times Office, Leeds.—One person informs me that your Renal Pills are worth a guinea a

SKIN ERUPTIONS, NERVOUS DEBL-LITY. Scrofula, Diseases of the Bones and Glands.

DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ (or Life Drops) is as its name implies a safe and permanent restorative of masly vigour, whether deficient from long residence in hot or cold climates, or arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, infection, &c. It will also be found a speedy corrective of all the above dangerous symptoms, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair and treth, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, loins, &c., obstinate diseases of the kidneys and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, loss of memory, nerveusness, headache, giddiness, drowsiness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, lowness of spirits, lassitude and general prostration of strength, &c., usually resulting from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly

poisons.

From its properties in removing barrenness and all disorders of FEMALES, such as leucorrhea, or "the whites," head-ache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, &c., &c. It is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it creates new, pure and rich blood, (thereby purifying and strengthening the whole system,) and soon restores the

per bottle, or four 11s. quantities in one large bottle for 33s., by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on re-At home every day (Sundays excepted) for consultation by which 11s. will be saved, through all Medicine Vendors, or from 11 till half-past 12 mornings, and 5 to 7 evenings; it will be sent securely packed from the Establishment, on representation of the price by Post-office Order payable at the Holborn

To Prevent Fraud on the Public by imitations of the above valuable remedies, Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of the Proprietor, in white letters on a red ground, to be engraved on the Government Stamp round each box and bottle, without which none is genuine, and to imitate which too closely is forgery and transportation.

N.B.—Where difficulty occurs in obtaining any of the above, enclose postage stamps to the establishment.

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THE MEDICAL ADVISER Improved edition, written in a popular style, devoid of technicalities, and addressed to all those who are suffering from Spermatorrhea, or Seminal Weakness, and the various disqualifying forms of premature decay resulting from infection and youthful abuse, that most delusive practice by which the vigour and manliness of life are enerated and destroyed, even before nature has fully estabilshed the powers and staming of the constitution count of the auatomy and physiology of the organs of both sexes, ILLUSTRATED BY NUMEROUS COLOURED EN-GRAVINGS, with the Author's observation on marriage, its duties and hinderances. The prevention and modern plan of treating gleet, stricture, Syphilis, &c. Plain direc-tions for the attainment of health, vigour and conse-quent happiness during the full period of time alloted to

Work on the Exhaustion and Physical Decay of the our species. The work is illustrated by the detail of cases, thus rendering it what its name indicates, the silent but friendly adviser of all who may be suffering from the consequences of early error and vice—a work which may be consulted without exposure, and with every assurance of complete success and benefit. May be obtained in a sealed envelope through all booksel-

lers, 2s. 6d., or to avoid difficulty, will be sent direct from the Author, by post (free) for forty postage stamps. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS. The papers containing which may be seen at Dr. De Roos'

Extract from the Medical Casette and Times :- ' Portunately for our country, a more efficient (because certain) mode of treating these deplorable complaints is at last introduced; and we hail the time as not fair distant, when and physiology of the organs which are directly or indi-rectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illus-trated by twenty-eight colourer engravings.

Part II, treats of the infirmities and decay of the system information contained in almost every page of Dr. De

morning, in petticoats, and with a bonnet on. When asked by the police why he wore this costume, he replied. My wite has taken my clothes, and I have by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This section concludes with an explicit detail of the means by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This section concludes with an explicit detail of the means by this committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent colour of our whole life is generally such as the three engravings, which further displays the effects of physical decay.

I asked by the police why he wore this costume, he companying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This during in silent sorrow the penalties of former folly (perhaps committed in ignorance,) had he possessed such a book as which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample this, would have been a happy husband, a honoured parent and useful member of society. —B. A. Dispatch.

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the intelligent and practical physician, who, demands of the intelligent and practical physician, who demands are the process of the process of the practical physician and practical p parting from the routine of general practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhoa, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tandawed in this cartier. From the great extent of Dr. De Roos's practice for many

years, and his former connexion with the various institu-tions, both in London and Paris, for the relief of those af-flicted with Debility, Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stric-DISEASE by a SIMPLE APPLICATION, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple but sure. It face and body the has had conducted eruptions, &c. of the face and body; he has had perhaps unusual; facilities for observing the pecularities and consequences of each particular stage. Hence he is enabled confidently and consequences of the pecularities and consequences of each particular stage. ceeds of the ninety-four concerts being nearly 1,000,000 dollars.

A Miser.—When the rich Miser, Elwes, who left about a million of money to be divided between his two sons, was advised to give them some education, his answer was, 'Putting things into people's heads is taking money out of their pockets.'

Snould not escape the reader's notice.

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After the deluge of trash—the out pourings of diseased

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is now grown surprisingly.'
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James Thompson, E.q., Middleton.—'I have tried your invaluable dye, and find it to answer the highest expecta-Mr. J. N. Clarke, Killinick, Wexford.—'Your liquid is a most excellent and immediate dye for the hair, far preferable to all other I have purchased.'

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Mr. E. Barnes, West Parley, Wimbourne:—'My Corns of twenty five years' standing, are all cured by your Sol-

N.B.—Any of the above will be sent (free) per return of post on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by MA-DAME COUPELLE, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London, where she may be consulted on the above matters daily, from two till five o'clock.

TESTIMONIAL TO ALDERMAN THOMPSON .- On the 18th inst., about fifty gentlemen, connected with the ward of Cheap, dined together at the Plough Tavern, Blackwall, on which occasion an elegant piece of plate was presented to Alderman Thompson, as a testimouy of the estimation in which he was held. The alderman, in a speech of much feeling, acknowledged the compliment paid him,

## THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The following Engravings of this unrivalled edifice, are now ready, and may be had at this

Office: I.-View of the Exterior of the Building a magnificent print—two feet long—exquisitely engraved; from a drawing furnished by Messrs. Fox and Henderson; and consequently correct in every respect. PRICE ONLY SIXPENCE.

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PORTRAIT OF SIR ROBERT PEEL. A few impressions of this Magnificent Portrait of the late great Statesman are still left, and may be

### PORTRAITS OF PATRIOTS.

The readers of the Northern Star, and the Demoeratic party generally, are informed, that there is now re-issue of the various Steel engravings lately disributed with the Northern Star. They consist of MEAGHER.

SMITH O'BRIEN, ERNEST JONES, RICHARD OASTLER.

These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each. There has also been a reprint of the undermentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the Northern Star, and which

are striking likenesses, and executed in the most

brilliant manner-ARTHUR O'CONNOR, PATRICK O'HIGGINS,

J. R. STEPHENS. W. P. ROBERTS, P. M. M'DOUALL,

There is also a re-issue of the two large prints. "THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839." THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, by Mr. DUNCOMBE, in 1842."

To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street. "NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR."

Subscribers, whose sets may be imperfect, are requested to apply at once for imperfections. The stock of this book will not be retained after this month (July).

and Mr. Pattinson, the sub-secretary, will be in attendance On Sunday evening next, at the Crown and Auchor,

Cheshire-street, Waterloo Town.
On the same evening, at the Bricklayers' Arms, Tonbridge-street, New-road, a lecture will be delivered. On Sunday evening, July 27th, at the Literary and Sciengarden, Mr. W. Broom will lecture.
On the same evening at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Waterloo Town, at six o'clock the members of the

locality will meet; and at eight o'clock a lecture will be On the same evening, the Washington Locality will meet at the Two Chairmen, Wardour-street, Soho, to enrol members, and other business, and also for discussion.

On the same evening at 21, Vine-street, Hatton-garden, lecture will be delivered.
On the same evening, the Chartist Victims of 1648 will meet at Mr. Duddridge's, Corner of Queen-street and grith-street, Soho. All the Victims are requested to at-

nd at seven o'clock. tend at seven o'clock.
On Monday evening, the Emmett Brigade will meet at the Rock Tavern, Lisson Grove.
On the same evening, at the Eclectic Institute, 18 A, Denmark-street. Soho, a public meeting will be held to consider the present state of France. All true Reformers are invited to attend. Chair to be taken at half-past

On the same evening, at the Lecture room, 5, Gale's-row, Straight's Mouth, Greenwich, a lecture will be deli-

On Tuesday evening, in the Coffee-room of the Johnstreet Institution, a meeting will be held for the purpose of discussing 'The relative merits of Free Trade and Protection.' The sub-secretary will be in attendance to enrol nembers. Chair to be taken at half past eight o'clock. On Tuesday evening, at the Paragon Chapel, Bermond.

y New-road, a lecture will be delivered. On the same evening, at the Literary Institution, Leicester-place, Ray-s'reet, Clerkenwell, a public meeting will be held to review the p litical events of the week.

On Wednesday evening, the United Councils of the Tower Hamlets will meet at the Crown and Anchor.

On the same evening, at the Paragon Chapel, Bermond-sen Naw road a mublic meeting will be held to adopt that

sey New-road, a public meeting will be held to adopt peti-tions to both houses of Parliament, praying for an inquiry into the inhuman and cruel treatment of the Chartist Vic-tims of 1848. Messrs. Bezer, Fussell, Bryson, and the

other victims, are expected to attend.

On Saturday evening, the Cripplegate Locality will meet at the City Hall, 26, Golden Lane, Barbican,

N.B.—Lectures are delivered every Sunday and Friday

evenings at the Eclectic Institute, 18 A, Denmark-street Soho, by J. B. O'Brien. Notices of Lectures, &c., will be gladly inserted in this list, provided the same be forwarded to the above office on or before Thursday noon.

Signed on behalf of the Committee, JOHN ARNOTT, General Secretary.

EMIGRATION. THE LAND! THE LAND! TO THE WORKING CLASSES AND

tended the societies instituted by Mr. W. D. Ruffy, a few friends have joined with him in a society, for the purpose of Emigration and General Colonisation; they purpose to issue 5,009 shares of one pound each, deposit 2s. 6d. per

share, calls 2s. 6d. per month.

The following eligible investment is now offered:—A freehold estate in Eastern Canada, comprising 20,000 acres of land, within seventeen miles of a market town and the port of St. Francis; from which steamers ply daily to Montreal and Quebec; the River Nicolet, and the River Becancour, runs through the Estate, and are navirence. This estate presents as much as twenty miles of frontage to these rivers, with several mill sites, &c.; the land, which is of a fair average quality, abounds with timber, which, on being disposed of, it is considered will no addition to their number from 'superseded more than pay the price required for the land.

The benefit that will accrue to the shareholders is im-

mense, as the estate may be disposed of at a profit of fifty per cent. Others purchased, colonised, and lots retained for the benefit of the shareholders.

For further particulars, description, &c., apply, by letter, enclosing two postage stamps, to D. W. Ruffy, 13, Totten-

nam-court, New-road, St. Fancras, London.

No time must be lost, as the first deposit to secure the estate must be paid in a short time.

M R. CALDWELL'S SOIREES DANSANTES every Evening from Eight to Twelve. Admission, 6d.; per quarter, £1 1s.
Spendid new Ball Room, and all the arrangements complete. Musical Director, Mr. J. Bradley, of the Royal Italian Opera, Covent Garden. Mr. Caldwell guarantees to teach any lady or gentleman totally unacquainted with the routine of the ball room to enter with grace and freedom, and take part in the fashionable amusement, in six private lessons, for £1 1s.

Dean-street, Solio.

in all its stages, strengthening weak hair, preventing its falling off. &c., &c. For the reproduction of hair in falling off, &c., &c. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause and at whatever age, it stands unrivalled, never having failed. For children it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. One trial is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegantly-scented preparation, price 2s, and will be sent (post-free) on receipt of twenty-four postage-stamps, by Miss DEAN, 4S, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London; or it may be obtained of every respectable chemist in the Kingdom.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.-None is gen line unless the signaother ridiculous names by persons envious of its success. AT HOME daily from one till four o'clock. AUTHENTIC TESTIMONIALS.

'I constantly use your Crinilene for my children. It restored my hair perfectly.—Mrs. Long, Hitchin, Herts,
'I have now to complain of the trouble of shaving; thanks to your Crinilene.—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, Chelen

To Correspondents.

. Brown's List.—The friends at Norwich are thanked for taking two more Refugees, making nine men. Literary Institute, Horsleydown, lecture 19s ld—Mr. Blant 3s—Welchman 1s—W. Leelhouse 3s 6d—Mr. Sturgeon 2s. Mr. Fraser, Edinburgh. It was received a fortuight ago.

MB. FRASER, Edinburgh. It was received a fortugate ago. All is right to present time.

The Anti-Truck Association.—We should have published the trial which took place at Derby, on Friday, the 18th inst, if we had received the continuation of the report. The proposed act will appear next week.

George Croker, Leeds.—We must decline publishing anonymous letters containing ex-parte reflections upon character, when we are not able to ascertain whether the charges made are true or false. the charges made are true or false.

### NORTHERN STAR: SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851

FREE TRADE FALLACIES.

The elections for Scarborough and Knaresborough indicate that the reaction against Free Trade proceeds steadily among the electoral classes in those parts of the country not purely manufacturing. The ministerial organs, while they depreciate the constituences who send such representatives as Mr. G. F. Young and Mr. Collins to Parliament, show, under their affected contempt, that they dread very much the prospect of a general election with the existing electoral body. The philosophy of Free Trade may be indisputable in the abstract, but, somehow or other, its practical operation is by no means pleasant to large classes of the community. It may be very unphilosophical of them to grumble, but they can't help it. The galled jade will wince, and the crumbs of comfort which fall from the tables of such learned economists as Mr. JAMES WILSON, and such transcendent statesmen as Mr. LABOUCHERE, don't appease the irate sufferers from 'our recent commercial policy.'

We must say, without being: Protectionists, that we sympathise with the sufferers from that policy, and agree with them, in thinking that they ought either to have their case taken into consideration, with the view of apa general gain to the community at large, in which they themselves will ultimately participate. But neither of these things is done. the answer have as much relation to each other as Tenterden Steeple and Goodwin Sands. In a recent debate Lord NAAS on behalf of the Irish millers complained that they were in a state of extreme distress, many of their mills reign supplies comes in sacks ready for the use of the bakers, of course the home miller can be dispensed with to the extent of that sup-

ply. How does Mr. LABOUCHERE meet the allegation? In the first place he says that it ure. Subject: 'Sunday Services and Sunday Sermons.'
On the same evening, at the Literary and Scientific Intitution. Leicester place. St. Peter's terrace. Hatton. and, therefore, the millers must have more to do. That, however, is contrary to the fact, and an explanation was needed. Mr. Labouwork was done with fewer hands, by a few successful competitors on a large scale,' whose success was so great that one experiment had destroyed several small businesses; but it was added, for the comfort of the parties thus exposed to be swallowed up by wealthy capitalists with improved machinery, that the increased competition to which they are exposed will stimulate them to 'improvements' in machinery which will be of perma-

nent advantage to their interest. Now we cannot see how the conclusion flows from the premises. The additional improvements to which the stimulus of competition will give rise, can only be made by persons with capital, and able to manufacture flour processes which a large establishment permits to be introduced. The 'small businesses' must, of course, go to the wall, before their powerful competitors, who, while they absorb the trade of perhaps a dozen or two small millers, will not employ a tithe of the men, because the 'improved' machinery will do the work. By this very intelligible and too frequently repeated process, an increase of unground foreign-or even home-grown cornmay be quite compatible with an increase of idle mills and unemployed hands. But then it is argued by the closet theorists, who write in nonsensical terms about 'supply and demand,' averages,' and other familiar phrases in the vocabulary of political economy, that though 'improvements' may be followed by 'temporary suffering,' it is always succeeded by 'change of employment,' and ultimate advantage to the persons engaged in the superseded branch of industry. For the reasons we have assigned this cannot be the case, even reasoning in the abstract. That it is not true in actual life, we need only appeal to the personal experience of almost every class engaged in industry or trade. 'Change of employment' is not so easily effected, as written about. In every department of life men find the places pre-occupied by busy, pushing, struggling competitors for employment already too numerous. They need branches of industry.' The suffering does not prove 'temporary,' as assumed by the theorists. The hand-loom weavers are only one refutation of that assumption, which, nevertheless, like many others emanating from the same school, continues to be repeated as confidently as if it were a truth, instead of being

And, after all, what do such replies, put forward as pompously as if they contained the concentrated essence of political wisdom, amount to? Even if accurate, as a statement

CHERE found it in the fact that there had been 'improvements' in the machinery. More

a palpable falsehood.

of fact, they contain no consolation or satisfaction for the Irish millers. The economical cry out because they are hurt, they are rather exasperated than appeased by the sort of cool comfort derived from the theory of causation enforce the law as they found it, which, at comfort very like the consolation offered by 'a friend' who, in the midst of a calamity, 'a friend' who, in the midst of a calamity, alike to the Legislature, and the age in alike to the Legislature, and the age in the Republic in France have, for the time, which we like to the Legislature and the age in the Republic in France have, for the time, which we like the commence with them. and reminds you-'I told you so.' No doubt the superiority may be made apparent; but that does not mend the case for the sufferer. When suffering classes complain, they want relief. not lectures upon the causes of their ture of EMILY DEAN is in white letters on a red ground on the stamp affixed to all her preparations. Beware of imitation of the stamp affixed to all her preparations. tations of this celebrated preparation under French and that it arose from a falling off in the demand. That is exceedingly cheap political wisdom, and the complainants may, with great justice to those who utter it, exclaim- Thank you

large, in the event of a general election. The and common justice, and a distinction made in been followed up by a decisive vote of censure character, and carefully contrived for the ad- rendered impossible in future. mission of those parties only who are supposed to be well affected to the domination of the OFFICIAL TYRANNY AND OPPREScommercial and monied classes.

We have repeatedly alluded to this subject, and called attention to the necessity for an extensive organisation and vigorous direction of the popular strength during the coming winter. The complexion of the new Whig a series of acts of the most offensive character, and selected for his advisers and asfault if it is not a real and a comprehensive enfranchisement of the masses.

### POLITICAL PRISONERS.

There can be no doubt that within the last quarter of a century great ameliorations have taken place in our criminal jurisprudence, and in the treatment of those who have violated the laws enacted for the protection of life and property. In the opinion of many thoughtful men there has been too much done in this way, and that the criminal is now so petted, pampered, and surrounded by comforts, that a residence in some of our Model Prisons amounts almost to a premium upon crime. It is curious to find that, while we have been growing thus tenderly solicitous about the plying a practical remedy, or they should their fellow-creatures, the treatment of poli-have it clearly demonstrated, that their suf-tical prisoners has increased in stringency. ferings are inevitable, and counterbalanced by Mr. Fox remarked in the debate on the case To specific and distinct compliants the most inconsequent and inapplicable replies are made. The statement of the grievance and comfortable apartments, had a choice and comfortable apartments, had a choice and variety in their food, wore their own clothes, selected their own books, saw their friends, and were allowed to supply articles and communications to the journals with which they state of extreme distress, many of sheet standing idle, their work-people unemployed, and their condition progressively growing worse. In answer to that statement, Mr. subjected to penal discipline, condemned to the replied that the condition of the rampant Tory despotism.

cruel, cowardly, and vindictive treatment of Mr. JONES and his fellow prisoners. It shows how silently but certainly despotism may be established under the guise of 'liberal institutions.' The Home Secretary's office has quietly usurped a power which removes political prisoners from the protection of the law, and places them entirely at its mercy. In fact, persons who have made themselves obnoxious to the Ministry for the time being are as directly subject to the tyranny of their pothe dungeons of Speliberg, and tortured under special instructions from their Imperial have mentioned—thus dispossessed, made her Gaoler. According to Mr. Bouverie there appearance in the Park with a few cakes and is now no distinction between political prisoners and felons. The law recognised no distinction of that sort. It sweeps into the interior of that sort. It sweeps into the law recognised no distinction of that sort. same net and treats with indiscriminate sesuffrage, and the man, who having imbrued his hands in human blood, has by some upon a large scale, with all the labour-saving legal technicality been convicted of manslaughter instead of murder. The duty of preparing rules and regulations for the treatment of prisoners is delegated to the 'visiting magistrates,' subject to the approval of the Home Secretary; and between them, with their naturally hostile and prejudiced feelings against persons who denounce misgovernments they take advantage of their position, and being a 'martyr' to paying a small weekly sum, which would exempt him from that occupation. Mr. JQNES, in point of fact, refused to his facts. Mr. Jones did not refuse to pay or willfully encounter the honours of such a martyrdom as that of Tothill Field's Prison, under the mild dominion of its present Governor. Being unable to pay himself, the proprietor of this paper and other friends supdegradation, with a slight interval when the tyranny and wrong-doing as this. money was not sent in, and in consequence he was subjected to the severe and disgraceful - comfort very like the consolation offered by the same time, he denounced as a disgrace,

large, in the event of a general discount. Live two things so palpably morally different. It upon the ministry, for having recourse to trimes sees that clearly; and hence it renews two things so palpably morally different. It upon the ministry, for having recourse to the sees that clearly; and hence it renews to bring is monstrous on the face of it to treat the adits adjuration to Lord John Russell to bring is monstrous, on the face of it, to treat the ad- such an illegal perversion of their official than a such an illegal perversion of their official perversion of their official changes and alterations in powers. They were unpointed its adjuration to Lord John Russell to bring is monstrous, on the lace of it, to treat the sur- such an inegal perversion of their official forward a new Reform Bill at the very component of next session. But it is evident, the existing constitution of Parliament in the vants of the Republic and the defenders of same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context, that the motive for such a same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context, that the anti- such as the same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context, that the motive for such a same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context, that the motive for such a same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context, that the motive for such a same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context, that the motive for such a same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the Constitution, and they traitorously sought from the context and the same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same manner as a burglary or a highway rob- the constitution of partial same man from the context, that the motive for such laws are repulsive to the moral to subvert it. Their treason has been authorized and repulsively declared and repulsively declar the people on the plain and distinct principle, sense of the community, and, instead of adding ritatively declared and rebuked by the Asthe people on the plant and distinct principle, to, detract from, the security of the very insti-sembly, and they now stand unmasked that they have a right to the suffrage. The to, detract from, the security of the very insti-sembly, and they now stand unmasked measure is not to be based on that principle, tutions they are meant to protect. We trust before the people of France in their true or have that for its object. It is intended as that Lord Dudley Stuart will redeem his characters. a piece of political juggling, by which con- pledge to bring this subject fully before the tinued supremacy may be given to a particular House of Commons next session, and persevere tion can be renewed; but, in the meanting tinued supremacy may be given to a particular house of commons next session, and persevere tion can be renewed; but, in the meanting tinued supremacy may be given to a particular house of power on the next of we are little prospect of any case. policy and class. With that view, no doubt until such an abuse of power, on the part of the new franchise will be of an exceptional either magistrates or home secretaries, is

SION.

THE LORD AND THE APPLEWOMAN.

Reform Bill will, after all, depend very much upon the attitude taken by the people out of doors, and knowing that, it will be their own for the atmosphere of St. Petersburgh than by a solid and genuine popularity, based London. Few can have forgotten the trick on his own good conduct in the emiby which, at the close of last Session, he was nent station to which he was raised by enabled to take a huge slice out of St. James's six millions of votes. Instead of stooping Park and give it to Royalty; fewer still his to chaffer with trafficking politicians, and lose last exploit of turning the mob of mounted himself in the tortuous and miry labyrinths of fashionables into the quiet and beautiful political intrigue, his true policy was to have grounds of Kensington Gardens, on the pre-shown himself the servant of the millions to tence that the Glass House in Hyde Park whom he owed his position, and who alone would interfere with their daily equestrian possess the power to prolong his tenure of exercise. These leetle jobs, however, though office. They would have formed a much surer racter and aristocratic superciliousness of partisans and adventurers for whom he forsook this scion of a ducal house fade, into insig- them. Had he used the powers given him by nificance when compared with a case of gross the constitution to promote the political and oppression, in which the 'noble lord' has just social amclioration of the masses, such a policy been engaged; a case so shameful that we would much more surely have led to a procannot believe it will be suffered to pass with longation of power than that he has acted impunity. The facts are briefly these:—There upon. physical, mental, and religious welfare of lately stood in Hyde Park a building known in constitutional monarchies the first pickpockets, burglars, incendiaries, robbers, as the White Cottage, in which Ann Hicks magistrate, may be a puppet without real and persons guilty of having shed the blood of sold cakes, custards, and fruit to the juvenile responsibility—in republics they are judged by and persons guilty of having shed the blood of their fellow-creatures, the treatment of political prisoners has increased in stringency. Mr. Fox remarked in the debate on the case of Mr. Ernest Jones on Tuesday, that Leigh Hunt, Montgomery, Daniel Whittle Harvey, Cobbett, and others, were treated very differently during their imprisonment by a Tory Government. They were lodged in comfortable apartments, had a choice and variety in their feed ways their own acts. What has Louis Napoleon the show for the time he has occupied the from her grandfather, who, upwards of a century ago, rescued George II., of 'gracious but the betrayal of the millions who elected him, into the hands of the enemies of the Revery differently during their imprisonment by a Tory Government. They were lodged in comfortable apartments, had a choice and privilege thus accorded continued, in the first instance, for sixty-nine years—in the person-like has alienated the people from him and their own acts. What has Louis Napoleon their own acts. instance, for sixty-nine years—in the person. He has alienated the people from him, and of his successor for forty-nine years more— now, if he ever contemplated a coup de main and lastly descended to ANN HICKS who, with and the seizure of power by force—he has the the express permission of the Woods and pleasant prospect of CAVAIGNAC, LAMORICIERE, Forests, some time since, expended the savings CHANGARNIER—in short, all the Generals of of her whole life in the crection of the White mark and influence voting with the Red Remonth (July).

Several surplus Vols. I. and III. of the volume, which defailes the samplant from white springs a chain of sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of sorrows which the Authoress works into a narrative of the unhappy Announce the following meetings:

MASKAI MARIA JONES.—There is no living Authoress to What meeting is a new work by Haskai Maria Jones. There is no living Authoress to What meetings in a face, that seems to be a very likely

Maskai Maria Jones. There is no living Authoress to What means and the proper and two wing that they will defend that Constitution with their swords. His prospects, therewords, there were than it was. What sequence is there here? What connexion between the two things? By what strange association of ideas did the one statement follow the other? Equally Haskai Jones. High submoduler is indebted for so large a share of inner the proper and vowing that they will defend that Constitution with their swords. His prospects, therewords, denied books, papers, and writing materials, and fed upon broad and sixpence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE here by announce the following meetings:—

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE here by announce the following meetings:—

Nother is from the proper than it they will defend that Constitute to condition of the very lowest class in London is much better than it was. What sequence is there here? What connexion between the two things? By what strange association of ideas did the one statement follow the other? Equally writing at the discipline, condemned to repulsive and degrading labour, clothed in a prison dress, denied books, papers, and undisturbed possession for tution with their swords. His prospects, therewords a prison dress, denied books, papers, and undisturbed possession for tution with their swords. His prospects where the proper with the Cottage. It might have been thought that a publicans, for the maintenance of the Consti-Government, is thicker than the loins of Ukase, commanding her forthwith to 'clear lie men would only accept that fact in good We have now the answer of the Whig Cabi net to the charges made against them for the charges made against them for the one year, as an act of gracious condescension. parties. Now the White Cottage cost £137 of hard money-it was held in perpetuity rent free, and ANN HICKS, who built it with the express sanction of Lord Lincoln, when he was First Sittings protracted from the noon of one day Commissioner of the Woods and Forests, to the dawn of another, and then only broken

trate enforced the law.

The vigour which he exhibits in attacking treatment described by Under Secretary, he seized upon and appropriates for his own as well as legally, fulfilled the conditions re-Bouverie. But we contend that if not order grounds sacred to the invalid and the quired by the law, as thus interpreted. He illegal, it was, at least, inequitable to add a wearied, pent up citizen—contrasts most un- had truly and fully taken the oath of abjuration, pecuniary fine to the sentence passed by the favourably with the tardiness which characland was, therefore, entitled to his seat. The judge, under the guise of rules and regular terises his administration in other respects. Government, and therefore the majority, were tions drawn up by visiting magistrates, and sanctioned by the Home Secretary. We are without those reforms which were pronot aware that either magistrates or secre- mised when the light was first let in upon the question of penalties, which, it appears, will taries are lay popes, and claim infallibility in monstrous abuses perpetrated in the departbe tried, in spite of the efforts of the Whigs
such matters. On the contrary, we think ment of which he is the head. We should to prevent such an issue. At the meeting of them the very last parties to be entrusted with such powers, and believe, that as long as with such powers, and believe, that as long as philosophers seem to think that when they tell they possess they will misuse them, in referyou the causes of your distress, nothing more ence to persons convicted of holding different tences, have appropriated Royal demesnes and he may sit or vote, he will be liable to a similar to the convicted of holding different tences, have appropriated Royal demesnes and he may sit or vote, he will be liable to a similar to the convicted of holding different tences, have appropriated Royal demesnes and he may sit or vote, he will be liable to a similar to the convicted of holding different tences, have appropriated Royal demesnes and he may sit or vote, he will be liable to a similar to the convicted of holding different tences, have appropriated Royal demesnes and he may sit or vote, he will be liable to a similar to the convicted of holding different tences, have appropriated Royal demesnes and he may sit or vote, he will be liable to a similar tences. hat, however, we suppose must lar penalty, beside being-if convicted-de-

# VIVE LA REPUBLIQUE.

which we live; and he confessed that his been signally defeated. They have been ment, it was an error to refer the matter to duties in that capacity were very unpleasant. beaten in argument and eloquence, and failed them at all. It was one which solely affected But we should like to know, why, if the on the division to obtain the legal majority. the House of Commons; and, had it been the parties who That this mould be required to the House of Commons; and, had it would visiting magistrates' are the parties who That this result is felt as "a heavy blow, duly careful of its own privileges, it would frame these rules and regulations, they don't and great discouragement, may be inferred never have asked the Lords who it should take care to remove this double disgrace? from the bitter and vindictive spirit in admit or exclude. With the exception of the distress. Farmers and millers have no more The power is in their own hands, according which the 'Times' in this country, and the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, referred to in and which the 'Times' in this country, and the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, referred to in and the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, referred to in and the case of Mr. Ernest Jones, referred to in and the case of Mr. right to be satisfied with such answers as they to Mr. Bouverie. Let them exercise it be-reactionary and absolutist journals in France there place, the only other long debate was reactionary and absolutist journals in France there place, the only other long debate was reactionary and absolutist journals in France there place, the only other long debate was reactionary and absolutist journals in France there place, the only other long debate was reactionary and absolutist journals in France there is no properties to the reaction of the place that the reaction of the re fore they are absolved from their share of comment on the subject. Their rage knews one on the well-worn topic of the Navigation the blame of these most disgraceful proceed\_ scarcely any bounds. For months upon months Laws, in which Mr. G. F. Young, the newly they have devoted themselves to the task of elected Protectionist Member, inflicted So far from the defence set up by Mr. Bou-VERIE on behalf of the Government extenua-ting their conduct in the dishest dense the disposal of the highly centra-ting their conduct in the dishest dense the disposal of the highly centrafeeling, acknowledged the compliment paid him, and expressed the satisfaction he felt at having been adjudged by his fellow-citizens to have performed his duty.

The Rev. Mr. Blew, of Gravesend, who was supended by the Bishop of Rochester, has sold his proprietary church to Cardinal Wiseman.

The professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene says:

The leaves to your Crinilene.—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, the discussion of practical dissatisfaction with the Constitution. Yet motion to your crinilene says:

The leaves to your Crinilene.—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, the line of France has been put in the motion to your crinilene says:

The leaves to your Crinilene.—Mr. Grey, Eaton-square, the line of France has been put in disgraceful state that it 'makes no legal dissatisfaction with the Constitution. Yet dissatisfaction with the Constitution. Yet motion to your crinilene says:

The law is now to complete them, still less ting their conduct in the slightest degree, it lised Government of France has been put in to remember them, still less to comprehend

Three months must elapse before the ques.

we see little prospect of any accession to the power of the Revisionists, or, as they should be called, the Revolutionists. Louis NAPO. LEON has played a foolish, as well as a losing game, by allowing his dynastic and personal pretensions to appear so plainly. If, instead of acting in the way he has done, he had, in a simple, straightforward manner performed his duties as the first executive officer of the sufficiently indicative of the arbitrary cha- alliance to fall back upon than the tribe of

### PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

naturally thought £13 4s. too small a com- off to be resumed again at noon, attest that pensation for such a sacrifice, so arbitrarily our legislators, like repentant prodigals, are demanded. She refused to move, and then doing penance for their waste of time heretohis 'Lordship' pulled the cottage-erected fore. That in such sederants business should with her own money-about her ears, and be either well or wisely done, is impossible. litical opponents as if they lived under the turned her adrift on the world, homeless and It is either slurred over in hot haste, dispatched merciful sway of King Bomba of Naples, or pennyless! The poor woman—whose sole almost without knowledge, or, on the plea of could be sent by the Emperor of Austria to occupation through life had been to supply being too late, consigned to the limbo of next such harmless articles of refreshment as we Session.

The topics which have attracted the largest

share of attention, and consumed the greatest

have made tears roll down even Pluto's iron accidental circumstances connected with the verity, the man whose only offence is that he cheeks—misfortune had followed upon out- introduction of each. Thus, the courage and advocates a manhood instead of a ten pound rage, and misery marked her for its own. firmness of Alderman Salomons threw the tem-But 'the law must be obeyed;' and so, with-out taking into account the original injustice ends. Never was man so completely taken awhich had made her an offender, the Magis- back as the Little Lord, when, at the instigation of Sir B. Hall, on receiving an evasive We can hardly believe that so infamous, so Whig reply to a straightforward question, the flagrant, and so disgraceful a violation of all member for Greenwich raised the iron rod which the principles of equity as this case discloses, conventionally separated him from the House, will be permitted to be perpetrated with im- and deliberately passing the bar, seated himpunity. Admitting that it was desirable, or self on the front bench, below the gangway. against political offenders—in other words, neccessary, to prohibit the sale of such simple The opposition stormed, yelled, hooted, refreshments as we have named—a point on groaned, nearly foamed with rage, while Lord and class domination—it is no wonder that which, with all deference to Lord SEYMOUR, John was struck dumb with amazement, and we differ from him-it is plain, from the facts found his tactics completely overthrown by make official power minister to the gratifica- we have stated, that Ann Hicks had, if not a this intrepid and simple mode of dealing with tion of personal and party vindictiveness. legal, a strong equitable claim to full and fair a subject which he has dallied with for four Mr. Bouverie, in an excessive fit of candour compensation. The facts are not disputed; years. The subsequent legal arguments which Mr. Bouverie, in an excessive nt of candour confessed that oakum picking was not a very and they make out one of the clearest cases followed this courageous assertion of the right we have ever heard of. The first Commissioner of Woods and Fo- they think proper to represent them in Parliarests should recollect that, in thus gratifying ment, were too purely legal and technical for his propensities for aristocratic oppression—in our taste, but that was unavoidable under the thus openly exhibiting his contempt for such circumstances. The question was removed the was placed in solitary confinement, and put on bread and water—and that was the whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which, he for one, saw whole of the matter—in which was unavolutable to thus openly exhibiting his contempt for such circumstances. The question was removed to the time from the ground of principle to the time from the ground of fact. Had Mr. Salomons taken the oath of the ordinary and the circumstances. The question was removed to the time from the ground of principle to the time from the ground of principle to the time from the ground of principle to the circumstances. The question was removed to the time from the ground of principle to the time from the ground of principle to the circumstances. The question was removed to the circumstances and thus was unavolutable to the circumstances. nothing wrong or any ground of complaint! recognised practice of the people of this councilear and logical argument of Mr. Bethell, Now, Mr. Bouverie is not quite correct in try, he is acting a most unfaithful part to the sustained, as it was, by the learning and reason-Sovereign of whom he is the sworn servant, ing of other legal members, went to prove that and is teaching the people, at the same time, the member for Greenwich had done all that to look upon his 'order' in a light which is was required by law. The 1st and 2nd of Vict., neither complimentary or safe for them. upon which the argument was mainly based, Aristocracy does not stand upon such a sure distinctly declares, that 'upon any occasion foundation that it can safely indulge in such whatsoever,' a person may claim to be sworn plied the money for exempting him from that wanton freaks of capricious and causeless in the manner he declares to be most binding on his conscience; and this statute is in conformity with the uniform practice of the realm. helpless applewomen—the rapidity with which Mr. Salomons declared that he substantially,

We may expect, now that the struggle has arrived at this climax, a speedy settlement. The Lords always yield, when fairly encountries

drawn; and so closed the last exhibition of Protectionism this Session. The covers and the stubbles—the approach of the twelfth of August—invite them to 'fresh fields and pic-Address of the society of the Friends of Italy,

(Friday) morning, that there will be an attempt in Committee to night to exclude Irelitical and religious liberty of the Italian states, governed absolutely by dukes or princes, [The second part of laud from its operation; but we venture to people.

MONIES RECEIVED FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,

# THE HONESTY FUND. RECEIVED BY W. RIDER.

J. Mayman, Ramsgate

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND. Received by John Arnott.—Waterloo, Blyth, per J. Watson 7s—New Radford, per S. Saunders 1s 3d—Mr. Matthewson, Jedburgh 1s—Ipswich, per G. Gibbs 2s—Bristol, per C. Clark 6s.—Total 17s 3d.

### IMPORTANT TO TRADES' UNIONS.

Next week we shall give a full report of the important trial at Stafford, arising out of the Strike of the Wolverhampton Tin Plate Workers. Orders should be given early.

ALDERMAN SALOMONS AT GREENWICH. A very numerously attended meeting was held at the Lecture-hall, Greenwich, on Thursday evening, for the purpose of petitors are the notion true to its utmost extent in the House of Commons to hear the house of the struggle between the Free Trade and Protectionist candidate, and Italians are not fit for freedom." Who have the Protectionist candidate, and Italians are not fit for freedom." Who have the Protection to the lawful for which a great deal of the lawful for which a great deal electors by counsel at the bar of their House; Attairs at home that we can have any to bestow on that? How do you know who is fit and who is not after giving his vote on the day of the election he after giving his vote on the Salomons, who was received with loud cheerin the affairs of Italy. There are times, we believe, to judge whether your neighbour is fit to be free or deceased's hair, only and this it would be better and nobler, as it would be not? Is it by looking at his face? Look, then, at seem was the only assault committed on him. He time. He said that having entered on the serving a greater principle, to submit to an inter- the faces of such Italians as you meet; or turn took refuge in a friend's house, and died almost contest he was determined to fight it out for ruption of all our current processes of charity, of all over the leaves of a collection of European por- immediately after entering it. The medical witthe rights and privileges of his constituents and the constituencies of the empire. He had sat, spoken, and voted in the House of Company and the constituence of Company and voted in the House of the cause of the Italian poets, states—

I had been the formed to find the House of Company and the constituents and the cause of the Italian poets, states—

I had been the formed to find the House of Company and the cause of the Italian poets, states—

I had been the formed to find the House of Company and the cause of the Italian poets, states—

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I had been the formed to find the House of Company and the cause of the Italian poets and the cause of mons, as he promised he would do, and the did and most imperative field of duty shall always of a court of law. He found that the law ranged that, even for Englishmen, the most splen-did and most imperative field of duty shall always are these so very evidently the features given to debate showed that half the lawyers were of opinion he had done so legally, and the other half illegally. He had beem served with two notices of action for having voted, and he thore of a court of law. He found that the features given to debate showed that half the lawyers were of lie in England. The historic theatre is shifted from his past history? Michael Angelo, Tasso, and Buonaparte—and say, are these so very evidently the features given to slaves? Is it by inference from his past history? Where is there a nation in the world that has a history like that of the Italians, stretching back in deceased nad Organic disease of the features given to slaves? Is it by inference from his past history? Where is there a nation in the world that has a history like that of the Italians, stretching back in deceased nad Organic disease of the features given to slaves? Is it by inference from his past history? Where is there a nation in the world that has a history like that of the Italians, stretching back in deceased nad Organic disease of the features given to slaves? Is it by inference from his past history? Where is there a nation in the world that has a history like that of the Italians, stretching back in deceased nad Organic disease of the features given to slaves? Is it by inference from his past history? Where is there a nation in the world that has a history like that of the Italians and not providence of opinion that the death of the world that has a numbroken line of Roman greatness through three were dead to escape from the world. The history like that of the Italians and the law is not on the deceased nad Organic disease of the law, the fatal result might have been produced by the exertions which he world that the fatal result mi nopen to see time question settled by the authority of a court of law. He found that the eighty members who voted for him the other night represented nearly 1,000,000 electors, and he was confident their constituencies would stand by them. The honourable member proceeded to argue the impossibility of the activation of the thoughts of men most thoughts of men most the tworld? Is it by regarding the vernment of the world? Is it by regarding the doubt upon it they should come to the same conclusion, and he was confident their constituencies would stand by them. The honourable member proceeded to argue the impossibility of the attention of all the rest of his mind, and considering how he will endure to obtain it? Cast your eye back, then, and they count the exiles for Italian independence, from management of the farm and the distribution of the vernment of the world? Is it by regarding the doubt upon it they should come to the same conclusion, and he was confident their constituencies way in which it must manifest itself. And Italy!—

and he was confident their constituencies would stand by them. The honourable member proceeded to argue the impossibility of the attention of all the rest of his mind, and considering how he will endure to obtain it? Cast your eye back, then, out the will endure to obtain it? Cast your eye back, then, out they consulted for a management of the farm and the distribution of the vernment of the world in the world in the outer to be an early the follows, and on that spot ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to acquit the prisoner; or if they had any ought to of the House of Commons persisting in their domestic Englishmen? Here we are buying and day, and observe the unabated enthusiasm of her His Lordship said the jury had very properly ac- at the door. His wife let him in, and he and the of the House of Commons persisting in their resolution of last year, and concluded by recommending his constituents to pray the House to hear them by counsel. Mr. W.

Laing, who stated himself to have been a school and form fellow of the honourable member, and also a descendant of one of the rebels against whom the act of 1701 was and overbear them, and longing for the honour of the solution of the long of the honour of the house at that they should succeed in becoming so? For this last the passed, moved the adoption of a petition to action, sullenly gnash their teeth. In which of the man is fit to enjoy liberty, there are, doubtless, soner is the son of Sarah Chesham, the notorious a severe inflammation followed, and he soon afterthe House of Commons, setting forth that the two lands is the human spirit more profoundly agi- marks also by which it may be known whether a Essex prisoner, who it will be remembered was con- wards lost the use of it. During the struggle undoubted constitutional right to elect a representative was to be interfered with and something for what is happening in the other. praying to be heard at the bar of the House. The motion was seconded by Mr. Duval and generous principle than that of non-intervention, at least in the wretched form in which it is at present carried by universal acclamation. Resolutions

Resolu carried by universal acclamation. Resolutions interpreted and acted on, must preside over the were also passed, to the effect that Mr. Alderman Salomons was deserving their best all that is sound and true in the so-called principle dence of a governing faculty a whit more respect- but one of the constabulary coming up. he was afterwards summoned before the magistrates and to the fight, interpreted and acted on, must present that among the Austrians of diplomatic history we robbery, and he then became very violent, and in which the wives also of Francis and William took struck him, and endeavoured to make his escape, an active part. The parties, except Francis, were deman Salomons was deserving their best all that is sound and true in the so-called principle dence of a governing faculty a whit more respect- but one of the constabulary coming up, he was afterwards summoned before the magistrates and thanks for the persevering manner in which of non-intervention, but superadding new concep- able than that of the Turks. he had proceeded; that Admiral Dundas, as tions, and providing for higher necessities and member for the borough, be requested to supthat it is out of these national contests with which are bound in charity and in rectitude to take an that this was a melancholy instance of the effect of quently an arrangement was made between Francis port the prayer of the petition; and that the Europe has recently been convulsed, and with which port the prayer of the petition; and that the proceedings be advertised in the morning papers. After a vote of thanks to the chief and three times three cheers for Salomons, and three times three cheers for Salomons, and the proceedings be advertised in the proceeding that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be advertised in the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be defendent three bound in energy and in rectitude to take an important circular has been issued to exhibitions the morning interest in Italian affairs, there may be a blast from a want of proper education and a disregard of the defendants the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be determined to the defendants the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be determined to the dispute. An important circular has been issued to exhibitions to advertise in Italian affairs, there may be a blast from a want of proper education and a disregard of the morning it is still distracted, that this principle is to be a want of proper education and interest in Italian affairs, there may be a blast from a want of proper education and interest in Italian affairs, there may be a blast from a want of proper education and interest in Italian affairs, there may be a blast from a want of proper education and interest in Italian af

Extraordinary Case of Suicide by a Young Wife.—On Thursday Mr. William Carter, the Surrey coroner, held an inquest of some hours' duramondsey, on the body of Mrs. Sarah Spencer, aged twenty-six years, the wife of Mr. Spencer, the perruquier and perfumer of King William-street, City, who died from the effects of prussic acid, at her private residence, No. 4, Spa-road. A great number of witnesses were examined, but the following are the short facts of the case as detailed to the coroner. first child, and ever since she had been in an exceedingly low and desponding state, but from what arising no one was able to form the slightest conception. She frequently spoke to her attendants of her unhappy state of mind, and more than once said that she should soon die. She also said that she was not like some other parties or she would have thought, to her having taken poison on previous occasions). On Monday last she went out and purchased at the shop of Mr. Elkington, the chemist of No. 10, Bamford-lane, Bermondsey, a drachm of the essential oil of almonds and a pennyworth of linseed meal. She made application for a quarter sell her a larger quantity than one drachm. On ning her husband found her in bed in an insensible state. Dr. Paul, who had attended her in an accouchment, was sent for, and on hisarrival found her suffering from the effects of prussic acid. Everything was deed to be suffering from the effects of prussic acid. Everything was deed to be suffering from the effects of prussic acid. Everything was deed to be suffering within the boundaries of England, the Papal policy
the results in the memories, and, above all, in the sufferings within the boundaries of England, the Papal policy
the results are the suffering within the boundaries of England, the Papal policy
the results are the suffering within the boundaries of England, the Papal policy
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the results are the suffering within the boundaries of England, the Papal policy
the results are the suffering within the suffering within the boundaries of England, the Papal policy
the results are the suffering within the suffering w thing was done to save her life, but without effect, of the past, one in aspiration towards the future. should be met. Our feeling is that on no account the poker, and after a sharp struggle succeeded in and she died in less than half an hour. The jury having consulted, returned a verdict of Temporary

THREE clergymen of Glasgow have begun to

Emperor Nicholas has conferred the order of St. Anne, of the second class, set in diamonds, on M. Carlier, Prefect of Police, in Paris.

against the guillotine, and condemnatory of the they have no right but that of force, govern it for theminfamous judgment which consigned him to bonds. selves or rather for the master whom they repre-

THE FRIENDS OF ITALY.

laud from its operation; but we venture to people.

predict before hand, that it will fail. The Lords, even if inclined to alter it, will not venue to public in exposition of its views and plans:

were nothing; that there were no free newspapers, were nothing; that there were no free newspapers, were nothing; that there were no free newspapers, to send it back again to the other House, for fear it should never emerge thence this session; and, besides, the Government have not sion; and, besides, the Government have not some society proposes to make. They contribe the contribution of the cont fear it should never emerge thence this session; and, besides, the Government have not shown the slightest indication of any desire to modify the stringent amendments forced upon them by Sir F. Thesiger.

This is a question often asked by those whose wish it is to cast sarcasm and contempt on such efforts as our society proposes to make. They contrive even to give their antipathy a specious form. "Is there not," they say, "scope enough for benevolent them by Sir F. Thesiger.

The curtain will drop in about a fortnight on the performances for the season at St.

This is a question often asked by those whose wish it is to cast sarcasm and contempt on such efforts as our society proposes to make. They contrive pressure of military strength, and pervaded within pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from above by the pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that society was held down from them that so city pressure of military strength, and pervaded within that so city pressure of military strength. The source of withing the s tance aught of that conective charity which is already too little for the haggard sons and daughters of our own land?" Now all this might be very just, were charity one of those commodities that the more of our sympathy we permit to over that the more of our sympathy we permit to over manner would be among the first to advise.

That is what every Englishman with a soul in his most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a whot now malign poor Italy for acting in the same guilty part in this transaction few persons who have heard that evidence can entertain the slightest to advise.

There is one portion of Creat Paits in the limit the content in most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the obdy will say that Englishmen would do. That is most satisfactorily made out and established by the object of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you take the most satisfactorily made out and established by the wordiet of a jury, that the observation you have a guilt has been most satisfactorily made out and established by the satisfactorily made out and established by the satisfactorily made out and established by the satisfactorily made out and established by pass the limits of our island the less we have in interest on foreign affairs. But it is not so. Chaloses nothing of his perception or his feeling for the they spoke the same tongue, and many of them wretchedness that is near. We appeal to the expelation of the servants or rience of all whether, as a general rule, it is not the same men that conduct both our domestic and the same men that conduct both our domestic and the servants of the Austrians in Lombardy. And yet it pleased company, it is impossible not to consider that it our foreign enterprises of benevolence; whether the men who are foremost in well-doing at home are not also the most ready to promote any good cause abroad; and whether those who are so assiduous in quoting against us the maxim that "Charity begins at home," perverting it while they
quote it, are not very often persons whose own chaAnd why should that which was lawful for
arose out of the late Isle of Wight, on the 26th of May. The case
quote it, are not very often persons whose own chaAnd why should that which was lawful for
arose out of the late Isle of Wight arose out of the late Isle of Wight, on the 26th of May. A very numerously attended meeting was quote it, are not very often persons whose own cha-

prepossessions, it is for us of the one land to care emperors? Past history? Read the Austrian afterwards executed. It appeared that the pri- came down to the assistance of William, and were

which all nations and all men are equally inte- her interest in us as one of the great powers of example of a very bad character, but at the same assizes for this county, and preferred bills of indict- inviting co-operation. rested. It is out of the conduct of the nations Europe, we allude not to her interest in us as buyers time it might have been expected that the dread- ment for assaults with intent to maim, disable, and more immediately engaged in the struggle, accord- of her goods and contractors for her railways; we ful spectacle consequent upon the conviction of a do grievous bodily harm against all the prisoners. ing as that conduct is magnanimous and brave; and allude to this new and very warm interest she is out of the thoughts and actions of the nations that taking in us as perverse wanderers from the true look on and arbitrate, according as these thoughts Christian fold, as heretics who have been going in the struggle, according to the following the follo and actions are just and appropriate—that the down to the pit, generation after generation, since soon afterwards, which might eventually lead to dence, his localistic to dence to dence, his localistic to dence to true rule of international polity will arise. To the days of Cranmer, Knox, and Luther. the same dreadful consequence. As this appeared guilty of a common assault, and ordered them to on Thursday, owing to the unfavourable weather, think and feel rightly in the matter of these nature. Truly, one knows not whether to laugh or to be to be the first offence, and that he might have an enter into their own recognisances in £40 each to the receipts at the doors fell to £2,286 ls., the tional contests is, therefore, the duty of all men. Indifferentism of Englishmen towards foreign quesstration comes—from a Pontiff who, a few months ment and hard labour for six months.

jury to prefer charges of felony without having first tions generally, we believe that the real cause of ago, was a fugitive from his own capital, bereft of Burglary.—James Dawson, 23, and Stephen gone before a magistrate and submitted the case to their inactivity in the Italian question lies less in his temporal sovereignty by the solemn and unani- Pryke, 15, were indicted for the capital offence of him. that than in their practical ignorance. If we mous decree of his own subjects, and supported only knew the state of Italy, if we but had the actual by foreign governments, our own included, who picture of the condition of that peninsula before our leves, this apathy would be shaken off, and our interest in the Italian question would be all but un. British Lord Chancellor—when we consider this time.—The prisoner Guilty of burglary, acquit the state of the capital onested for the cap terest in the Italian question would be all but unterest in the Italian question would be all but ungovernable. The ignorance even of educated Englishmen in all that regards foreign affairs is proglishmen in all that regards foreign affairs is proverbial and deplorable; and with regard to no other hand, when we consider with what formal years. country is this ignorance more fatally manifested gravity on the part of the Papacy the demonstrathan with regard to Italy. Englishmen who have to was made and is persevered in; with what travelled in the peninsula may know something of it; but of the thousands of respectable gentlemen to Englishmen an open Bible and hardly an act of wounding Elizabeth Wrelly, on the 18th of June to Englishmen an open Bible and hardly an act of wounding Elizabeth Wrelly, on the 18th of June to Englishmen an open Bible and hardly an act of wounding Elizabeth Wrelly, on the 18th of June to Englishmen an open Bible and hardly an act of wounding Elizabeth Wrelly, on the 18th of June to Englishmen an open Bible and hardly an act of wounding Elizabeth Wrelly, on the 18th of June to Englishmen and the question was whether the presumed that stay at home, busy in earning money during private Protestant worship within its Italian do-last, with intent to do her some grievous bodily the day, and at ease amid their families in the minions, sends us over missionaries and bishops, harm.—It appeared that the prosecutrix was enof an ounce, under the pretence of wanting it to evening, few know anything more of Italy than that and quotes our glorious principle of toleration as a gaged in ironing in the kitchen of the Half Moon in judge was of opinion that the tenancy at will did liceman who interfered shared the same fate; that the scent some pomatum, but Mr. Elkington refused to it is a country shaped like a boot in the map, with reason why we should receive them; finally, what the picquet who came down from the Castle at the a sunnier sky than England, and abounding in expenditure of public and Parliamentary trouble, as ostler, came in and asked for some beer. His

man beings, as finely organised as any that the at our expense.

better. No where in all Italy, save now partly among the Piedmontese, can a man think, speak, it, been allowed to take effect? Here, without or act, as a being made in the image of God. From or act, as a being made in the image of God. From any effort of ours, but by a natural and legitimate or act, as a being made in the image of God. From the image of God. From any effort of ours, but by a natural and legitimate or act, as a being made in the image of God. From the image of God. From any effort of ours, but by a natural and legitimate or act, as a being made in the image of God. From the

states, governed absolutely by dukes or princes, [The second part of the address we shall give next the liveried servants of the Czar, and in constant week.] the chronic misery of Ireland, and a host of demestic evils besides? Why export our philanthropy to the south of Europe; why send our thoughts to the cond, one vast connected mine of free association; I never had them in my possession. I never rebanks of the Tiber, when our hands may find watch the ripe hour of action, and then, rising in a ceived one of them, and am as innocent as a child. plenty to do on the banks of the Thames; why mass, put the torch to the ready train, and, if possispend on behalf of olive-skinned Italians at a disble, blow Russian and Despot and all their accursed have so very often heard persons in your situation tance aught of that collective charity which is trappings and machinery out of the land together. affirm their innocence after their guilt has been

reserve for our own British purposes, then there such a supposition should come as something more principal in the act of stealing, or whether you might be grounds for prohibiting any large outlay of interest on foreign affairs. But it is not so. Challand was treated as a conquered province of rity may have just degrees, but it has no fixed England, was filled with English garrisons, and take an active part in the stealing, but that you limits; it increases by multiplicity of exercise; it governed for an English monarchy by English jus- were in the neighbourhood in concert with the perimits; it increases by multiplicity of exercise; it governed for an English monarchy by English jusrebounds from object to object; and he whose com- ticiars and nobles. These English invaders were sons who stole the boxes. When one considers that prehensive benevolence extends to what is remote not of a different race from the invaded population, this was a crime most probably committed by many the Scottish people to be discontented with it; and demands a severe punishment. The sentence is the struggle whereby they cast it off is justly accounted the most glorious passage in Scottish history, and the men who acted the chief part in

dence of a governing faculty a whit more respectbut one of the constabulary coming up, he was afterwards summoned before the magistrates, and ble than that of the Turks.

But, if all these moral considerations should be session.—The jury having returned a verdict of violent, and the person who injured William's eye, insufficient to convince us that we, as Englishmen, Guilty, the Chief Justice, in passing sentence, said | Was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment. Subse-

present by upwards of twenty-four millions of hu- parties, and that the joke, it it be one, is palpably fire at the same moment. As the prisoner persisted world can show, one in race, one in language, one And how do we read the lesson? It is not for hand, went up to him, and saying "she would soon There are not greater ethnographical differences should any desire to retaliate lead us to take a wresting it from the prosecutrix, who at the same between the Italians of localities the most distant | really retrogade step; and that, if the Pope wishes | moment received a severe blow on the temple, the from each other than there are between the English- to preach to us for our good, as doubtless he sin- immediate effect of which was to lay the bone open men of different English counties, or between the cerein does, he should have as the interest of the open air on Sundays, and are said to have had numerous and attentive audiences.

There is a youth in New York, nineteen years of age, who is eight feet high and weight 400 men of different English counties, or between the cerein does, he should have as the interest of a youth her on the floor. A bystander, who saw the affray, as our English laws allow. But there is another what petty local jealousies did exist between Italian as our English laws allow. But there is another the one of the floor. A bystander, who saw the affray, and weight for the poor girl a deliberate blow after the office of the question strictly within our scope.

There is a youth in New York, nineteen years of the question strictly within our scope. The poor girl a deliberate blow after the office of the question strictly within our scope. The poor girl a deliberate blow after the office of the question strictly within our scope. The poor girl a deliberate blow after the office of the question strictly within our scope. The poor girls are the poor girls and present the poor girls are the poor girls and present the poor girls and present the poor girls are the poor girls and present the poor girls are the poor girls and present the poor girls are the poo

The contest has proach of the twelfile of the twelfile of the same in the session. The covers and present the same in the session of the sess

#### Assize Intelligence.

WINCHESTER.

There is one portion of Great Britain to which doubt. It might be a question whether you were a were a guilty receiver. It seems to me the jury have drawn the right conclusion, that you did not that you be transported for ten years.

Manslaughter.-Alfred Pressley, aged 25, was indicted for killing and slaying Thomas Frederick

annals! Present intentions? Find them in the soner had gone into the shop of the prosecutor with successively severely beaten, Daniel receiving such It is beginning to be felt that a larger and more instructions of Viennese ministers of state! Our two other men, and he contrived to secret a waist- a blow over the eye as cut his cyclid and made it the same dreadful consequence. As this appeared guilty of a common assault, and ordered them to ional contests is, therefore, the duty of all men. angry at this new demonstration. On the one opportunity to think seriously upon the matter, keep the peace for a year, and severely consured number of visitors being only 44,458.

After all that has been said of the theoretical hand, when we consider from whom this demon- the sentence at present would be one of imprison- the sentence at present would be one of imprison-

in his abuse, the girl, who had the poker in her left

of between five and six millions—a band of Germans, regard him here only in the second capacity; and prisoner was sentenced to six months' imprisonmilitary force, it is sometimes accounted a noble and with riot and assault. The prosecution arose thought in the general of the invaded country to out of some discussion between the members of

last, to a barn belonging to Mr. George Dennis, a was then further indicted with having stolen four a farmer living at Fordham.—It appeared from the ends of cloth in January last at Horsforth, near evidence that the two prisoners left a beer-house Leeds, the property of Mr. John Thompson. The in the parish of Fordham, where they had been details of this case were very similar to the last. drinking together, about midnight on the 22nd, and In addition, it was proved that the prisoner had lighted turf from the fire, saying they were going ceny, to keep out of the way. The jury found the to light old Dennis up." About a half an hour prisoner Guilty.—Sentence deferred. after this the fire broke out and destroyed £400 been given to the fire, where they met Morley, who and in a great passion, took a reaping-hook and inquired if they had done it, to which Dennis replied inflicted upon Mrs. Walder so violent a blow that that they had, and told him all about it.—Several the reaping-hook cut through her dress and for fourteen years.

CHARGE OF ABETTING TO COMMIT SUICIDE. Sarah Ann Roberts and Sarah Archer, two young twelve months' imprisonment. girls, were arraigned on the coroner's inquest, charging them with aiding and abetting Anne pleaded Not Guilty, Mr. Couch stated that as the grand Jury had thrown out the bill for murder all the facts had been laid before that body, he, on the part of the prosecution, did not propose, with the sanction of the Court, to offer any evidence against them on the inquisition. Mr. Justice About fifty shot corns struck the prosecutor's course; and the jury having accordingly returned surgeon. The prisoner seemed to have had some a verdict of Not Guilty, his Lordship addressed idea that the prosecutor had been stealing some the weeping prisoners in most kind yet solemn eggs which he had lost; but it was also shown terms, after which he ordered their discharge.

found at the last assizes, but traversed to the present, charging him in one count with having assaulted Elizabeth Parr on the 13th of March last, in Cambridge, with intent to commit a rape; and the throat of Mary Ann Bush, with intent to murin a second with having committed a common assault on her. The jury found the prisoner Guilty Martin, in this city. A second count charged him of an aggravated assault, and he was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

A FIGHT FOR A FARM .- Francis Tombs, 32,

jury to prefer charges of felony without having first British Lord Chancellor-when we consider this, ting him of the capital charge. Judgment of death holding for twenty years, as against the parish

dant and another, as the title in the other cases Messrs. Crauford and Gifford acted as counsel for was confirmed by the expiration of 21 years since the commencement of their holding. In this case tenancy at will was terminated by the expiration of office of the parish officers at Easter, 1829. The judge was of opinion that the tenancy at will did liceman who interfered shared the same fate; that the statute, for one whole year, so reducing the time, instead of assisting the police in the execu-Mr. Elkington to be so determined, for if she chose she could get a small quantity at each shop in neighbourhood, and, smiling, replied with all his precautions he could not bottle up the Thames. She then repaired to her home, and the next morning her husband found her in head in the suppose of the carth; inhabited at ning her husband found her in head in the suppose sion to the term of nineteen years tinn, as some think, permanent national injury, request was complied with, but on his asking for what is Italy? Italy is a country half as large for the execution of their duty, committed a violent assault this Papal policy has cost and may yet cost us—ning her husband found her in head in the unfortunate policy has cost and may yet cost us—from the poured again as Great Britain, naturally one of the richest of the landlady refused, whereupon he poured forth a volume of abuse. The present took up the purchased the house and laid out much money on the face of the carth; inhabited at parties, and told the prisoner to glerious, on the face of the carth; inhabited at ning for the landlady refused, whereupon he poured forth a volume of abuse. The present defendant had upon them; that one of the soldiers threatened forth a volume of abuse. The prosecutrix took up the house and laid out much money on the request was complied with, but on his asking for more the landlady refused, whereupon he poured this Papal policy has cost and may yet cost us—from the intermed the prosecution of the volume of abuse. The prosecution of the volume of abuse. The prosecution of the volume of abuse in the execution of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the volume of assisting the prosecount of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the volume of assisting the police in the execution of the ranged that on payment of the costs in six months. the defendant should have a lease for twenty-one years at a moderate rent.

THE SAME v. NEWELL.—The circumstances the same, except that the defendant had entirely built the cottages. It was arranged that on paying costs out of pocket, in two instalments of six months and twelve months, the defendant should men of different English counties, or between the cerely does, he should have as free license to do so above the left eye for two inches, and to postrate have a lease also for twenty-one years, at a small

under separate masters. In one of these—the Ecclesiastical head of Catholic Christendom; and Lombardo-Venetian territory, counting a population he is the Temporal Despot of Central Italy. We but guilty of unlawfully wounding, whereupon the big many to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate the prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present wife when a prisoner was appropriate to his present with the prisoner was appropriate to his prisoner was appropriate to his present with the prisoner was appropriate to his prisoner was appropriate to his prisoner was appropriate to his present which was appropriate to his prisoner was appropriate to his pri to his present wife, who was the daughter of a of imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Der-An address to Mons. Charles Hugo, son of Victor Hugo, and editor of the Evenement, is new in course of signature among the conductors of the maintaining it by means of barbarian soldiers, collected from Central and Eastern Europe, and scattered in garrisons through the formula of the sixty days on Lawless, one of the days on Lawless, and the days on Lawless, and the days on the conductors of the Evenement, is new in maintaining it by means of barbarian soldiers, collected from Central and Eastern Europe, and scattered in garrisons through the towns and cities.

With him in his imprisonment for writing against the guillotine, and condemnatory of the guillotine, and condemnatory of the conductors of the guillotine, and condemnatory of the conductors of the say that at once the fairest, the easiest, and the days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet with say that at once the fairest, the easiest, and the days on Milatory for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet with say that at once the fairest, the easiest, and the days on Milatory for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet with say that at once the fairest, the easiest, and the days on Milatory for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet with say that at once the fairest, the easiest, and the days on Milatory for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on Lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months imprisonment for sixty days on lawless, Dermet was sentenced to six months that time was closer than was consistent with pro-priety, for the result was, that before marriage she rench stockbroker, who absconded from Paris became the mother of a child, who was now twelve with a very large amount of cash. The accused, Mr. Silk Buckingham has at length succeeded in his long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an oriental journalist. The bill before parliament for restitution has been withdrawn the Court of Directors and the long contest with the Court of Directors and the long contest with the Court of Directors and the long contest with the East India Company for indemnification for his losses as an oriental journalist. The bill before parliament for restitution has been withdrawn the Court of Directors and the long contest with the general of the invaded country to sent a union, who was now tweive with a union of cash. The accused, the particular body of dissenters recently located at years old, and had always been treated as part of their family. Since their marriage they had seven other words, to leave his countrymen to defend their family. Since their marriage they had seven colville, and those of the original congretation of the words, to leave his countrymen to defend other words, to leave his countrymen to defend their family. Since their marriage they had seven colville, and those of the original congretation of the invaded country to a union, who was now tweive with a union of the sent of the union of the union of the union of the sent of the union of the union of the union of the union of nalist. The bill before parliament for restitution has been withdrawn, the Court of Directors and the government having agreed to settle upon him a pension of £400 per annum.

EARINQUARE AT Corigo.—A correspondent witing from Copiapo on the 25th May, says:—That from two p.m. on that day and the night following, shocks of a severe earthquake had been lowing, shocks of a severe earthquake had been considerable damage.

In the other direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the congregation were assembled for the purposer the direct across the frontier against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the congregation affectionate terms; but about that time lashes, a stout well-made man; he has deflected him in Sicily, crossed the direct across the frontier against the capital of the congregation against the capital of the direct across the frontier against the capital of the congregation affection and to respect to the definition and direct across the frontier against the capital of the congregation affection which all across the frontier against the capital of the congregation affection af That from two p.m. on that day and the night following, shocks of a severe earthquake had been left with geared pany intermission, which had done that country the threat of Austrian insage, nuless that country the threat of Austrian insage, nuless that country the threat of Austrian insage, nules was showledge to be legitimate, a war of intellect, of servations more remarkable for infanity, and encompanies of the Royal Artillery, and ten companies of the Royal Artillery, 3,000; infanity, 11,490; artillery, 1,150; attail, 21,570.

Lond Staker in a stated, he will remain until the approach of the stated, he will remain until the approach of the same and the temporal sovereignty of the Pope, which let temporal sovereignty of the Pope, which let temporal accordingly surprise the reader was found at the night of war which all accordingly surprise the severance of the popular of the Royal Artillery, and the companies of the Royal Artillery, and the Royal

having set fire, on the night of the 23rd of March, The Jury Acquitted the prisoner. The prisoner went thence to the house of Morley (the prisoner gone out of the way to evade the charge, and had in the last case) and carried away in a tin can a paid one of the witnesses, since convicted of lar-

prisoner Guilty.—Sentence deferred.
CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—James Fulcher, aged worth of property. From a confession made by forty-eight, was indicted for cutting and wounding Dennis it appeared that the prisoners went from Mary Walker, with intent to do her grievous Dennis it appeared that the prisoners went from Morley's to the barn, got a ladder and set it against the corner of the barn, Bishop put the turf in the thatch, blew upon it, went down and opened the that the prisoner's wife that the prisoner's wife that the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at thatch, blew upon it, went down and opened the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife that the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at that the prisoner's wife that the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prosccutrix at the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's wife had been lodging at the house of the prisoner's yard gate to let the bullocks out, and then they consequence of some quarrel about a house the both ran away, and returned after an alarm had prisoner, on the 20th of that month, being drunk witnesses were called, who corroborated Morley, and fully substantiated the guilt of both prisoners.

The Jury convicted both prisoners; and the learned Judge sentenced them to be transported was not a serious one. The prisoner also knocked her down, and kicked her when she learned Judge sentenced them to be transported was on the ground, and to the constable who appropriate the proposed him he arbitisted was violence. The prehended him he exhibited great violence. The Jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to

CHARGE OF SHOOTING .- Charles Watson was indicted for shooting at Thomas Hill. It appeared Sutton to commit suicide. The prisoners having that the prosecutor was standing at a bridge near Louth, with a companion on a Sunday morning in May last, throwing stones at some swallows. The which had been sent up against the prisoners, and prisoner was in some stables near, and after a few words had passed between them the prisoner went from the stables into the adjoining house, and from the window fired in the direction of the prosecutor. Cresswell quite agreed with the propriety of this thighs and legs, and three had been extracted by a pretty clearly that he only intended to frighten the prosecutor. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty CHARGE OF RAPE.—Henry Winteringham, a prosecutor. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty member of this university, and student of Corpus of a common assault, and the learned Judge sen-Christi College, was arraigned on an indictment tenced the prisoner to a fortnight's imprisonment. WORCESTER.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER, - John Waters, a labourer, aged 24, was arraigned on the charge of cutting with an attempt to main; and a third to do her grievous bodily harm .- The prisoner was found Guilty of wounding with intent, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

FACTS AND INCIDENTS OF THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

On Saturday owing to the inclemency of the weather, the unusually small sum of £1,360 15s. was taken at the doors of the building, the whole number of visitors being 9,326.

Mr. Belshaw's elephant has at last arrived from Essex, and been comfortably located in the Indian compartment. He had not been an hour in the building when steps were taken to give him a truly closed on Saturday evening he was completely covered with costly trappings. Mr. Belshaw will without delay have the Newab Nazim of Bengal's magnificent ivory carved howdah placed upon his back, and will call in the aid of some experienced Indian in getting him properly caparisoned.

From what we hear, our place glass manufacturers are likely to be entirely distanced by those from Circy and St. Gobain, in France-a defeat altogether unexpected, but about the justice of which there seems to be no doubt. The French also show some oxide of zinc glass, the transparent colourless beauty of which is very remarkable, and which merits the more praise from its novelty. The attention of chemists and others interested in the subject has been much arrested by a new preparation, the House of Commons, setting forth that the two lands is the human spirit more protoundly agiwas also by which it may be known whether a lessex prisoner, who is will not be allowed and so the difficulty encountered in the transport and use
the House of Commons, setting forth that the two lands is the human spirit more protoundly agimarks also by which is the human spirit more protoundly agithe making of lucifer matches, is removed. This preparation is the discovery of a M. Schrotter, who obtains it by heating phosphorous, in the absence of air, to the temperature of an oil bath. It then becomes of a scarlet colour, and can be carried about or packed into barrels, or even taken into the system, without any injurious effects. Mixed with

> On Monday 70,640 visited the Crystal Palace, and £3,338 7s. was taken at the doors. An important circular has been issued to exhi-On Tuesday the receipts at the doors amounted

On Wednesday the receipts at the Crystal Palace were £2,43814s., the number of visitors being only

THE MILITARY RIOTS IN EDINBURGH,-Patrick Lawless, Thomas Dermody, George Anderson, Alexander M'Intyre, Thomas Higginson, Charles Morgan, and Martin Maloney, seven privates belonging to the 33rd Regiment, now in the Castle, were brought up on Monday and tried summarily before Mr. Sheriff Gordon, charged with assault, the prisoners. It was proved that on Tuesday evening, the 24th June, one of a party of three soldiers in going up the High street broke a pane of glass in a shop window with his stick; that a policeman who went forward to challenge him for whom were the prisoners. The prisoner Dermody was proved to have drawn his bayonet, and the prisoners Lawless and Anderson were proved to have been particularly active in the use of their side-belts against the police. In explanation it was stated that Callaghan, the man who broke the window, was given in charge to a corporal and two soldiers on the night in question, because he was drunk; that this corporal told the police, on Cal-CRIM. CON.—WHITE v. FAULKNER.—The plaintiff dow, and that Callaghan was under his charge; of age, who is eight feet high, and weighs 400 rare fast disappearing under the influence of a fast disappearing under the fast disappearing under the fast disappearing under the fast disappearing under the influence of a fast disappearing under the fast disappearing under

dom shots whistled about them and struck the

ils Marquits.

that the return for the period that has intervened May and June the weekly deaths in London were about 1,000, or never fell very considerably below the same time that all his business is conducted on the vessel lying in the roads a large ball of fire, having that amount; in the week ending July 12, they de-June, the mean temperature of each week ranged from 47 deg. to 55 deg. ; since that time it has risen to 60 deg., and continued near this point,-a temperature, however, which is at present below the average of the season. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841 59, the average number of deaths was 975, or corrected for increase of population 1,073, compared with which the \$73 deaths of last week exhibit a great decrease. But it is to be observed that cholera had made much progress at this period in 1849, and with diarrhoa had raised the total deaths in the corresponding week of that year to 1741 : hence the average mortality as now stated is higher than a normal state of the population would have produced. The mortality of London last week is equal to only half its sum at a time when choiera had begun, but is greater than what prevails in districts where more favourable conditions of health exist. In the present return the deaths arising from diseases of the respiratory organs amount to 112, while the corrected average of corresponding weeks is 89. In the zymotic class the number of fatal diseases is 200, of which 21 were produced by small pox, 21 by measles, 34 by hooping-cough, and only 6 by scerlatura. In the last three weeks diarrhea has been fatal successively to 23, 53, and 64 persons, showing a gradual increase. Of the 64 only 11 were more than 15 years of age. Eight cases of cholera were registered in various districts. The births of 719 boys last week. The average number in six correspondof the barometer in the week was 29 640 in. at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich. The mean tenaperature was 581 deg., which is 4 degs. less than the average of the same week in ten years. The daily mean was below the average on every day of the week, and on Thursday fell to 549 deg, or 7

A MAN DROWNED IN A WELL. - On Saturday even ing last on inquest was held by Mr. W. Baker, at the Lamb public house, North-street, Bethnal Green, on drowned in his own well. Verdict-" That the deceased was found dead in a well, but how he came therein they had no positive proof." FATAL ACCIDENT. - On Saturday morning last Mr.

below it.

Carter held an inquest at the Ship York public house, Lower Rotherhithe, on the body of Henry Campbell, aged fifteen, who died from drowning. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death." FATAL FALL FROM A MASTHEAD. On Saturday afternoon last Mr. W. Baker, coroner, held an in quest at the London Hospital, as to the death of Richard Harrington, aged thirty-four, a ship rigger. The deceased was engaged on the top of a mast in the import dock, Blackwall, when the mast broke and threw him on the deck. Verdict-" Accidental

FRIGHTFUL Accident. - A dreadful accident cecurred on the 18th inst., at Constitution Hill, just as her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Royal Family were leaving Buckingham Palace to proceed to the Isle of Wight. A respectable-dressed individual, seeing a mail cart coming, ran to the other side of the road, but as the carriages of her Majesty were proceeding rapidly towards him in the contrary direction he turned back, and ran under the head of the mail curt horse. He was knocked down, trampled on, and the wheel passed over his body.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.-A melancholy attempt at Lower Read, Islington. The unhappy girl was in bers of her family, when suddenly without any apparent cause, she seized a knife used for cutting leather, and inflicted a frightful wound in her throat. She was immediately conveyed in a cab to St. Bartholomew's Hespital, where every kindness and requisite attention was afforded her by the house sur geon and others attached to that excellent institution. The poor creature has for some time past exhibited considerable absence of manner, betraying symptoms of a disordered intellect, but nothing dangerous was expected at her hands.

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN SKELETONS.-Last week some workmen who were engaged in forming a new sewer in Cisth Fair, West Smithfield, discovered at the depth of about ien feet a great number of human Smithfield; and it is a singular fact, that although some of the bones are in a most perfect state—whole sets of treth being found as white as ivory-yet there is not a vestige of a coffin, but the bodies had been laid with great regularity. A short time since some remains were found under an old house, near the spot which was known to have been erected several

FATAL ACCIDENT.—As Mrs. Rowe, the wife of Mr. Rowe, auc-ioneer, Coleman-street, City, was proceeding at four o'clock on Monday afternoon along the New Road in a pony phaeton, driven by a servant, the animal became restive and unmanageable, and ultimately ran away towards Euston-square, driving from one side of the road to the other. At that moment the carriage of Mr. Christie, M.P., with the hon, gentleman in it, and an omnibus, drove up in an opposite direction, when Mrs. Rowe's pony ran so furiously sgain t Mr. Christie's carriage, that the phaeton and pony were wheeled by the concussion to the opposite side close to the omnibus, where Mrs. Rowe was flung with such force to the ground that her neck was broken. When raised up the unfortunate lady was quite dead. The servant was also thrown out, but sustained only a few scratches, and the pony and phaeton were scarcely injured. Deceased was

sixty-four years of age, and very corpulent.

FATAL OMNIBUS ACCIDENT.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Charing-cross Hospital on the body of James Floyd, aged forty-three, an omnibus driver, who, on Friday last died from injuries received while engaged in driving his vehicle on the previous Tuesday. William Smith, of King's-road, Chelsea, stated that on Tuesday last he was engaged in conducting a Fulham omnibus, while deceased was driving. As the bus was coming down the Haymarket, about five o'clock in the afternoon, and while passing over a crossing, it received a violent shock and was thrown over, causing the inside passengers to shout for witness, who drew them out through the windows. Witness then saw the deceased lying on the ground, and heard a gentleman say his thigh was broken. He was removed on a stretcher to Charing-cross Hospital. On examining the under part of the vehicle he found the off-hind ax'e broken. The crossing, like three or four others in the Haymarket, was a little higher than the road, and it was his opinion that either of them would break the best axle-tree. Witness had been but two days engaged with deceased. -Charles Perry, waterman, stated that at the time of the accident the bus was not crowded. On examining the axle-tree, he found a bad flaw near the shoulder. The Coroner here remarked on the silence of the last witness as to the flaw, while he mentioned the crossing as contributing to the accident. He did not like to see evidence given in that | roof below, breaking through the slates. The porway,-Mr. Heary Dalton, surgeon to the hospital, stated that deceased was brought to him with a broken thigh, and centinued in great pain till Friday, when he died in a fit of delerium tremens, inflammation having come on about twenty hours before report of a gun, and, although the thunder and his death. During the time he lingered he required with wine, &c .- Mr. J. Hartley, propietor of the bus, stated, in enswer to Mr. Bedford, that such as the axle tree was it had been for fifteen years. The jury were of opinion that the occurrence was entirely accidental, and returned their verdict accor-

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION ON THE MARQUIS of Wesiminster's Estate.—On Tuesday night about a quarter past cleven o'clock, a fire of a very fierce and alarming character broke out in one of the vile incendiary. Owing to the great confusion which tirely destroyed. A violent thunderstorm also broke

sufferer was insured or not. that the child had been born alive, and its death was came up at this juncture, who found the man quite the received great realized. into castody by the police, on suspicion of causing the boy was still suffering much from the effects of the Mr. Herford beld an inquest on the body of Mardeath of the infant. An ther body of a child was shock, and had not recovered on Saturday. An infound by the police on Wednesday morning, on the quest was held on Friday, when a verdict of Ac-ducci, and it was adjourned. step of a door in L adon-wall, City. The child had cidental death was recorded. He has left a wife, visible on the head and neck. .

goods, the tradesman, upon application to the Post- followed immediately by a heavy shower of rain.

the Exhibition had been plundered of a silver medal wheels of the cart were completely illuminated with son, of Warwick, arrived with upwards of 200 men, admitted to bail, the Crown not having preferred and the Great Western Company also sent a similar any bill of indictment against them, and Sir Thos. the Dublin Society, 1811; a gold medal of a bright blue electric fight. Several persons had a land the Great restoration of the language and the Dublin Society, 1851, with the name of Bradford narrow escape from the falling bricks. Two of the number, in order to expel Marchant. The magis- Staples, the Crown prosecutor, consenting to their swan-shot. This unhappy man does not appear to have been the only suffered to the language from the falling bricks. and 688 girls, in all 1,407 children were registered on both—and some razors marked "Bradford, children received severe blows from the falling mis- trates here told Marchant's men to commence their enlargement. same society.

Stephens, said that he had supplied Mrs. Wanstall and serene.

SMITHER rage of five years of the tolls prior to its closing, be with him. should the site become valuable and built on, the tolls to make up the deficiency, as in clause fifty of the Islington Market Bill."

manner to declare the preamble proved. drome at Kensington, assembled at Mr. Mackinof presenting Mr. Pritchard Ballard with a massive the necessity of avoiding excitement as much as kicked and plunged so violently, that for some time before the appointed time. The public opening gold snuff box as a testimony of respect. This possible.

THE NEW ITALIAN ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH .--

this young lady, whose name has been so promorning at the Roman Catholic Chapel, Warwickstreet. Shortly after ten the arrival of those who appropriated for them in front of the altar. After the usual ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church had been gone through, the Rev. Mr. Doyle (the testamentary guardian of the lady) officiating, assisted by several priests, low mass was performed, at the conclusion of which the respective parties repaired to the sacristy, when the ceremony was completed After leaving the chapel the happy couple took their

# The Provinces.

departure for Arundel Castle: the distinguished per-

Duke of Norfolk, in St. James's square,

have done considerable injury in its course, as in its progress over our ancient city it struck the Cathedral and set fire to the church at Frindsbury, situated on an eminence above the railway station. northward, and at a quarter past four o'clock in the afternion, after some distant thunder, a dense accompanied simultaneously by a loud clap of thunder, occurred, the electric fluid striking the north pinnacle of the tower of the cathedral, from which the point was detached, and hurled upon the tion of the pinnacle detached was broken into fragments, the largest piece weighing nearly a quarter sound, when the pinnacle was struck, resembled the falling on the edifices, and persons in conversation at the time, though distant from these buildings, as no injury beyond that we have described. At Frindsbegan were totally guiled, the only portions left and by the active and judicious exertions of a few prevailed, it was impossible to learn whether the over the western suburbs of Worcester on Thursday evening, which proved fatal to a labouring man

able tradesmen, and which have been effected in the a tub in her own house washing, was struck dead by mation of a line of road through the Muckleton Tuntoologing manner. The person engaged in this the lightning. The electric fluid entered the room nel are situated, in consequence of a party warfare principle of immediate payment in eash. In this a blue appearance, and being tinged with red, was the erasure of the "one shilling" is effected, it is dous peal of thunder, resembling a salvo of artil-

office, finds that he has been swindled, no such The electric fluid struck the chimney of a house in amount as the £5 or the £10 having been paid to his Burleigh-street, which was shattered to pieces, and pistols. Mr. Brunel, engineer of the line, finding exaccount there. It is to be hoped that this caution the bricks strewn in all directions, and broke in postulation unavailing, gave peremptory orders for will set tradesmen on their guard, and lead to the dethe roof. The electric fluid passed down the chimtection of this artful swindler, who no doubt is now nev. Several pieces of wood and iron were thrown everything on the line. A rush was then made by the
and will, of course, be put in force without delay. making a circuit of the suburbs of London for the about in the attic; it passed down to a room in the men, which for a few seconds was repelled with great purpose of victimising the metropoltian tradesmen. third story, and threw the plaster off the wall, and force by Marchant and his men, and the consequence BLACKPRIARS BRIDGE. - In consequence of a con- tore up the flagstones of the hearth and turned them | was that several heads were broken, and three men tinued subsidence of the pier of this bridge, it is the upside down, and broke all the windows. In the had their shoulders dislocated. A man in the emintention of the committee shortly to stop the car- second story there was a large cast metal stove ploy of Marchant having drawn pistols, he was seized riage way for a brief period, in order either to lessen around the fireplace, which seemed to have attracted upon, and his skull nearly severed in two. Marchant he superincumbent weight, or afterwards if the pier the electric fluid, for a large stone chimney-piece then left Messrs. Peto and Betts's men for an hour should continue to move, to load it so as to drive the was thrown out of the wall on to the floor, a large in undisputed possession of the ground; but at the foundation timbers and stonework down to the bed of quantity of crockeryware was broken and a door expiration of that time he returned with some three ciay, a short distance below. The strong wooden shattered to pieces. In the lower or basement story dozen policemen from the Gloucester constabulary, centering lately put up under the two arches which a closet door near to the fireplace was completely and some privates of the Gloucester Artillery, accomsuring from this pier, are to enable it to settle with- shattered to pieces; the tester of the bed, which panied by the two magistrates of that place, who imout damage in the event of the foundation sinking until it reaches the clay, upon which no doubt is entertained that all further movement will cease.

Represent the event of the foundation sinking was fixed with iron pins, was thrown down, and part mediately commenced reading the Riot Act. At this intertained that all further movement will cease.

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Represent the event of the foundation sinking was fixed with iron pins, was thrown down, and part mediately commenced reading the Riot Act. At this intertained that all further movement will cease. ROBBERT AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION .- On Wed- street, and three children were playing at a short of the conflict, Mr. John M. Grant being within an esday information was circulated throughout the distance, the horse suddenly reared in a rampant ace of being trampled to death, having been hurled Me ropolitan and City Police Stations that a case in position on his hind legs for a moment, and the into a ditch. About four o'clock Mr. Charles Wat-

Clonmel, cutler to H. R. H. Prince Albert." A siles. A boy, named Baily, was severely cut on the work, but no sooner was the order given than Messrs. ings weeks of 1845-50 is 1,241. The mean height second case was plundered of a silver medal of the loss of the right foot, and was also struck with Peto and Betts's agents were directed to stop the favourable, and a change is looked for with lightning. He was taken up in a state of insen- work, even by force, if necessary. Marchant now anxiety. So far, the only complaints heard from UNQUALIFIED PRACTICE OF MEDICINE .- On Wed- sibility, and expired the same evening at nine o'clock. finding resistance useless gave in, and he and Mr. the farmers relate to the injury to the hay crop, resday an inquest was opened by Mr. Baker, at the In a neighbouring house in the same street, as Mrs. Brunel adjourned in order to come to some amicable which has been lying on the ground for some days. Bell. Rateliffe-highway, on the body of Henry Woodcock, a married woman, was sitting sewing arrangement. In their absence a small batch of It is satisfactory to find the journals which a week Steward Davis, aged thirteen. Deceased, whose her husband's clothes in an upper room, the electric navvies again met, and one of them had his little ago spoke of the potatoes being blighted, now anmother was a lunatic, being inclined to idiocy, was fluid struck the needle and thimble on her anger, and another was a lunatic, being inclined to idiocy, was fluid struck the needle and thimble on her anger, and wounded. Ultimately it was arranged that Messrs. the suspicious marks upon the tubers.

The commission of the floor, and when taken up she was found Cubitt and Stephenson were to act as arbitrators, Degrees of Crime in the South.—The commissions are considered in the suspicious marks upon the floor. The commissions are considered in the suspicious marks upon the floor and when taken up she was found Cubitt and Stephenson were to act as arbitrators, Degrees of Crime in the suspicious marks upon the susp mother was a lunatic, being inclined to idiocy, was fluid struck the needle and thimble on her finger, finger bitten off, and another his head severely nounce their restoration, or the disappearance of great agony from a wound, and wanted to leave plained of a pain in his bowels, Mrs. Wanstall gave to have completely lost her speech and hearing, and that the works were to be suspended for a fortim a composition powder obtained for one penny, She was immediately attended by Mr. Dickson, sur- night. Lamb public house, North-street, Bethnal Green, on lat the shop of a Mr. John Stephens, "medical geon, and recourse was had to galvanism. The apthe body of Henry Pepley, aged forty-three, who was drowned in his one well. Verdict—"That the do botanist," potato merchant, and agent to Dr. paratus was brought, and a gentle current of the Coal Mine, and to two other persons, at Chorley, his charge to the grand jury, referred at consider-Coffin. On Wednesday evening witness saw Mr. electric fluid was passed through her frame for about near Preston, Lancashire, has caused great excite- able length to the marked decrease of crimes ari-Stephens, who prescribed another dose of the a quarter of an hour, and she again received her ment and gloom in the neighbourhood. On Monday sing out of the old confederacy for the possession powder. The same evening Mr. Stephens adminisspeech and hearing, and although extremely weak
tered an anema to the deceased. Witness was present. This was about eight o'clock at night. He is reet was crowded by a dense mass of people,
sent. This was about eight o'clock at night. He is reet was crowded by a dense mass of people,
sent. This was about eight o'clock at night. He is reet was crowded by a dense mass of people,
sent. This was about eight o'clock at night. He is reet was crowded by a dense mass of people,
sent. This was about eight o'clock at night. He is reet was crowded by a dense mass of people,
sent. This was about eight o'clock at night. He is reet was crowded by a dense mass of people,
sent. The same evening Mr. Stephens adminisspeech and hearing, and although extremely weak
afternoon, it appears that Mr. Henry Horedon of land, that fruitful source of Irish misery, which
has made this country a byword among the nations
of the civilised world. seemed to be relieved by it, and exhibited no symp- and the greatest excitement prevailed among the in- Chorley, and Mr. James Green, of Bryanstonetoms of suffering pain. The following morning he habitants of that part of the town, which is princi- square, London, descended one of the mines of and Surrey has accepted the invitation of the Lime-

> the quantity he was to give. He did not mention excitement caused by the recent discoveries of huck the constable or Mrs. Wanstall how it was man remains in this city and neighbourhood, and were much burnt, and at the time as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will government were induced to offer a reward for the survey who had made the ime as the present will be a survey of the survey who had made the image to the survey of t to be administered. The injection was made of the which had in some degree become lulled, has been their bodies were under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the efforts and all the powcomposition powder, with some valeria and sabelia. The whole was about a quarter of an ounce. It was the day will named lieary Layton, was employed in mowing the named lieary Layton, was employed in mowing the permitted throughout the United Kingdom; left year carrying with it. It had entered by a discovery which was made on Saturone when perfect equality of religious rights will named lieary Layton, was employed in mowing the permitted throughout the United Kingdom; left year carrying with it. It had entered under the powers and all the powers and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water, in what is called the necessarily demand all the enorts and all the powers are under water. added to make a liquid of it. Mr. Stephens has no grass in the churchyard of St. Peter, of Southgate, liploma, and witness believes he has received no he found a human foot, the left one, which had been ter, who returned to London on Saturday last. Mr. as inconsistent with the duty of a patriot; and paper, and had traversed the base of the brain, and education for medical purposes. Witness had no concealed in the long grass. It had evidently, from other knowledge of medicine than what he has the appearance of the grass around and other creek assur-full liberty of serving God according to their conpicked up from Dr. Coffin's book. If witness found stances, lain there for some time. It had been cut ances from the miners that he would be as safe in the scientious convictions, undisturbed by the officious of opinion that the gun or pistol producing this a difficult case he would consult Mr. Stephens .- off at the ankle joint, and the toes were contracted Mr. Garrett stated that in the deceased's condition in the same manner as those of the foot previously nothing of an astringent character ought to have discovered at Lakenham. The feet in size and

re-assembled on Wednesday. After considerable with him a considerable amount of money, and who deliberation with closed doors, the committee came is charged with forgery. A reward of £100 is offered and this being spread through the city, the engines the murder of his mother, was acquitted by the jury to the following resolution:—"That the City is for his apprehension. His wife, a short stout we of the police force and the respective Fire Insurance late on Saturday evening last. The case has exentitled to compensation to be calculated on an ave- man, with pale care-worn countenance, is stated to Companies hastened to the spot, and used the utmost cited extraordinary interest. By the evidence pro-

corps dramatique, and the equestrian company mouth, and severely lacerated the muscles of the broke through the roof of their sheds, and it was with

gentleman is associated with Mr. Batty in the extensive and successful speculation of the new Hippodrome.

possior.

Alternate Grief and Joy.—The distressed the carter hit on the expedient of harnessing them as if they were required for use, and this being done, they being Theodosia, the crew of the Tyne brig Theodosia, the crew of the Tyne brig Theodosia, the crew of the Tyne brig Theodosia, the crew of the treative, and were thus saved. A Mr. F. W. Russell, the wealthy merchant of that were supposed to have been buried in a watery MARRIAGE OF MISS TALBOT .- The marriage of instance of the vicissitudes of alternale joy and tained, but it must be considerable, as about £150 in Limerick. sorrow expressed by the families of those whose minently before the public, took place on Tuesday occupation is on the mighty deep. Newcastle but to too small an extent to cover anything like two bodies into which the Society originally esta-

HARWICH ELECTION.—In the event of a new writ been insured. had been invited to be present commenced, and con- being issued for the representation of this borough, dressed ladies and gentlemen. Lord Edward will present himself again for the favour of the elec-

CHARGE OF MURDER. - On the 17th inst., inforprevious night had been out drinking, and his own petitor.
home being in Devonport, he repaired to Stillman-Murn tempted to get in but was unable. He afterwards sons present being entertained at the mausion of the

REPRESENTATION OF SCARBOROUGH.-The con-

SHOCKING BRUTALITY.—A boatman, named J. minutes to five o'clock, on Monday morning, when of the window by his neck-handkerchief. He was sults which ensued to its lawless perpetrators. On he heard screams from a cellar, and on going there all but dead at the time he was cut down, but he the southerly side of Manchester, and scarcely a all but dead at the time he was cut down, but he found Wick kicking and beating two women, whom he accused of having robbed him of four half-crowns. of a hundredweight. To those near the spot the One of the women was bleeding about the head and face, and appeared to be dying. She was afterwards conveyed to the Infirmary, but died on the way. The lightning might be said to be instantaneous, yet the other woman was also carried to the Infirmary, where report of the explosion was distinctly perceptible she lies in a precarious state.—The prisoner was before the roll of the thunder commenced. Persons on the bridge, and other open spaces, who witnessed the same morning, but was remanded. On Monday afternoon the deposition of the woman whom the at the Cathedral and Frindsbury, as a ball of fire policeman found on the floor of the cellar, was taken, in consequence of fears being entertained being suddenly impressed with fear for the safety of Helen Farrand, and that of deceased was Margaret those with whom they were conversing, as each ap-those with whom they were conversing, as each ap-leading to the other at the moment as if enveloped in the deceased went out late on Sun-those with whom they were conversing, as each ap-leading to the other at the moment as if enveloped in the deceased went out late on Sun-the deceased went out late on Sunin flame. Fortunately the Cathedral has sustained day night, and returned with the prisoner about four o'clock in the morning. Deceased said Wick another case of stabbing has occurred in the London word Times and T newly-erected houses belonging to Mr. Hutchinson, bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was an old acquaintance of hers, and asked him to bury church the electric fluid appears to have run was a stable and stabl the builder in Morton-place, Pimilco. An immediate supply of water was procured, but before the firmes could be assuaged the premises in which they flames could be assuaged the premises in which they bess. Prompt measures were taken to extinguish in bed when they came in, but got up and supped began were totally gutted, the only portions left and by the active and judicious exertions of a few with them off some pickled horrings and some beer, being the outer brick walls. The origin of the fire is not precisely known, but the prevailing opinion of the inhabitants was that it was, the work of some vile inearlier. Owing to the great confusion which is confusion wh They resurned in about half an hour, when Wick made an examination of the same. He was of opinion with a portion of his clothes on fire. Two persons appearances were quite sufficient to account for the result of great violence. Since the discovery a dead, and the hay on which he was sitting, tothe feet or knees of a powerful man like the prisothe feet or knees of a powerful man like the prisothe candot by the police on suspicion of the larger with a hedge close at hand, burning. The
the feet or knees of a powerful man like the prisogether with a hedge close at hand, burning. The
the prisoner was again remanded for a week.

duced, and it was adjourned.

Health of Lenion. The official report says: - swinding transaction takes care to reside within the land killed her instantly; and at the same time the being carried on between the officers of the Oxford, and killed her instantly; and at the same time the being carried on between the officers of the Oxford, and Webschempton. It was shown in the last report that the public diffeen mile circuit of the London district post. When adjacent houses were injured. At Lytne the storm Worcester, and Wolverhampton Company, and a health had improved to some extent under the in- inegated he obtains a money order to the amount of occasioned much damage, and at a neighbouring contractor of the name of Marchant. During the the shilling, which is made payable at one of the farm as many as upwards of thirty sheep were past month Mr. Marchant has been requested to de- has at length made its appearance. It comoffices in the metropolis. He then orders goods, killed by the electric fluid. They were standing sist from keeping on any workmen, and the agents of chiefly in woollen articles, to the amount of £5 and under a tree. On the 18th inst. Sunderland was Messrs. Peto and Betts, who were employed to complete Marchant's work, were ordered to collect about 500 men, and march them on the Saturday night to of the laity. Muckleton Tunnel, to prevent Air. Marchant's men from pursuing their work on the Monday. On reachcannot to 373. Throughout May, and to the middle of the erasure of the "one shilling" is effected it is done shilling" is effected it is done shilling to £5, and from the neatway in which town. This was immediately followed by a trementing the Worcester end of the tunnel, Mr. Cowdery, bishops have determined to petition the Lords for with his gang of 200 men from Evesham and Wyre, almost impossible to defect the fraud. It is lery. The sky for several moments was complementation of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning, which was men to use the training of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning, which was leaders was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning, which was leaders was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning was heard encouraging them, and saving the property of the pletely illuminated with sheet lightning was heard encouraging them. Betts's men to pass the bridge, on the pain of being be employed on the occasion. The same journal, shot, Mr. Marchant himself being well supplied with with its usual tone of defiance, adds: "The law

shaft as at the top.

extensive fire took place during Monday night on the consider myself a deserter if I did not accept an instantaneous death. From other evidence it apbeen administered to the deceased.—The Coroner general appearance correspond exactly, and they are premises occupied by Mr. George Payne, timber mer- honourable opportunity of incurring my share of stated that he should adjourn the inquiry, in order evidently those of the female whose fate appears to chant, lath render, and dealer in rope and oakum, duty and of labour. Waiving, therefore, my own charged their guns within fifty yards of the spot, suicide, and which it is feared will prove fatal, was made on Saturday last, by a young female named Gotch, in the presence of her father, a respectable host and chose maker Henry Barrett, a miller and corn merchant, who to be confined to the department of the premises in me." which the lath making business was carried on. As | soon as he discovered it the policeman gave an alarm, Clare magistrate charged with conspiring to procure returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against

bank notes were destroyed. Mr. Payne was insured, IRISH MANUFACTURE.—An amalgamation of the

been insured.

Effects of Railway Competition.—A striking the original board, to whom the fault of the division tinued until the time appointed for the ceremony, Mr. R. W. Crawford having been unseated, it is instance of the results of competition in temperature, being filled with well said that neither that gentleman, nor Mr. Prinsep, has just occurred at Leeds, where the Midland and ruesday, dismissed from his office.

The Englishment of the ceremony, Mr. R. W. Crawford having been unseated, it is instance of the results of competition in the chapel being filled with well said that neither that gentleman, nor Mr. Prinsep, has just occurred at Leeds, where the Midland and ruesday, dismissed from his office.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES Court.—The Earl Fitz-Mr. R. W. Crawford having been unseated, it is instance of the results of competition in Railways is attributed, being, by a resolution adopted on Howard arrived with his fair bride, who was attended by six bridesmaids. They were conducted to seats nected with the district will come forward.

The course william appears as a petitioner in the Encumbered quence is, that on Tuesday the third-class fares from Estates. Court for the purpose of selling a property Leeds to London and back were only four shillings in the King's County. mation was received at the Plymouth Police-station and sixpence by the Great Northern, and five shilof a Peruvian, named Frederick de Bezon, having lings by the Midland, with a prospect of a still fur- formed Presbyterian Church in Ireland," which

> street, where the prisoner was residing. He at day night one of those terrible consequences of appointing and investing with supreme spiritual giving way to violent passion that have been of late authority over England a Romish Cardinal Archwent away and returned about one o'clock in the so prevalent occurred in Liverpool. It appears bishop, and, under him, twelve bishops, with terafternoon, when he again presented himself at the that between nine and ten o'clock that evening a house in a state of intoxication. He was desired to leave, but refused, and the prisoner, who was sober, been considered steady and industrious, came home Transaction. her husband; and on Dr. Turner, of Soho-street, ject under consideration, and it was agreed that an REPRESENTATION OF SCARBOROUGH.—The contest between Lord Mulgrave and Mr. G. F. Young resulted, on Saturday last, in the return of the latter gentleman by a majority of thirty-three. The chairing of the new member took place the same day.
>
> In the stand of the found life quite extinct. The aggregate meeting of the voing the found life quite extinct. The aggregate meeting of the vice of age, rather than stay to witness the quarrel between his parents, had left the house immediately on the commencement of the altercation.
>
> EXTRAORDINARY A Hogarth was immediately taken into custody, and subsequently recovered. Both parties were sober

when the transaction occurred. Sudden Death .- On Wednesday morning, between three and four o'clock, Peter Miller, who holme. Crossing, a few fields from the fashionable resided at 35, Russell street, Liverpool, was found dead in the area of 101, London-road, in that town. by a sergeant of police. He had been seen in ap-The body presented no external marks of violence. LIVERPOOL.—The inquest on the bodies of two children supposed to be murdered by their mother and who afterwards attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the Mersey, from the landing steps, has been again adjourned, owing to the illness of thority upon which reliance may be placed, that

CAUTION TO TRADE MEN.—Information i as been passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could proba- of the executioner were waiting to passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could proba- of the executioner were waiting to passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday, and the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could proba- of the executioner were waiting to passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday. The passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday and in some passed over a part of Essex on Friday and Institute and Institute and Institute and Institute and Inst received at the General Pest-office of a series of rob-leading down the wheat crops. At Col-vailed in a little village named Camden, a place proceeds of the sales after the discharge of the en- the attack under the kilns; but, however, they five minutes, he turned his head several place of the contractors for the for- cumbrances was £7 307 10c 10d be les which have lately been practised upon respect- cheater a poor woman named Petritt, who stood at where the head offices of the contractors for the for- cumbrances was £7,307 10s. 10d.

### greiand.

THE AGGREGATE CATHOLIC MEETING .- The longpromised requisition for an "aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland," to be held in Dublin, prises the signatures of twenty-one Roman Catholic prelates, about 1,000 of the Roman Catholic clergy, and between two and three thousand names

Cardinal Wiseman and the other Roman Catholic permission to be heard by counsel at the bar of is still being beautifully broken. The rescripts empowering the immediate consecration of the One of the vacancies has already been filled up in Rome, as we learn from a paragraph in the Roman Observer of the 7th inst.," (alluding to the mention made in that journal of the consecration at Rome of a Catholic bishop of Southwark.)

TRIAL FOR MURDER AT DUNDALK .- Patrick Kieran and Michael Hamill were on the 17th inst. tried at Dundalk for the murder of Bernard M'Intaggart, on 16th of June last, at Louth. The facts of this atrocious crime were published at the time it was committed. The jury could not agree to a verdict, and were discharged. The assizes were adjourned found lying in a pool of blood under a wall of unto the 7th August, when the prisoners will be tried burnt bricks which he had apparently been deagain. For this purpose a special commission will be required.

THE MURDER OF MR. COULTER .- The six persons in custody charged with being concerned in the well prepared, for a cavalry pistol was found under murder of Mr. Coulter, in the county Louth, were

HARVEST PROSPECTS .- The weather is very un-

them to take the man away by threatening to call sion for the county of Limerick was opened on the 18th inst., by Mr. Sergeant Howley, who is acting

REPRESENTATION OF LIMERICK. - Lord Arundel appeared lower. About twelve o'clock that day he pally occupied by the poorer part of the population. Messis. Blundell and Sons, Chorley, in company rick electors to represent their borough. In his body by Mr. W. S. Rutter, county coroner, at which had the rattles in his throat, shortly after which he did respond to the facts given above were stated in eviaddress he refers them to his fourteen years of pub- most of the facts given above were stated in evidied .- William Richard Croker, shopman to Mr. two hours afterwards the sky became calm, clear, tom of the shaft an explosion of choke-damp occurred lie life for his political principles, and says:-"The dence. Captain Sheppard and Captain Durie, of through their having carried an unprotected light name of Limerick has been long distinguished in the county constabulary, were present, and Captain with the composition powder. Witness guessed at The Suspected Murder at Norwich.—The with them. It was near midnight before their bodies the annals of Ireland for her sufferings and exer- Sheppard stated that these outrages last year were Fazakerley had come down with his mother and sis- when religious obedience will be no longer branded left year, carrying with it a piece of thin wadding inteference of the state in their system of church wound must have been fired at a distance not ex-Another Extensive Fire at Bristol.—Another government. But while the struggle lasts, I should ceeding five or six yards, and that it had produced

efforts to arreat the progress of the fire, but the ma- duced for the defence it appeared that during the ACCIDENT TO MR. ROEBUCK, M.P.—The Shefield terials were of a very combustible nature, consisting very time when it was alleged that Mr. Smith was Independent states that Mr. Roebuck, M.P., has of timber, much of it impregnated with creosote, and concocting the conspiracy, he was actually engaged The committee re-as- met with a somewhat serious accident. A few days the flames spread with such rapidity and burnt with in proceedings to evict some of the persons who sembled after a fortnight's sitting on Thursday, to ano the hon, member was amusing himself with his such vehemence, that for some hours all the sur- have sworn that he instigated them to commit the dispose of the remaining clauses, and in a formal Newfoundland dog, and was feigning to throw a rounding properties were placed in the greatest dan- crime. The learned judge, in charging the jury, namer to declare the preamble proved.

Testimony of Respect.—The members of the stick, caught hold of Mr. Roebuck's hand in his occupied by Messrs. Crowley, carriers. The flames The last rail on the Mullingar and Galway Railthumb. This injury, acting upon a highly nervous very great difficulty that a valuable lot of horses- road was laid late on Saturday evening last. The temperament, produced for some days very un- eighteen in number-were get out of the stables. line is thus now complete from Dublin to Galway, tosh's Tavern, Westminster Bridge, for the purpose favourable symptoms. Mr. Roebuck is still under Three of those animals were so much terrified, and the work having been finished nearly a fortnight

came out pretty quietly, and were thus saved. A Mr. F. W. Russell, the wealthy merchant of that his limbs trembled violently. Presently he began to speak of the possibilities of yet receiving a The New Italian Roman Catholic Church.—
It is said that the arrangements for the erection of the intended Italian Roman Catholic Church in London are already so far matured, that a much earlier period will be fixed for laying the foundation stone than the public expected. The site will be in the procure of the possibilities of yet receiving a form the first burnt furiously until about two o'clock, with him, and has already addressed the electors, offering himself, as an "Irishman and fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving a form the first burnt furiously until about two o'clock, with him, and has already addressed the electors, offering himself, as an "Irishman and fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving a form. The fire burnt furiously until about two o'clock, with him, and has already addressed the electors, offering himself, as an "Irishman and fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving a form. The fire burnt furiously until about two o'clock, with him, and has already addressed the electors, offering himself, as an "Irishman and fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving a form. The governor told him that he had little when, having destroyed the premises and the greater of the section, offering himself, as an "Irishman and fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving a form. The governor told him that he had little when, having destroyed the premises and the greater of the section, offering himself, as an "Irishman and fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving a form. The governor told him that he had little was a fellow of the possibilities of yet receiving and the greater of the possibilities of yet receiving and the premise and the greater of the possibilities of yet receiving and the procure of the possi ne street leading from Farringdon-street to Clerken- part of the crew were not dead, but had all been were for hours crowded with citizens watching its tinction of class or creed. Mr. Russell is a Pro- well.

| part of the crew were not dead, but had all been were for hours crowded with citizens watching its tinction of class or creed. Mr. Russell is a Pro- landed safe at Rio de Janeiro. This is a striking progress. The extent of the loss has not been ascer- testant, but he and his family are very popular in progress. The extent of the loss has not been ascer- testant, but he and his family are very popular in

his loss. The premises are also understood to have blished for the Promotion of Irish Manufacture

PAPAL AGGRESSION .- The synod of the "Remurdered an old naval pensioner named Costello, a ther reduction, each company having announced its has just closed its sittings in Belfast, has adopted shoemaker. It appeared that the deceased on the determination to be sixpence lower than its com- a series of very strong resolutions against the late proceedings of the Court of Rome, and more especially against that "audacious act of the Pope,

ritorial titles, to give a distinct utterance on that TRANSATLANTIC PACKET STATION.—The Lord went down to him to put him out forcibly. Still re- to his residence, 18, Gomer-street, Liverpool, when Mayor presided on Tuesday at a meeting of citizens fusing to leave, he took hold of him by the shoulders some words ensued between him and his wife, ori- convened by one of the societies recently estaand knocked him down in the middle of the street ginating in a disagreement regarding supper. The blished here for the promotion of native manu-FATAL THUNDERSTORM.—On Friday afternoon, the lay senseless for a few minutes on the lay senseles visited by a storm which, although of short duration, when he was found to be dead. The prisoner was of an alarming character, and it is feared may immediately taken into custody. aggregate meeting of the citizens should take place

EXTRAORDINARY AND FATAL OUTRAGE.

mass of clouds approached, when a flash of lightning, Wick, is in custody, at Manchester, on the charge of accompanied simultaneously by a loud clap of bishing manner to death. Police conveyed to the Rose-hill station, where he was accommended up, but he had not been more than five racter was committed near Manchester at an early wick, is in custody, at manchester, on the charge of kicking a woman to death. Police-constable Moores was going down Back Irwell-street, about twenty minutes to five o'clock, on Monday morning, when of the window by his neak handkowship. demned manifested no sign of emotion nor fear. mile from the borough, is a brick field in the occu-pation of Mr. James Farr. It stands in the rural the hour, and went like a child, and sat on the ittle village of Birch, in the township of Rush- knee of one of his keepers, for whom he had conholme. Crossing, a few fields from the fashionable ceived an affection. In the evening, without any precincts of Victoria-park, a field-path on the right preparation, and as if suddenly struck with the bank of a rather wide brook which skirts the grave thought, he exclaimed, "I will give each of rou and church yard, you cross the stream by a foot 100,000 francs, if you will let me escape." At lea and church yard, you cross the stream by a foot parently good health but a short time previously. bridge at the west front of the church, and are o'clock the procureur again visited him in his cell.

The body presented no external market and are o'clock the procureur again visited him in his cell. within a hundred yards of the premises of Mr. After their departure he asked for some refresh Farr. Mr. Farr has had the misfortune for these ments. One of the keepers offered him sound two years past to contend with the uncompromising gauffrettes and biscuits with a glass of winds hostility of a brickmakers' trade's union, and at These he refused, saying that he felt unwell, and frequent intervals he has been liable to invasions of would prefer a capon with more cherries, from his premises by armed hands of mon in the might this area. his premises by armed bands of men in the night this moment until the hour when the executioner in his hour when the executioner is his time, who have discharged fire-arms to intimidate was to prepare him for the scaffold he sat in his his watchers, have destroyed his property by tramp- cell talking, and maintaining all the coolness and ling down his new made buicks and others. ling down his new made bricks, and otherwise an-resignation of manner which had characterised noyed him. Last year he sustained losses from in- his demeanour on the trial. At midnight the erections of the control of the cursions of this kind to the extent of £250, and the tion of the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when an approximate the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when a construction to the scaffold began, and by six in the morning police when the scaffold began are the scaffold began and the scaffold began are the scaffold began and the scaffold began are the scaffold began and the scaffold began are the county police when co-operating to afford him protection were surprised and beaten. He has been compelled to keep constant watches upon his premises night and day; and whilst his watchmen were on duty, no longer ago than Sunday morning the scaffold began, and by six in the morning the sun's rays were reflected from the polished blade of the engine of death. From a comment dable feeling of the solemnity of the occasion all the proprietors of cafes, hotels, and shops, closed the proprietors of cafes, hotels, and shops of private the proprietors of cafes, hotels, and private the MUSIC BY STEAM.—Hard work has hitherto been were on duty, no longer ago than Sunday morning their establishments, and the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of steam; now it is going to have a little were on the blinds of private he lot of the blinds of the blin the lot of steam; now it is going to have a little week, three unionists suddenly rushed upon them houses were likewise drawn down. An impossibility week, three unionists suddenly rushed upon them houses were likewise drawn down. An incompanies and holiday amusement. An ingenious little apparatus, armed with a rude kind of life-preserver, and as-crowd assembled to witness the execution, and it is said, has been exhibited at the foundry of Mr it is said, has been exhibited at the foundry of Mr. saulted them with great violence. It was in conse- waited in profound silence in front of the prison. seized and beat them both, saying they had robbed him. Witness remembered no more of the matter. On Tuesday the prisoner was again brought up at Thomas Bottrell. It consists of a series of bells. On Tuesday the prisoner was again brought up at Thomas Bottrell. It consists of a series of bells, the Borough Court, when Mr. Skinner, house sur- having a compass of two actaves struck by covered were each of them provided with an old blunderbuss the least departure on the part of the condensate was again. Two Children bound Murder Bride and Joseph Fowler. The deceased was trussing hour on Wednesday morning the mutilated remains have on the Crow's nest Farm, about two miles from the Borough Court, when Mr. Skinner, house sur-born make child was discovered by two boys, in the ruins of some old houses in Lambeth-like storm came on, and they took shelter under a levening; which proved fatal to a hauduring mean and the prisoner was again brought up at the consists of a series of bells, named Joseph Fowler. The deceased was trussing the Borough Court, when Mr. Skinner, house sur-basing from the part of the conduction of the movided with an old blunderbuss the least departure on the part of the conduction of fowling a compass of two octaves, struck by covered by two of fowling piece, loaded with bullets and small from the sang froid which he had hitherto mains of the conduction of the least departure on the part of the conduction of fowling a compass of two octaves, struck by covered by a barrel or the had hither to main the storm came on, and they took shelter under a least of the conduction of the c hors, in the ruins of some old houses in Lambethstreet, Whilechapel. The deceased was fied up in
an aprop, but the head and other purts were battered

was discovered by two words and a young and, with
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the liver, with
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
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life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
word before ascending the scaffold.

The was are
tree. The boy had left the tree for a few minutes,
and was returning, when a tremendous clap of
sides were fractured, and one of the lungs lacerated.

"Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah." This was man
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
word before ascending the scaffold.

"Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah." This was man
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life found an extensive laceration of the croft,
word before ascending the scaffold.

"Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah." This was man
the storm came on, and they took shelter under a
life ound an extensive laceration of the liver, with
kept in motion by a small cannon, about a foot long and of three croft,
word before ascending the scaffold.

"Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah." This was man
the storm came on the croft,
word before ascending the scaffold.

"Yes, M. le Comte." "Ah." This was man
the storm came the "Copenhagen Waltz," "National Anthem," ters of an inch bore. This formidable piece of artors of an inch bore. This formidable piece of artors of an inch bore ters of an inch bore to four musket-balls bishop of Cincinnatti and the dean of St. Wandry,
the balls and others amounting to ten in all tillery was charged with three or four musket-balls bishop of Cincinnatti and the dean of St. Wandry,
and walked unsupposed with a firm step, but in from external violence. The boys gave the beds of execution by the and one of the lungs lacerated. The boys gave the body thunder burst over him, and he was thrown insensible 27 H, who carried it to the ground. When he was able to rice mand and was returning, when a tremendous clap of thunder burst over him, and he was thrown insensible 27 H, who carried it to the ground. When he was able to rice mand and was returning, when a tremendous clap of the lungs lacerated. The rest of an inch bore. This formidable piece of arguer than the body with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The rest of an inch bore. This formidable piece of arguer than the body with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The rest of an inch bore. This formidable piece of arguer than the body with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The rest of an inch bore. This formidable piece of arguer than the body with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and one of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and was charged with three or four musket-balls and was returning, when a tremendous clap of the lungs lacerated. The body was charged with three or four musket-balls and was returning and was returning. The bo The Excumbered Estates Commission.—On mur of voices, and trampling of many feet, on the and had on black pantaloons, silk stockings of the house for the house north side of the break that we have the barking of carrying his head creet. His face was printed by order of the House north side of the break that we have the barking of carrying his head creet. His face was printed by order of the House north side of the break that we have the barking of carrying his head creet. His face was printed by order of the House north side of the break that we have the barking of carrying his head creet. His face was printed by order of his shirt of the break that we have the barking of carrying his head creet. His face was printed by order of his shirt of the break that we have the barking of the sudden death, and might have been caused from Tuesday a return was printed by order of the House north side of the brook, that an attack was medi-same colour, and newenamelled pumps. of Lords of some importance in reference to the tated. They were not kept long in suspense, for by were secured behind his back. Having inhaled in the control of the lated. They were not kept long in suspense, for by were secured behind his back. Having inhaled in the control of the lated. Encumbered Estates Commission. It appears that a quarter past twelve o'clock about a hundred men a moment the scent of a bottle of toilette vinegous amount of encumbrances as set footh is that the amount of encumbrances, as set forth in the had crossed the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances, which have been loss as the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances which have been loss as the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flats or offered him by the dean of St. Wandru, he embrances are the bridge and were upon the flat of the bridge are the bridge and were upon the flat of the bridge and the bridge are petitions, which have been left unpaid in cases "butts" on which are spread out to dry the newly ced him and the archbishop, kissed the crucilic where the lands have been sold and the produce of the crucilic where the lands have been sold and the crucilic where the crucili where the lands have been sold and the produce of made and soft bricks, trampling them down and the last time, walked steadily up the sales distributed by the careful the sales distributed by the sales distribute treen recently born, and marks of violence were and bad cidental death was recorded. He has left a wife, Alarming Riot on the last time, walked steadily up the sterrift storm. A terrife storm was set destroying them. There were four watchmen in placed himself on a board to which the asies distributed by the commissioners, was set destroying them. There were four watchmen in placed himself on a board to which the asies distributed by the commissioners, was set destroying them. and wore an excellent character. A terrine storm a board to which the about the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could probate of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could probate of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could probate of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the amount paid all, and the moon being overcast, they could probate of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner were waiting to fasten by the course of the executioner was the course of the execution of th

kilns, merely chipping off some pieces of the briegs and leaving traces of their presence. Two of tig and leaving traces of their pieces at the Assan and watchers discharged their pieces at the Assan and another found that his priming was faulty and had missed fire, and the fourth perceiving that the asmissed are, and the fourth probability, and hearing assailants were rapidly approaching, and hearing them loudly deride the efforts of his companion saying that their guns had been discharged and there was nothing more to be feared, ran to get out the of the laity.

Papal Aggression.—The Tablet intimates that cannon. It was placed on one of the walls of died brick so as to sween transversely the died bricks so as to sweep transversely the flats of bricks which the unionists were destroying. The unionists were now busy throwing down the walls of dried but unburnt bricks, as well as trampling leaders was heard encouraging them, and saving "Go it, my lads, they've only a gun; go it, and smash everything before you." Immediately after the cannon was discharged, it seems to have spread consternation and panic in their ranks What injury resulted from it is not known, but it was followed by cries of pain and groans, amidst which an instantaneous and rapid retreat was made The county police at the neighbouring stations of Chorlton, Didsbury, Longsight, and Levenshulme were alarmed by the report of the fire-arms, and judging correctly enough what had happened concentrated upon the spot, but not in time to apprehend any of the ruffians in their retreat. When daylight broke, or soon after three o'clock, it was found, however, that the contest had not been bloodless. The lifeless body of a unionist was stroying, a charge of shot either from a gun or pistol having entered his head a little below the left ear. He appears to have come to the attack him, heavily loaded with bullet and swan-shot; and tity of caps and powder, and a tobacco-box full of have been the only sufferer among the unionists for upon the soft bricks destroyed, and which amount to about 6,000, there were found numerous traces of blood; and a private watchman having care of some new and unfinished houses belonging to Mr. Dove, in the direction the unionists re-

> As may readily be imagined, the intelligence of what had taken place as day advanced caused considerable excitement, and the body of the deceased unionist having been carried to the Birch-villa Hotel, great numbers of people went to view it. No one, however, was able to identify it until Saturday evening, when it was recognised as the body of man named John Redfern, a brick-moulder, of Ashton-road, Manchester. An inquest was held the same evening on the

treated, states that a party of them brought a man

on their shoulders, who was apparently suffering

him in one of these houses; he, however, induced

the police in the Victoria Park.

peared that the watchers never fired slugs, nor diswho, from the direction in which the ball had come, THE CONSPIRACY TO MURDER. - Mr. Smith, the was following him in the attack. Ultimately they

EXECUTION OF THE BELGIAN COUNT

The execution of Count Hippolyte Visart de Bocarme, condemned for poisoning the brother of his wife with essential oil of tobacco, took place at Mons, on Friday week. It was not till the previous day that either the condemned or the public of Mons was made aware of the time fixed for the event. About six in the morning, M. Godding, governor of the prison, repaired to the cell of the unhappy count, and informed him that his appeal to the Court of Cassation had been rejected. The first effect of this intelligence on the convict was a profound stupefaction. A moment afterwards he exclaimed-"Impossible!" His face, ordinarily pale, became immediately suffused with blood, and pardon. The governor told him that he had little to hope for from that extreme resource. He was then left in his cell, under the guardianship of the who visited him in company with the officer of the court at eight o'clock. The procureur read to him the judgment of the Court of Cassation, and the rejection of his appeal, and told him the day and hour fixed for his execution. This terrible announcement was received with the most perfect tranquillity. "I have but one more request to make," said the Count, "be kind enough to take care that the blade of the guillotine is well sharpened. I have read of executions where much suffering has followed the neglect of this precaution, and the thought of that makes me tremble." The procureur told him he would observe his request as the last wish of a dying man. The magistrate on leaving said, "You have now no affairs to occupy you but those of your soul." "That is the priest's affair," was the count's response. M. Abbé André, chaplain of the prison, and M. Descamps, dean of St. Wandru, were sent for; the latter brought with him the Archbisbop of Cincinnatti, distinctly related to the Bocarme family. The condemned was left alone with the archbishop; but notwithstanding the most urgent entreaties, by refused to confess. It was then about noon, and the clergyman thought it better to leave him to his own reflections for a few hours before making another appeal to his conscience. At one o'clock he requested dinner—soupe au lait, a pullet, and some cauliflower, and a pound of cherries were brought, of all which he are readily. At a later hour he betrayed a real emotion. At intervals he wept, and at last consented to listen to the consolations of the priest. At four o'clock he confessed. A few minutes before, he had seen through the grating M. Mathys, the surgeon of the military nospital, who was passing by the prison. He called this gentleman in a supplicating voice, and appealed to him by his former kindness to come to him now that he so much needed his support. M. Mathys replied that the rules of the prison for id the interview, but he would apply to the governor-

were fired at by the attacking party, and some ran- and looked at the crowd. Then to one of the plant

The being somewhat nervous, was hurried in his manner, he said, "Not so fast, there is time enough," and an instant afterwards, "Slacken this thong; so much precaution is not needed." all preparation being completed, he regarded the pile for a moment, with a look of mingled curiosity and astonishment, and then laid his head on the cushion. The executioner gave the signal, a dull heavy sound was heard, and, Hippolyte Bocarme, having suffered the judgment of man, passed to the presence of his God.

EXTRAORDINARY DISAPPEARANCE. THE LATE ALLEGED MURDER AND MUTILA. TION NEAR NORWICH.

On Monday Sergeant George Quinnear, an active officer belonging to the P division of police, accompanied by Mrs. Elizabeth Faucett, the wife of a mechanic residing at No. 16, Alfred-place, Old Kent-road, attended at the Lambeth Police-office,

before the Hon. G. C. Norton, and made the following very singular statement: He (QUINNEAR) said that at the beginning of last menth a painter, named Simon Richard Gouch, was employed at the mansion of Baron De Goldsmid, on Somer-hill, Tunbridge, and having represented himself as a single man, had offered marraige to Ann Bailey, a housemaid in the establishment of the haron. The young woman having no reason to doubt his professions, and believing also that he was a single man, consented to become his wife, and having given regular notice of her intention left her service on the 6th of June for London. taking with her her boxes, &c., and was accom panied by Gouch. On the 9th or 10th of June the father of the young woman, Bailey, and the father, also, of Mrs. Faucett then present, received at his residence at Newcastle-upon-Tyne a letter from Gouch, in which he stated that he had married his daughter, and that they were living very happily at No. 33, William-street, Hampstead-road. This letter Mr. Bailey forwarded to the wife of Gouch, who was then living in Walworth; and she, on receipt of it, at once proceeded to 33, William-street, Hampstead-road, and having ascertained that a person answering the description of her husband, and a young female, who represented herself to be his wife, were lodging there, she rushed into the apartment while the parties were at breakfast. Some high words were heard to pass between the parties, and immediately after Gouch came down quence of the unexpected death of his uncle, he must leave the house at once, and having paid the rent due, he, accompanied by two females, went away, taking with them a number of boxes and made by him (Quinnear,) he had ascertained that ca the same day Mrs. Gouch returned to her lodgings in Aun's-terrace, Walworth, with a female who answered the description of Ann Bailey, and at once sent for Mr. Dicker, broker, to whom she sold the whole of her goods, with the exception of the house if this sum were allowed to be paid out one box and a few paintings. These latter articles of the pockets of the people. she had carried into the Walworth-road, and Mr. Christopher defended that vehicle; she then got into the vehicle with been described by Sir B. Hall as a pluralist; and was lost of them as well as Gouch himself. Find. ing that Gouch's father, who is a Baptist minister, resided but a short distance from Norwich; that Gouch himself had served his apprenticeship in that city, and that Mrs. Gouch was also a native of that place, he (Quinnear) had made inquiries at the Eastern Counties Railway, with the view of ascertaining if such persons had proceeded to Norwich about that time: but so great had been the traffic occasioned by the Exhibition that he could got no trace of them beyond the fact that on the day in question 3s. 6d. had been received for luggage to Norwich, and this would be about the amount that would be paid for the conveyance. by 37 to 29. One of the parties also informed him that he had observed a large deal box, painted red, amongst the Norwich laggage, and the young woman (Bailey) present at the successful action between four Enhad a precisely similar box painted red. Quinnear glish frigates, under Commodore G. Moore, and uence of the strongly-expressed opinion of Mrs. Faucett that the mutilated remains of a female body, found in the vicinity of the superintendent, had correspondence with

fectly impossible to identify them. Mr. Norton remarked that there was one part of the statement which he could not understand, and that was, how the father of the young woman came to send letters to his wife?

at Norwich, the result of which was, that though

the most dilligent search had been made for Gouch,

his wife, and the young woman Bailey, not the

application was made to Mr. Gouch, who is repre-

sented to be a highly respectable man, and he

declared that the last time he heard of his son was

in April last, and had not seen him a long time

before or since. With respect to the parts of the

to have been murdered, and to be that of a female

between the age of fifteen and sixteen, it was per-

Mrs. Faucerr replied, that on discovering that her sister had left her situation, she and her husband had caused inquiries to be made about Gouch, that they discovered him to be a married man, and cated to her father, and the latter lost no time in forwarding to his wife the letter of her husband. Mr. NORTON said, that this was a satisfactory the portions of body found at Norwich were those

Mrs. Faucerr replied, that the instant she read belonged to the murdered remains of her sister. Besides, all the members of her family were seized She added, that Gouch was a profligate, bad fellow, and that her sister was not the first by many whom be bad seduced.

Mr. Norrow admitted the case was one of strong picion, and he knew of no better way of bringing blight, in the event of its having been committed, he serious offence alluded to, than the publication If the statement made by the officer, and a description of the missing parties, and from the willingness which he (Mr. Norton) had always seen evinced by the public press to afford the most ample assistance opromote the ends of public instice, he had no

spot of white or grey hair at top. No whiskers, and rather well-dressed. Mrs. Gouch is thirty-five ears of age, light hair and complexion, and rather glands erect; is good-looking, with a prominence the minutes of the proceedings of Friday last be amended. a front of her throat, dark hair, and hazel eyes, and had lost several teeth from the front part of the

opper jaw. HESTER .- The annual report of Captain Willis, the Greenwich said was perfectly inaudible in this imhief Constable of Manchester, has just been pub- mediate part of the house; but it appeared disshed, containing, as usual, some elaborate and tinctly to me that after the hon. gentleman had bitants living in cellars have diminished from the records of the house. (Hear, hear.) he property has increased in the same time from | put on Friday, observing that Alderman Salomons, wasses, Sinfirmaries and hospitals, 12 public bildings, 53 livery stables, sary, to take the further step of voting.

Wr. Muntz adhered to his opinion that, while sary, to take the further step of voting.

Lord J. Russell replied that the government Jews were allowed to enjoy so many other privileges used as offices. The total new buildings withthe last year were 1,556—comprising 2 cotton ought to prosecute. Sir B. Hall then said, hitherto Alderman Salo-1333 dwellings, 118 shops, 8 churches and Canal dwellings, 118 shops, 8 churches and subterfuge. In consequence of the noble lord's ading in the borough within the knowledge of within the house and take his seat. in the corongin within the another selection is 100; and 267 persons known occa-ficially to steal. Houses where thieves resort 234; to steal. Houses where the reception of stolen property, 141. Society of the Priends of Italy.—Under this as association has been established in London, "ing the following objects in view: "By public ectings, lectures, and the press—and especially by draw." opportunities to the most competent is brities for the publication of works on the hisof the Italian national movement—to promote a Frect appreciation of the Italian question of this of furthering the cause of Italian national in- withdraw from the house. Enderce in parliament. And generally to aid, in

Imperial Parliament.

SATURDAY, JULY 19. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house sat at

twelve o'clock. The National Land Company's Winding-up Bill was read a third time and passed. On receiving the report of the Committee of

Supply,
Sir B. Hall, with reference to an item in the late Queen Dowager, which included a fee to the Dean and Chapter of Windsor for interment in the vault, asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer Abjuration in the form required by law. whether he could state what was the amount of the fee paid to the Dean and Chapter?

The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer replied, that the fee was £220, not £1,000, as had been supposed by Sir Benjamin on the previous night. Sir B. Hall animadverted in strong terms upon what he characterised as extortion on the part of a body possessing a revenue of £53,000 a year. The taking a fee of £220, which was to come out of the

taxes of the people, for such a purpose, he thought disgraceful to the Dean and Chapter. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer commented upon the exaggeration of which Sir Benjamin had

een guilty in magnifying £220 into £1,000.

Mr. GLADSTONE likewise accused Sir B. Hall want of accuracy as well as of candour in holding up the superior clergy to public reprobation without giving notice of his intended attacks, and confounding the innocent with the guilty. Some of the canons had limited incomes, and, therefore, had no nterest in this alleged extortion. Mr. Gladstone took this occasion of calling attention to the legal disabilities of the colonial bishops, clergy, and laity in communion with the Church of England in regard to making provision for their internal religious oncerns, inasmuch as they had neither the powers appertaining to the established church at home, nor the freedom of voluntary societies. He hoped the government would next session take up this question; but, if they were not disposed to take the matter in hand, it was his intention to propose to Parliament in the outset of the ensuing session some enabling bill which would give the clergy and laity of the Church of England in the colonies that freedom (subject or not to reservations) which in substance every other religious community enjoyed. Sir D. L. Evans protested against the extension of the episcopate in our transmarine possessions, by tairs, and informed the landlady that, in conse- the appointment of colonial bishops, who obtained money out of the resources of the empire, calling themselves "Lords," and wrangling for precedence

with Roman Catholic bishops.
Colonel Sibinore, though a sincere supporter of manding fees for the interment of a member of the royal family more honoured in the breach than the l observance. Mr. W. WILLIAMS considered that it would be

disgrace to the church, to the government, and to Mr. CHRISTOPHER defended the Hon. and Rev. stopped a cab, and had them placed on the top of Mr. Cust. one of the canons of Windsor, who had

the young woman, and from that moment all trace protested against members of that house coming forward and vilifying the clergy without ascertaining the facts of the case. Sir B. Hall justified what he had asserted

Colonel SAWLEY censured the Dean and Chapter with relation to the Military Knights of Windsor. Mr. REYNOLDS approved of the proceeding of Sir B. Hall: and Mr. Hawes stated that it was not the present in-

tention of the government to bring forward any measure of the nature indicated by Mr. Gladstone. The report having been brought up, Mr. W. WILLIAMS moved the disallowance of the

£220; but this motion was negatived on a division Sir G. PECHELL called attention to the case of the surviving officers, seamen, and marines who were the oath essentially, omitting words not essential,

naval medals had been rejected. Sir F. Baring said the Admiralty had laid down certain rules, and had appointed a committee of experienced officers to consider the claims and ser-Mr. P. M. Yarrington, the Commissioner of Police vices of parties, and the house, he thought, would

not act wisely if it interfered with their decision. All the other orders appointed for the day were gone through, and Lord SEYMOUR introduced a bill slightest traces of them could be discovered. An to confirm certain provisional orders of the General Board of Health, after which the house adjourned.

> MONDAY, July 21. HOUSE OF LORDS .- PAPAL BILL .- The se-

cond reading of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was

The Marquis of Lansdowne, who briefly recapitu lated the circumstances that had caused the measure to be drawn up. The establishment of a catholic hierarchy was an insult to the crown, and an invasion of the religious liberties of Great Britain. Some measure of repression then became necesto know that Gouch was a married man, and where | gary, and the bill now before them, was, he contended, sufficient to provide a protection against an encroachment and a protest against insult, while it was so framed as not to endanger any infringment upon the spiritual action of the catholic

church. The Earl of Aberdeen, at great length criticised that his wife resided at No. 3, Ann's-terrace, Wal- the bill. He contended that an hierarchy was an worth. The circumstances she at once communi- essential element in the ecclesiastical organisation of the catholic church, and would occasion no injury to the Protestant establishment. On the other hand he maintained that the measure was both explanation of that part of the case, and asked Mrs. | inefficient and persecuting, and concluded by Faucett what her reasons were for thinking that moving as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Lord BEAUMONT supported the second reading. The Duke of Wellington regretted the necessity the account in the newspapers of the finding of the of violating the enactments of the Emancipation portions of the body a cold thrill passed through Act. But after the recent aggression of the Papacy er, and she then and still felt conscious that they some measure of protection must be provided to secure the national liberties as based upon the re-

formation. He accepted the present bill. The Earl of Malmesbury, Lord Berners, the Duke with herself that her unfortunate sister had met of Argyll, Lord Airlie, and the Bishop of St. Dawith an untimely end, and that her body had been vid's successively supported the bill, and the debate cut up and distributed about to prevent recognition. being adjourned to Tuesday, their lordships rose at half-past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the first order of the day, "Further Proceeding on Administering the Oath of Abjuration to David Salomons, Esq., The Speaker said, before the house proceeds I wish to read a letter which I have received from Mr. Salomons. It runs thus:

91, Cumberland-place, July 21. Sir. - I take the liberty to call your attention to a very important omission in the record of the proceedings of the House of Commons on Friday last of all notice of my demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration, and to declare to promote the ends of public instice, he had no to my property qualification. Immediately after I had bubt that that assistance would be accorded on the taken the oaths I read from a paper which I held in my hand the following words :- 'I have now taken the oaths Gouch is described as about thirty years of ago, in the form and with the ceremonies that I declare to be tall, and genteel in appearance, dark hair, with a binding on my conscience, in accordance with the statute I and 2 Victoria, cap. 105. I now demand to subscribe the oath of abjuration, and to declare to my property qualifi-cation.' No notice has been taken on the proceedings above referred to of my having made this demand. You Short and thin; and Ann Bailey is described as will therefore. I am sure, sir, pardon me for drawing your being twenty-four years of age, tail, stout, and attention to the subject, and respectfully requesting that With the utmost respect, I have the honour to be, sir,

> I ought to state to the house, that these proceedprinting. Most of that which the hon, member for

Your most obedient and humble servant.

soful tables, which, besides showing the activity omitted the words "on the true faith of a Chrisof the police, give a good idea of the progress of tian," and, the clerk at the table having reported plation has risen from 235,507 in 1841 to 303,353 thereupon to withdraw—(hear, hear)—and, not as increased from 44 462 to 53,697. One happy made in the house by the hon. gentleman was not words in question were merely adjudicatory. tature of this part of the return is that the in- before the house, and had no claim to be placed on 1924 in 1841 to 20,399 in 1851. The annual value | Sir B. Hall then repeated the question he had tender.

511,664 to £1,204,241. The gross number of all desirous of carrying out the wishes of his constiaddings is now 58,385, of which 103 are cotton tuents, and properly to meet the question, without was impossible for the house to decide this question. ills, 7 silk mills, 3 worsted mills, 18 smallware putting the house to unnecessary inconvenience, alls print works, 35 dye works, 15 hat manufac was resolved, as far as lay in his power, to take his He had no legal doubt upon the subject; he could ing from chronic inflammation of the eyelids. The eries, 49 machinists, 38 foundries, 4 lead works, 3 seat as a member of the Legislature, and, as he had come to no other conclusion than that Mr. Salo- surgeon admitted that he lost nearly a stone; and of the works, 27 saw mills, 11 corn mills, 775 work- certainly taken a seat within the bar, he (Sir Ben- mons bad not taken that oath, and he supported Mr. Perring, the medical inspector, said he lost his conclusion by a reference to the statutes and fourteen pounds in five weeks. Mr. Jones had been the resolution of the house. Where the terms of written to several members of Parliament to come the resolution of the house. markets, 2 theatres, 7 railway stations, 3 public Mr. Salomons, in order to bring the question fairly an oath were prescribed by law they could not be and visit him; the governor ordered him to desist schouses, 8 infirmaries and hospitals, 14 public to issue. The hon. alderman was ready, if neces-altered without an act of parliament.

Sir B. Hall then said, hitherto Alderman Salotables, I bath and washhouse, 3 breweries, and subterfuge. In consequence of the noble lord's schools. The total number of reputed thieves answer, the only course for him now was to come Mr. Alderman SALOMONS thereupon left his seat

on the peers' bench, behind the bar, entered the house, and seated himself beside Sir W. Molesworth. The Speaker requested him to withdraw; but he

retained his seat amid vehement cries of "Withto obey his order, it was for the house to support

Lord J. Russell, in order to support the chair Mr. Osborne moved, by way of amendment, country, the cause of the independence, and of "That David Salomons, Esq., having been returned

him.

folitical and religious liberty of the Italian as a member for the borough of Greenwich, and All persons egreeing with the objects having taken the oaths required by law in the manesociety are to be eligible as members, on en- ner most binding upon his consolence, is entitled to take his seat in this house, Mr. Arster attempted to address the house,

procure a hearing, moved an adjournment.

Mr. M. Gibson put certain questions to Speaker, as to whether the sense of the house upon the Oath of Abjuration had been taken this session and whether a resolution of the house last session in relation to another case, was binding in the pre-

sent case; but Lord J. Russell objected to the Chair being thus interrogated, observing that the house had resolved last session that the Baron de Rothschild could not sit in that house "until he had taken the Oath of

Mr. Anster entered very copiously into the technicalities of the question, and called upon the house to do justice by admitting the hon, member for Greenwich, because, first, the act 1st and 2nd Victoria had placed Jews in all respects on a footing of | debate. perfect equality with others in the matter of oaths; secondly, the oath was not a lawful oath, and the house had no authority to impose it; and thirdly, assuming its legality, he had taken the oath in the form prescribed by law.

Mr. Hobhouse considered that grave difficulties might occur if Mr. Salomons should be required to withdraw. Any person elected to a seat in that house might sit and vote at the risk of incurring penalties. Minors had sat in the house, and he cautioned the Speaker not to expose himself to pcnalties, since a court of law might take a different

view of the question. The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, the question appeared to him to be a very simple one. The Act of Parliament positively and peremptorily prohibited any member, until he had taken certain oaths (including the oath of abjuration), from sitting and voting in parliament. The house was not to allow person to take upon himself the risk of the penalies; it was a matter within its exclusive jurisdiction, and if a member declined to take the oaths in the manner required by law it was the duty of the house not only to obey the law, but to enforce it. Some had contended that Mr. Salomons had taken the oath; but upon that point the house came to a solemn decision last year. He admitted that the exclusion of Jews from the house was a mere accident in legislation, and that it was a disgrace to our statute book; at the same time, the house. acting in a judicial capacity, had but one duty to perform-to administer the law as it is.

placed in a position of more than ordinary difficulty by the discord of legal opinions, the law officers of the Crown differing from each other, and the chief law officer of a former government being at direct other articles they brought there. From inquiries the established church, thought this practice of denot only upon Mr. Solomons, but upon the constituency which had returned him, he should have the benefit of the doubt. Putting the only reasonable construction upon the state of the law, he came to the conclusion that, under the statute of Victoria, the house would be justified in allowing a Jew to omit the words "upon the true faith of a Christian." At all events, the law was not sufficiently clear to enable him to pronounce a deliberate opinion that Mr. Salomons was not entitled to sit n that house.

Mr. M. Gibson observed that the house was

The Solicitor-General explained and justified the course he had taken in the case of Baron de Rothschild. He did not acquiesce in the decision of the house in that case; but, that being a judicial and binding decision, if the oath of abjuration had not been taken as that decision required it to be taken, and there being a mandatory clause in an Act of Parliament, the simple corollary was, that the house could not permit Mr. Salomons to sit

Mr. CLAY thought it would be better to declare at once that the house had the power and the will to admit the hon. member for Greenwich to the ights which his constituents had given him. Mr. C. VILLIERS said, Mr. Salomons having taken

and being still excluded, the people could come to no other conclusion than that the house acted from base and ungenerous feelings. Lord J. Russell said, he had been prevented

from moving a resolution by the entrance of Mr. Salomons into the house, which had compelled him to call upon the house to support the Chair. The question, therefore, simply was, whether or not Mr. Salomons should be required to withdraw-a year erroneous might say, "Let us respect it as long as it exists." He acknowledged that he thought the state of the law most unsatisfactory; that the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian," were formal only, and were so treated in the case of Quakers; yet the same words, in the case of Jews, were considered as not of form but of substance, which was an unjust distinction.

Mr. Bethell said, in his opinion, by the common statute law, as well as by the solutions of the house, the oath of abjuration had been well and legally taken by Mr. Salomons, and that the house had no authority to require him to withdraw. A member was entitled to require the oath to be administered to him, and the house was bound to administer the oath, according to law, which prebinding upon the member's conscience. This latter principle applied to any particular set of words contained in the oath: and Mr. Bethell, in an elaborate argument, endeavoured to show that, whether sanction of the oath, or a part of the eath, the prisons in England and Wales, so far as they may Testament, satisfied the law.

mons, in his opinion, had been contumacious, and, have been prepared to concur in a vote that he be tious speech, and sentenced to two years' imprisonassented to his motion.

Mr. Bethell's argument unanswered and unanswer-

Sir R. Inclus thought the course proposed by Lord J. Russell was most consistent with the dignity of the house and with the requirements of the

Mr. BRIGHT observed that the amendment, which went to the rescission of the resolution of last year, look at in two modes-as a question of law, and a the use of pen and ink, and was not allowed to was fettered ought to be repealed; and he requestion of precedent. He declined to discuss the write to the judge as to the carrying out of his gretted the noble lord had not moved for a comfirst. In the precedent of Mr. Pease more had sentence, nor to see his solicitor. This was conbeen done than was asked in this case, for the house | trary to the act of parliament, and to the rules of then altered, not only the form, but the very sub- the prison. He was called upon to pick cakum, evils being pointed out. He had not been a visiting stance of the oaths, With this precedent might not | and did so at first; on his refusal he was placed in the house, in a case of doubt, lay aside the strict a cell for four days on bread and water; and on a interpretation of the law? With regard to the oaths subsequent refusal he was there placed for six ings on Friday were very carefully prepared for altogether they were unworthy of sensible men, and he hoped to see a clean sweep of them. Mr. Newdegate charged Mr. Alderman Salomons

with an audacious violation of the orders of the Mr. J. Evans observed it would be wise in the house, when about to come to a decision which

the borough in population, in material wealth and that omission to me, I had ordered the hon, gentle- might bring it into collision with a constituency, sources. By this return it appears that the po- man to withdraw, it was the hon. gentleman's duty to see that its decision was well founded. An oath consisted of a promise and an adjuration; the latter who died in less than a week; and at the inquest 1551; and the gross number of habitable houses having so withdrawn, any statement subsequently could be altered, though not the former, and the Colonel Thompson denied that the framers of the oath intended to do more than exclude the Pre-

Mr. CROWDER said, the real question was whether Mr. Salemons had taken the oath of abjuration. It

Mr. Muntz adhered to his opinion that, while

ment. Mr. J. A. Smith said, he had been requested by

the hon, member for Greenwich to state that he had voted upon the last division, but, as the present question was personal to himself, he should retire, and not vote; but that by his retirement he did not abandon one tittle of his rights. Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 229 against 81.

Mr. ANSTEY moved that the debate (upon the original motion) be adjourned.

Lord John Russell opposed this motion, and, stating that he should defer the resolution he inhouse other measures must be taken.

the course he meant to pursue, Mr. Alderman Salomons rose, and, disclaiming ment might be passed on the subject, the public more irritating could be conceved. It was no

which was in some ferment, but, being unable to having been returned by a large constituency, and bert, Wakefield, and William Cobbet, they had not who superintended prisons should rather be pleased believing that he had fulfilled all the requirements only been allowed to see their friends and corto see prisoners employing writing materials than Upon a division, this motion was rejected by a of the law, he had thought that he should not be respond, but to carry on their publications. Hunt anxious to deprive them of them. Every one tuents if he did not adopt the course he had taken wards recovered compensation from the gaoler. in defence of their rights. Whatever, he added, Mr. F. O'Connor, when confined in York Castle, might be the decision of the house, he should abide had been treated with less severity. It appeared trusted that, in the doubtful state of the law, treated with great leniency, contrary to the usual heard.

Mr. BRIGHT and Sir D. Evans pressed the ajournment of the debate. Lord J. Russell did not think it possible, after the Speaker had ordered Mr. Salomons to with- ing with political offenders they ought to provide for

that the house could consent to adjourn the the prisoners. Mr. C. Baller had said it was the Mr. Osborne advised Mr. Salomons to keep his seat until he should be taken into custody. A division then took place-first, on the question of adjournment, which was negatived by 237

of Lord J. Russell-which was affirmed by 231 The Spraker then directed the Sergeant to remove Mr. Salomons (who had persisted in retaining lifty than Mr. O'Connor? Why did not the governagainst 81. his soat), and he accordingly laid his hand upon the shoulder of the hon. Alderman, who immediately

rose and retired. Mr. BRIGHT inquired of the noble lord what was the resolution he intended to move this day? Lord J. Russell replied that it would be exactly

similar to that which the house had adopted in the case of Baron de Rothschild. Sir F. THESIGER stated that he should not move as he had intended, the issue of a new writ. Mr. OSBORNE inquired if the government intended to prosecute Mr. Salomons?

Lord J. Russell replied, if Mr. Salomons wished to be prosecuted, he would have no difficulty in finding somebody to do it. The house then proceeded to the other orders of the day, which were not got through until a quarter to two o'clock, when it adjourned.

TUESDAY, July 22.

HOUSE OF LORDS. - PAPAL BILL. - The adesumed by

The Earl of WINCHELSEA, who enforced the necessity which had devolved upon the British legislature to provide a safeguard against encroachment upon our Protestant liberties. He denounced the one could question the gross impropriety of the act. aggressive tendencies and boundless ambition of the Mr. Smith O'Brien had been allowed to petition, papacy, and while characterizing the measure now and his petition had been received, though he was provided as being paltry and inefficient, intimated attainted of high treason. In Mr. Jones's case the his assent to the second reading, since a better magistrates required to know the grounds on which could not be had.

Lord Lyndhurst remarked upon the insult that plain of their conduct; the permission was refused, was inflicted on the Church of England by the but he was allowed to write to the Home-office. assumption of territorial titles for Catholic pre- Sir G. Grey had immediately acted in a way lates. Believing that the encroachment would not which did him great honour-he had written to the stop there, and anticipating if it were left un- visiting justices, desiring them to allow Mr. Jones repressed a prolonged and perilous struggle, he to petition. Notwithstanding this they still refused, supported the bill on the maxim of prin ipiis and the prisoner had never been allowed to petition

Lord VAUX and the Earl of Wicklow opposed the

of toleration inaugurated by the Emancipation Act. which he wished to preserve from infringement. As and kindness. There was something suspicious in an hierarchy was essential to the free action of the the way in which Sir G. Grey's letter had been con- of misdemeanance, he necessarily went into the Catholic Church, we must, to be consistent, either | veyed to the magistrates; its delivery was unusu- other. The act had given the judge power recur to the repressive system of 1791, or give full ally delayed, so that it only came before the meetscope to the tolerant doctrines of 1829. He denied ing of justices on the 9th July, instead of the 2nd. it in Mr. Jones's favour; and the consequence that the royal dignity was invaded by the Papal When it came before them, they evaded it by alleg-Act, and did not concede our right to interfere to ing that the prisoner had just written a letter to forbid a titular change among the members of a Mr. O'Connor, and could not by the rules write church over which no authority was claimed by the another till three months expired. It was to be re-British Sovereign.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE offered various arguments in support of the bill, and reminded those at this period of the session, lay between the mea. but this was kept from him; and he never knew of was not because a prisoner was characterised as a sure now before them or none.

Lord Monteagle, in opposing the bill, denounced grant abuse of power on the would end. He saw many symptoms of renewed brought this forward at an earlier period, he should agitation and possible disturbance to be apprehended in Ireland if it were passed.

The LORD CHANCELLOR defended the bill, and explained its legal import and consequences. The Earl of St. GERMANS opposed the bill,

After a few words of personal explanation from Earl Minto, Earl FITZWILLIAM expressed qualified approbation of the measure; as did also the Earl of HARD

The Marquis of Lansdowne replied; and their lordships divided on the second reading.

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Majority ...... 227 The house rose at four o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THE CASE OF ERNEST report of the Committee of Ways and Means, Lord D. STUART rose to call the attention of the in his petition presented to this house on the 26th May last, and to move for copies of all rules and much as every person should take an oath in the charged from prison late last summer; and owing to these words were not a formula; and he urged the ward earlier. Mr. Jones was a barrister, a man of ground of scruples, to omit words in an oath which several works in prose and verse. His father, land, now King of Hanover. In 1848 Mr. Jones had having disobeyed the orders of the house, he should been tried for a political offence, delivering a sedicommitted to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. ment in Tothill Fields Prison. He did not com-The noble lord had taken a milder course, and he plain of this, but of the treatment to which he had been subjected in prison. In answer to the allegaadmitted that he was placed in separate confinement on the silent system, was employed in oakum picking, wore the prison dress, was not allowed the friends eleven times during the whole period. After the first three months he had been prevented writbeen allowed to write fourteen letters altogether. days. This was admitted by the governor; and the magistrates, in giving that order, had violated the act of parliament, which gave them no authority to confine a prisoner on bread and water. The governor had this authority for three days, but not for a longer period; consequently the order to confine him for four days on bread and water was illegal, Sharpe and Williams, who were placed in solitary confinement on the same day as Mr. Jones, the jury commented on the severity used towards them, and recommended that prisoners should not be subjected to such treatment at that time when the cholera was raging. Mr. Jones suffered in his health, and it was doubtful whether he would ! ever recover from the effects of this treatment. The surgeon of the prison, while denying his ill health, admitted that he had been fitteen weeks and two days in the infirmary, when he was suffer-This was now denied, but it was capable of substantiation by the production of the governor's letter. He complained of having to wash in the open air; and this was substantially correct. though in part denied by the governor. He (Lord

D. Stuart) had examined the place, and found Mr. Jones's statement correct. He found the prison arrangements open to various objections not involved

confinement in Dublin, had his apartments splenchose, and the prison was thronged with visitors. Mr. Disraeli, in 1840, had truly observed that in dealdraw, and had appealed to the house to support him, the security of the state, not for the punishment of basest and most stupid act of a despotic government to confound political offenders with others. Mr. Justice Talfourd and the present Lord Chief Justice, when in that house, had expressed similar against 75; then on the main question—the motion reference to Mr. O'Connor, said there ought to be ment act in the same spirit as they had advocated in the treatment of Lovett and Collins? Vincent, it was said, had been treated with greater leniency, because his offence was less heinous than that of cent's case was under discussion, the Sceretary of what they had endured, or become attached to the institutions of the country under which they had so for the past where injury had been committed. suffered. It was time something was done. He Colonel Thompson considered the Chartists rehoped the next session would not pass without a measure on the subject being introduced. In one respect Mr. Jones's case differed from all others. He applied to the visiting magistrates for leave to ourned debate on the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill was the Bill of Rights, and laid down by Blackstone, and it had never been questioned. He doubted whether the interference of any parties to prevent any one petitioning that house was not a breach of he wanted to petition the house; one was to comthat house. The conduct of the visiting justices in refusing permission in the first instance, and then disregarding the intimation of the Secretary of racteristic of men who wished to act with leniency gretted that Sir C. Grey had not relaxed that rule, to enable Mr. Jones to forward his petition. They were bound to have told him at the end of the three have moved for a select committee, and should do so next session. Of all the Chartist prisoners condemned at that time, Ernest Jones was the only one who had not received a remission of his sentence. This looked like oppression; and wherever there the result of the prison discipline, beyond was an attempt to bear down an individual, it was the duty and the interest of all to see that justice sence of the imprisonment. The surgeon stated

Jones, but because he thought he had been op-Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded the amendment. He was one of the visiting justices of the prison, and he quite agreed in the language the noble lord had used as to the oppressive and tyrannical treatment of these prisoners. It was most disgraceful to place men merely convicted of seditious language along with common felons. But the noble lord had not properly distinguished between the rules of the referred to the rules and regulations, he would have seen that nearly all which he had imputed house to the case of Ernest Charles Jones, as stated to the magistrates was necessarily imposed on them by act of parliament. They had no alternative but to inflict the oppressions complained regulations which at any time from the year 1840 of. In the other cases which the noble lord had the words in question were, as he thought, only the to the present have been in force within the several referred to, the prisoners had gone to the second division of misdemeanants, in the absence of any manner in which Mr. Salomons had taken the oath, affect prisoners convicted of political offences. He order from the court to the contrary; and in that baving been permitted to take it upon the Old said it was the duty of a member of that house to division the prison regulations authorised the visits that the house had brought itself into a difficulty duty to do so. Owing to the curtailment of the conformity to the act of George IV., cap. 64. should therefore oppose the motion. by allowing the oath to be taken on the Old Testa- motion days, he had been compelled unwillingly to During the time he had been a visiting magistrate Mr. G. Thompson denied that the wearing of a forwarded. Every application made while he (Mr. Williams) was a visiting justice was complied difficult position, and he knew that the feeling amongst them was in favour of granting all the Mr. AGLIONEY opposed the motion, considering tions in Mr. Jones's petition, the prison authorities indulgences they could. The oakum picking had prisoners. When the money was raised this degratwo of the prisoners who had refused the work, visiting justices had any alternative in this case: mittee. (Hear, hear.) These tyrannical and oppressive statutes could only be got rid of by their justice during the whole of Jones's imprisonment, but he had seen no disposition in his brother magistrates to make the condition of these prisoners worse than it necessarily was. After the death of Sharpe and Williams, he had visited the twelve remaining prisoners, and separately asked them if ment beyond what the prison regulations required they had any complaint, promising to bring it for- As the case stood it were a most suspicious aspect, and tyrannical rules, but no complaint was made of the conduct of the officers. He knew that Mr. | next session. Jones made more complaints, than the other prisoners; probably they were well-founded; but in general they referred to the regulations over which the magistrates had no power. It was a mistake put to the degrading occupation of oakum picking, to state that Jones was the only prisoner whose punishment was not shortened; one man, Thomas Jones, had a fine imposed upon him of £10 at the ner's maintenance. As Mr. Jones was afflicted end of his imprisonment, which he could not possibly pay; he was sent to the House of Detention | marvel to him how the visiting justices could think as a debtor, the Secretary of State refusing to of enforcing this ignominious labour, especially on remit the fine, and it was at last paid by the penny a man of education. The solitary confinement had subscriptions of his friends. He regretted that the case had been brought forward so late that a com- vailing, when there was a greater liability of serious mittee could not be appointed; he hoped this would consequences. The prisoner had been deprived of

> not expiring till July, but this was conditional on his conduct being good. Mr. W. J. Fox said the apology for the magis-

ustices would be acquitted of any barshness be-

trates at the expense of the prison regulations had

their nower.

in this case; there were no flues, nor any artificial strengthened the case of the noble lord, and shown means of warming the prison, which presented in more forcible the necessity of parliamentary interthat respect a great contrast to the Pentonville ference. In one case a month's unnecessary delay Prison and the House of Detention. The governor had been interposed, and on this ground he thought in his report to the magistrates had alleged that the house might express its opinion as to the conthe political prisoners, in their interviews with re- duct of the magistrates. On three or four points latives and their correspondence, evinced a determi- they clearly had an option. In preventing the prination to repeat their offences. He (Lord D. soner from petitioning this house, they had debar-Stuart) had seen all the letters written by Mr. red him from a right which was conceded to every The Speaker said, if the hon. member refused tended to propose until Tuesday, referred to the Jones, and found in them nothing whatever indi- human being. It was the only defence of a British precedent of Sir W. Wyndham, who, an undoubted cating an intention to act improperly. He had yet subject against illegal oppression within the walls member of the house, having refused to withdraw, to learn that it was an offence to oppose the go of a prison; his petition should have as easy access the house upon a division determined that he should vernment, or to induce others to do so. The spirit to that house as his prayers to the throng of preciation of the Italian question of this Lord J. Ressell, in order to the throne of withdraw, and he withdraw, and he withdraw, and he withdraw accordingly. Of course, of the governor's report showed very little leniency lieuven. There were ample safeguards in that it is the country of the governor's report showed very little leniency lieuven. There were ample safeguards in that if Mr. Salomons would not obey the orders of the or candour. The general feeling, was in favour of house against any impertment petition; it was a distinction between political prisoners and others; wholly unaccessary to place further obstacles in Much, no doubt, had been left to the visions jus-After some remarks from Sir B. Hall and Mr. for no one could be brought to believe that their the way of petitioning. The visiting magistrates tices, and their discretion did not seem to have been to the judges of the prisoner; and in depri- a very sound one. The fact of keeping, back they who called upon Mr. Salomons to state felons and others; and, whatever acts of Parlia- ving a literary person of writing materials, nothing

doing justice to his own position and to his consti- was worse treated in Ilchester-gaol, but he after- knew that the object of punishment was best promoted by kind and liberal treatment. In 1795 or '98 Mr. James Montgomery, the editor oi the Sheffield Iris, had been confined for a political libel, by it, provided sufficient was done to make it there was no uniformity in the treatment of diffe- and was yet allowed to continue the management appear that he retired under coercion. He rent gaols. Cooper, in Stafford-gaol, had been of his paper. The case was the same with Mr. Flower, the editor of a Cambridge paper, with Mr. no final resolution would be adopted against him rule, but at the express desire of the then Secretary L. Hunt, Mr. W. Harvey, and others. In all these without affording him an opportunity of being of State, Sir J. Graham. Mr. O'Connell, when in cases it was evident these men were not embittered by their employment. These cases had occurred didly furnished, was allowed to write to whom he during twenty-five years of the werst period of this country's history, when power was most unsparingly applied to crush those opposed to it. Yet even now, when the government themselves held opinions coincident with the victims of the former system, these gress cruelties were still sanctioned by the gaol acts. In Mr. Jones's case there had been the most extraordinary interposition of the gaol chaplain as to his books; they were rejected. not because they were blasphemous or corrupt. sentiments. The Marquis of Normanby, writing in for the list was most extraordinary. Among them were some of Mr. Jones's books; also the nothing of degradation in his treatment, nor any- Antiquary of Sir W. Scott, the Pilat of Cooper, and some works of an honourable member of the house, the honourable member for Buckinghamshire, which were most extensively read. (Hear.) It was only a chaplain of the Westminster prison that placed these works in an Index Expurgatorius. Shakespeare was also interdicted, as well as some books of travel; and during his six days' solitary Ernest Jones. But the offence, as described in the confinement, even the Bible was refused him. two cases, was the same totidem verbis. When Vin- (Hear, hear.) This could be nothing but the wilful exercise of a bad power; but gaol chaplins seemed State had given an assurance that a classification to be persons of very peculiar notions. These were of the prisoners should be introduced; but this had all matters in which discretion was exercised, and not been done. To treat political prisoners with the visiting justices could not be defended by an undeserved rigour was bad policy on the part of appeal to the rules. He hoped the subject would government. Men so treated could never forget come again before the house, and that there would be not only provision for the future, but reparation

sponsible for having lost or seriously damaged a great cause, but did not approve of making men heroes by persecution. One tendency of this was to bring these men into parliament; and he had petition this house. That was the constitutional not the slightest doubt that Mr. Vincent would be right of every Englishman—it was so declared by returned at the next election. He had lost nothing returned at the next election. He had lost nothing in public estimation by his imprisonment, on the other hand, he had gained. Under these circumstances it was not politic to prosecute; some of themselves might have stood in the same position, privilege. The Speaker thought it was not, but no and it behoved them, therefore, to exercise something like tenderness. Mr. Bouverie said he would confine the ques-

tion to the case of Ernest Jones, not thinking that

ny advantage could result from a debate on prison discipline generally, or on the relative effects of mental and bodily suffering. There were no rules and regulations peculiarly relating to political offenders; the law did not recognise them, but only felons and misdemeanants, with some minor divisions. It should be borne in mind that the Secretary of State had no power of enforcing or dispensing with regulations, but could only approve or disapprove of those made by the magistrates. It was true that Mr. Jones had been confined in a separato cell, but this was at his own request; the only alternative the magistrates could offer him was that The Duke of Newcastle referred to the principle | State, was monstrous. Nothing could be less cha- of confinement with the other prisoners, and he preferred separate confinement. As he had not been sentenced to be confined in the first division was, he was necessarily subjected to a more harsh treatment. It was impossible to draw a distinction in favour of what were called political offences, without including some of the worst crimes that disgraced humanity. The dress worn by the prisoner in this case was in conformity with the regulations, and the number of letters written by him who objected to some of its details that the choice, months that he was at liberty to send his petition; had been quite equal to the number allowed. It the permission having been given. This was a fla- political offender that he should be entitled to a ts uncertainty. No one knew how much or how and ought to be inquired into, so that the recur- others. The judge who tried the case was best little it would do; when it would begin or when it rence of such a thing might be prevented. Had he able to decide this question. Why should men be sent to prison at all, if their condition was to be made as pleasant as it could be if they were at

that his long continuance in the infirmary was more was done. He did not bring forward this case beof his own indulgence than from necessity. The cause he agreed in the political opinions of Mr. medical inspector said his complaint, diarrhea, only lasted a single day; and while he was there, he received excellent nourishment. Lord D. STUART .- And during the time he lost 14lbs. of flesh. Mr. Bouvenie said the oakum-picking was prescribed in compliance with the act regulating the employment of prisoners not sentenced to hard labour. But it appeared Mr. Jones had chosen to be persecuted and oppressed rather than submit to a CHARLES JONES .- On the motion for receiving the prison and the conduct of the magistrates. Had he small payment. He refused either to pick the onkum

liberty? The visiting magistrates had been charged

with injustice because the prisoner was ill; but

there was no evidence to show that this was

the necessary confinement, which was of the es-

or allow the money to be paid. Thereupon he was sentenced to six days' solitary confinement on bread and water. This was charged as an injustice against the visiting magistrates; but the prison regulations empowered them to continue this confinement for a month. Lord D. STUART .- But there is no such provision in the act. Mr. Bouverie said there was the general provi-

sion authorising them to make the necessary arbring forward any case of oppression that came to of friends, wearing their own clothes by prisoners, rangements for the good government of the gool. Sir F. Thesigen took an entirely opposite view his knowledge. Mr. E. C. Jones had appealed to and other indulgences. The other division was He was convinced that Mr. Jones had been treated of the law, though he agreed with the hon, member him to bring forward his case, and he felt it his much more strict in its regulations; both were in with great indulgence on various occasions, and

ment. If Mr. Bethell had proved that the words in | bring it forward as an amendment on a government of this prison, he found that every request of Mr. | felon's cap was in conformity with the rules and question were of form, and not of substance, he motion. Mr. Jones had done all in his power to Jones had been complied with. He was not a regulations of the prison, or that the exclusion of would undoubtedly have demonstrated that, inas- have the case investigated earlier. He had been dis- visiting justice when the prisoner desired to peti- the books referred to had been so required. It was tion; that he considered a grievous wrong. In clear this was an extra punishment, and a most form binding upon his conscience he might omit the indisposition of himself and one of the members one instance Jones had applied for the use of pen, severe and heartless one. Mr. Jones had been comthese words. Sir Frederick, however, argued that for Westminster the case had not been brought for link, and paper. This was at first refused by the pelled to walk to and from the chapel with a class visiting justices, but in less than a month after it of prisoners to whom he did not belong, including absurd consequences of allowing persons, on the considerable literary attainments, and the author of was allowed. Afterwards Jones was provided with felons. The hon, gentleman who speke last had a drawing-book, at his own request. He had passed by the charge of Mr. Jones being prevented were part of its substance. Mr. Alderman Salo- Major Jones, was equerry to the Duke of Cumber- written to Mr. Sergeant Wilkins, requesting a visit, from seeing his solicitor, one of the most important and the magistrates had allowed this letter to be grounds of complaint. Why had not the hon, gentleman accounted for the neglect of the Secretary of State's letter? This letter, dated at the Home with. The visiting justices were placed in a most Office on the 2nd of June, only came before the justices a week after, the governor stating that it had only been received at the prison on the 7th. Why had not this been inquired into, and explanacen imposed on Jones owing to the cessation of tion given? How was it that Mr. Jones never the payment which exempted him and the other knew of this letter being received, and of permission being given for him to petition the house? ding occupation ceased. He lamented to know that These were all violations of the prison rules, and could only have arisen from a wish on the part of and been placed in solitary confinement, had taken the magistrates to make the prisoner's situation as ing to his friends, even to his wife, and had only the cholera and died. He did not believe the painful as possible. He rejoiced that the question had been brought forward at a time free from poli-Towards the close of the period he was debarred but the oppressive acts by which their discretion tical excitement. Mr. Jones had been the victim of such excitement; the sentences then passed were aggravated by the excitement which prevailed; and the least severe would now have been thought a sufficient punishment for what then took place. He trusted the discussion would at least have the effect of drawing the attention of the legislature to the necessity of making a distinction between political offences and others. Mr. Jones had never sought for a commutation of his sentence: he had only complained of the severity of his treat. ward. They one and all complained of the bitter particularly as to the detention of a letter from the Home Office. He hoped the whole matter will be. of the way in which the rules were carried out, or brought under the consideration of the house early Sir H. WILLOUGHBY expressed his opinion that

Mr. Jones had been harshly and unjustly treated. He was not sentenced to hard labour, but had been The act did not prescribe this as a punishment, but to repay the county for the expense of the prisowith chronic inflammation of the eyes, it was a been ordered at a time when the cholera was prebe done next session. He was confident the visiting a most important right by the magistrates in not being allowed to petition for three months, for a youd the law, and it would be seen that they were that time the house would not be sitting. Some actuated by a desire to grant all the indulgence in explanation was due on this point; for whoever and whatever a prisoner was, he had a right to Lord D. C. STUART, in explanation, said that T. bring his case before the house. He thought it Jones had received a pardon in May, his sentence deeply to be regretted hat the Lord Chief Justice, who sentenced this prisoner, had not directed his confinement in the first class, of misdemenants. (Hear, hear.) It was impossible to come to any other conclusion than that he had been harshly and unfairly freated; he would, therefore, support the

motion for an inquiry next session.

Sir Dr L. Evans was sorry to observe a want of ingenuousness in the way in which the government dealt with this case. It was undeniable that all the other prisoners had received a commutation of their sentence, Jones only excepted. Considering the ridiculous nature of the attempt in, which they had been engaged, he thought it a case where lenity might properly have been exercised. Should a commirtee be asked for he would support the motion.

Mr. Henley thought it not surprising that Mr. Jones believed himself to have been harsily treated. Without throwing blame on the government, he thought further inquiry ought to take place. letter of Sir George Grey was a thing, which could hardly have t ken place in any good a England. any intention to indulge in anything that might could not be reconciled to the same treatment in part of the sentence that a men should be punished. The Charcitation of the Exemption of the Exe

appear contumacious or presumptuous, said that, these cases. In the cases of Redhead, York, Gil-toy irratating and embittering his mind. Those he impossible to comply with the motion as it

there were no prisoners known as such.

Lord D. C. Stuart proposed a verbal amendment The Chancellon of the Excuequer said that did not mend the matter, as there was no distinction between political offenders and other misdemea-

of misdemeanants. Mr. C. Lewis said that the motion could not be

pressed in its present form. Mr. BRIGHT suggested that the noble lord might make out a list of ten or dozen prisons where these the country supported that opinion, they would not prisoners had been confined, and then ask for the have to wait long before, in due course of legislamake out a list of ten or dozen prisons where these rules and regulations of these prisons. That would probably be granted as an unopposed return.

After a conversation, Lord D. C. STUART with-

drew his motion, on the understanding that such a return would be consented to by the government.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means was then brought up, and the resolutions were

The house then adjourned till six o'clock. Admission of Jews.-Lord J. Russell moved a resolution that, "Mr. Salomons is not entitled to vote in this house or to sit in this house during any debate until he shall take the oath of abjuration in the form appointed by law." He observed that this matter had been fully debated last year, when he had specified the statutes which rendered it incumhent upon the house to require that the portion of the each excepted to by Mr. Salomons in the eath of abjuration should be taken before a member could take his seat. Some had made it a question how a Jew should be excluded when a Quaker had been admitted; but there was a very great distinction in point of law between the case of a Quaker, when Mr. Pease was admitted, and the case of a Jew when Baron Rothschild came to take his seat, He regretted and complained of the state of the law: but as that distinction existed he was bound

to move the resolution. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Anster moved, by way of amendment, that Mr. Salomons, having sat and voted without having taken the abjuration oath in the words contained in the form tendered at the table, the Attorney-General be ordered to prosecute him at law for such default. The drift of the argument by which Mr. Anstey sustained his amendment tended to show, like his argument of the preceding evening, that Mr. Salomons was entitled to take his

At the recommendation of Sir B. HALL the amend ment was withdrawn, to admit of another by Mr. BETHEL, who moved that, " Baron de Rothschild and Alderman Salomons, having taken the oaths of allegiance and supremacy, and also the oath of abjuration, in the manner in which this house is bound by law to administer the same, are entitled to take their seats as members of this This question, he observed, had not yet been fully discussed. The 9th George I. threw upon all subjects of the realm, Jews included, the obligation of taking the oath of abjuration, and that obliclared that the rule adopted in courts of justice, in administering oaths to Jews, should be followed in other places with reference to the oath of abjuration, which was a political or civil oath-a mere creature of the Legislature, not known to the common law. In the case of Mr. Pease the house had taken upon itself to modify this oath, and it had no authority to mould an oath except by giving a construction to the statute; yet, having admitted Jews to take the oaths at the table, it refused to adapt this oath to the circumstances of Jews. If the house declined to follow this precedent, he intreated it to

consider whether it was not fit to appoint a com-

mittee to take the law upon this particular point into consideration. The Attorney General briefly explained the view judicially, after ascertaining the true sense and construction of the act of Parliament. The simple point was this-the legislature having imposed a certain oath to be taken by a member before he took his seat in that house, and that oath containing a certain form of words, did it, when it imposed the oath might be modified had misapprehended the history of this oath, which Sr Alexander traced from the statute 3rd James I., and from which he drew the conclusion that the legislature intended the words in question to be a substantial part of the oath. The precedent of Mr. Pease had been pressed, but there was a wide distinction between the cases. From the 7th and 8th William III. there were precedents for the relief of Quikers in regard to this oath. He freely acknowledged that Roman Catholics were the object of this oath that it was never intended to apoly to Jews; but, unfortunately, the enactment was general; no sub-

be adapted to the circumstances of the party taking

tlety of construction afforded an escape from it.

The law was anomalous and unsatisfactory, and there was abundant reason for altering it; but

however grievous the state of the law, that house

could not assume the right to alter it by its own

"upon the true faith of a Christian," were of the matter of the oath; and though the modus jurandi might be adapted to circumstances, not so the by Quakers, and what right had that house, by a resolution of its own, to omit it, and thus to make Mr. Aglioney, after hearing the arguments of

members of the legal profession, adhered to those who held that Mr. Salomons had taken the oath as required by law. Until a court of law had decided otherwise, the house should put its own construction upon the act of Parliament—that these were ever, that after some analogous measures of Mr. of justice will soon be found." Signed on behalf words of form, not of substance.

Huskisson passed in 1833. similar statements

Mr. HENRY DRUMMOND, though no lawyer, felt assured that it could not be law that any person taking a statutory oath, might omit as many words as he pleased. He had always objected to Jews sitting in that house upon principle; but he could not take advantage of a law never intended to apply to Jews, in order to carry out his principle. If a motion were made to exclude Jews eo nomine, he would vote for it; but he would not fight in ambush against them, behind a dyke raised to keep

Mr. Anster supported the amendment in another laborious legal argument, replying, as he pro-ceeded, to the Attorney-General and Mr. Napier. If the oath was not, as he held it to be, illegal, the question, he said, was nevertheless settled and concluded by the statute 1st and 2nd Victoria.

Sir R. INCLIS contended that, even admitting that the words in question were introduced into the oath by accident, there never was a time in which the oaths were not administered upon some symbol that would exclude members of the Jewish per-

might prejudice Alderman Salomons' means of enforcing his claim to a seat, but to afford him time gestion, that the question should be again referred

to a committee. He moved, therefore, that the debate be adjourned.

of appointing another committee. Sir B. Hall was of opinion that, if Mr. Salomons asked to be heard at the bar, he would lower his position; but his constituents might desire to skill had reached the loftiest pitch of exbe heard. He urged the appointment of a com-

Mr. G. Thompson condemned the manner in which the question had been dealt with by the government, and insisted that public opinion was in favour of admission of Jews into parliament; he supported the amendment that the matter might be referred

again to a committee. Mr. Anstey argued in favour of a committee. A division negatived the motion for adjournment

Mr. G. Thompson moved another amendment pledging the house forthwith to cause such alterations to be made in the form and mode of administering the oath as should enable Mr. Salomons to take and subscribe the same.

Mr. J. A. Suith pressed for an adjournment of the debate, stating that on Thursday a petition would be presented to the house from the electors of Greenwich, praying to be heard at the bar by counsel in support of the claim of their member to

sit in parliament. Mr. REYNOLDS took several objections to the oath of abjuration itself, which he said was absurd and

insulting. He supported the amendment. Mr. ARSTET presented himself once more, and, encountering strong manifestations of impatience, moved that the debate be adjourned.

the question before it, and was bound to do so. He persevere, though in a due and regular course, by asking the house next session to assent to a bill, be-lieving that if there was a considerable majority of the house in favour of such a bill, and the voice of tion, a bill would be passed; but he would not vote that to be law which he believed to be contrary to

Mr. BETHELL urged the house not to adopt the resolution, which contained a wretched truism, deciding nothing, and which would make the house ridiculous in the eyes of the country.

The motion for adjournment was negatived, upon division, by 207 against 59. It being now nearly one o'clock, Lord J. Russell,

adverting to the character which the debate had assumed, said he would no longer oppose an adjournment of the debate, which was accordingly adjourned until Friday.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock. WEDNESDAY, July 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Mr. G. F. Young, who was introduced by Mr. T. Baring and Mr. Freshfield, took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Scarborough.

A new writ was ordered to issue for Limerick, the late member, Mr. J. O'Connell, having accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

The Attornies' and Solicitors' Certificate Duty Bill, which stood for the second reading, was postoned; the Sale of Beer Bill (second reading) with- mittee. drawn. The County Rates and Expenditure Bill, the Enfranchisement of Copyholds Bill, and the Administration of Criminal Justice Improvement Bill, which had respectively advanced to the stage of committee, were also withdrawn.

The sitting was afterwards chiefly occupied with the discussion, in committee, of the clauses of the Land Clauses' Consolidation (Ireland) of committee, were also withdrawn.

The sitting was afterwards chiefly occupied with

Valuation (Ireland) Bill. The house adjourned at six o'clock.

THURSDAY, July 24. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The royal assent

public and private bills. CLANRICARDE, and, after a short discussion, a member of the house. Lord Berners presented several petitions agricultural distress, to which the noble lord Rothschild, from the electors of the City of hear.) The Prime Minister was, in fact, unsupappended some remarks, and enforced the London. gation was to be discharged by the Jews in the appended some remarks, and enforced the form and manuer laid down in the statutes 1st necessity of providing a legislative stay for George I. The Legislature, by 10th George I., de- the depreciation which the landed property consideration on Monday next. and industry of the country were undergoing.

Their lordships adjourned at a quarter to reading of the Patent Law Amendment Bill. eight o'clock. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—During the a second time. early sitting the Consolidated Fund (Appro-

priation) Bill went through committee. The committee on the Medical Charities The committee on the Medical Charities The remainder of the evening was chiefly many other things, and pass this and many other (Ireland) Bill was afterwards resumed and occupied in committee on the Metropolitan useful bills of which they now disapproved. They some progress made with the clauses of that Interment (Advances) Bill.

Resuming at five o'clock, on Friday present a petition from the electors guardian of the Billingsgate Ward for relief for a of Greenwich relative to Mr. Alderman Salo-(poor man, his wife, and four children, who were all) of policy, but of law; the house was bound to act mons, arranged, in consequence of an offer suffering from English cholera. The relieving from Lord J. Russell to bring on a substantive officer visited this sick family, and allowed them

would do better to bring the question forward day? The man is a freeman and liveryman of the

that an address be presented to the Queen, praying that proper steps may be taken to give effect to the provisions of the act for the Majesty is empowered to adopt towards any neral government, and yet escape the meshes of country that refuses reciprocity such measures as may seem calculated to counter balance the disadvantages to which British to disadvantages to which British to the disadvantages to the disadvantages to which British to the disadvantages to trade and navigation may be thereby sub- are threatened with the loss of their license. A jected. In supporting his amendment the number of working men, calling themselves the honourable member cited at much length the petition, in which complaint was made, in the parishes of St. Pancras and St. Marylebone and the returns from which the proofs within the last few months, through the police could be drawn of the gain to the foreigners intimidating the landlords, and also threatening Mr. J. Evans disputed the positions of the Attor- and the growing depreciation of the British them with the suspension of their licenses. ney-General, arguing that the words in question were not of the substance of the oath—which had gone before—but merely a formula, which might severity of the etruggle to which our native severity of the struggle to which our native We would ask the privileged classes, and the whole shipowners were exposed entitled them to British people, how such conduct squares with the Mr. Napier concurred in the view of this question taken by Lord John Russell, and put forward in the unanswerable speech of the Attorney-General, with whom he maintained that the words, "upon the true faith of a Christian," were of the been especially reserved to the Queen to with- of in another-provided always such opinions are draw the advantages of equal treatment from expressed in a calm, truthful, and argumentative juramentum. A statute of the land had required the vessels of every power that would not recited legality of expressing our opinions on the useful by Onakors, and what right had that house here.

Mr. LABOUCHERE remarked that the late by to negative the assertions of depreciation will agree with Sir Ashley Cooper, who said, "Let Huskisson passed in 1833, similar statements of distress were made, and equally positive predictions of ruin hazarded. Those prog- able lecture on the 17th instant on "Hungary," nostics were happily falsified by the event, the Horsleydown Institution, which had been kindly and were combatted at the time by Mr. Herries himself, in a speech which he (Mr. Labou.

Brown thanked the working classes for their kindries himself, in a speech which he (Mr. Labou-chere) might fitly take as a model for his own that if funds were sent, twelve of them would leave on the present occasion. Addressing himself for the Continent. After votes of thanks to the lecto the facts and arguments now offered, the turer and the committee, 19s. 1d. was collected, and right hon, member accumulated a large mass of the meeting terminated. results and tables to establish three successive positions—that the repeal of the navigation laws had been followed by a great extension in the general commerce of the country; that British shipping had enjoyed its fair share in this warded by different individuals to the magistrate at extension; and that the British ship builder Marlborough-street for her. There can be no doubt had received no injury thereby. Mr. Labouchere then referred to the results experienced will redound little to the honour of the humanity by other nations, who had doubtless partaken of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests that in the benefits resulting from our liberal policy, they have driven her from her humble tenement, to Upon a division, the amendment was negatived by 113 against 71.

Mr. Bright requested the noble lord not to call for a vote upon his resolution that night, which strictions maintained by some of our allies, established her stall on the site of where Apsley interfered with their own commerce, and hin- House now stands; George III., always eccentric, dered the development which they would frequently bought a pocket full of apples from this window in the premises; and there being no party saulting respectable women, and the only way he recommended the adoption of Mr. Bethell's sugotherwise have experienced. Adverting to the
that the question should be again referred. terms of the resolution before them, he depre-cated a proceeding which would, in effect, under his hand, to erect a cottage on the spot. to be heard in his own person at the bar, he might every absurd impediment that any foreign vernment to the then Lord Chancellor Apsley to tures were most painful; they rushed about the month's; together £9, or four months' imprisoncompel the government servilely to imitate Some years after the site was granted by the goto be heard in his own person at the bar, he might have applied that day, so that it was unnecessary to adjourn the debate upon that ground; nor did he see the necessity, after the subject had been referred to a highly competent committee last year, of appointing another committee.

Lord Apsley to be heard in his own person at the bar, he might that any foreign have applied that day, so that it was unnecessary to adjourn the debate upon that ground; nor did he seen an increased streets almost frantic. By the time the engines build a house upon, and the fruit woman received in this own person at the bar, he might think proper to enact. It was, he added, unworthy of the British parliament to a highly competent committee last year, of the time the engines of the street was unnecessary to adjourn the debate upon that ground; nor did he added, unworthy of the British parliament to a proposition which implied that of the proprietors of the street were in a blaze. Charles Cobb, a free waterman, and one of the proprietors of the ground, and produced the King's the coposite side of the street were in a blaze. She, however, waited on the Chanton on the cellor, related the manner in which she had become of the proprietors of the steam-boat pier at Putney, was charged with assaulting William Webb, a lad out sixteen or seventeen years of age, by throwcompete with the world upon their own ele- just and equitable view of the case, and having cellence.

ment.

Mr. WILSON, in a speech consisting chiefly of arithmetical statements, controverted the arguments of Mr. Young.

country was not in a state of suffering from have been recently released from captivity in the recent legislation of parliament. Underthe recent legislation of parliament. Understanding, however, that negotiations were
now pending which might be interferred with
if the motion should be acceded to, he hoped
his right hop friend would not press his mohis right hop friend would not press his mohis right hon, friend would not press his motion to a division.

Col. Thompson believed that the retaliation suggested against the foreign shipowner bably be Kossuth and his family. would injure the executioner quite as much as the victim.

Lord J. Russell rejoiced to discover the years. signs of repentance among the party opposite. The Danish Ministry has been reconstructed under The motion of that night had been long anti- the presidency of Count Moltke.

Mr. Bright again earnestly intreated the noble cipated and very eloquently introduced; but JEWISH class. They could ealy ask for the regulations of lord not to deny the electors of Greenwich the op- the discovery, though tardy, was now made, all the gaols in the country; there were none portunity of being heard, nor to drive the house to that its effect was injurious, and the argubaring special reference to political prisoners, for a premature decision. Lord J. Russell complained of the manner in which the latter part of this debate had been conducted, and repelled indignantly the attacks which had been made upon him. It appeared to him, he sixed object was injurious, and the arguments, and the arguments, and the arguments on which it was based had thoroughly broken down. Ostensibly intended to foster from Baron Rothschild to his constituents.

A public meeting was held on Thursday at the London Tavern, in compliance with an invitation broken down. Ostensibly intended to foster from Baron Rothschild to his constituents.

Shortly after one o'clock Mr. Baron Rothschild said that the description of the sixed object was attained in many contained by his supporters. had been made upon him. It appeared to him, he sired object was attained in many quarters, entered the room, accompanied by his supporters, der the impression that the defendant had been the said, that the house was fully competent to decide and had a good prospect of attainment in the subsequently made his appearance on the the question before it, and was bound to do so. He considered that the emancipation of the Jews from considered that the emancipation of the Jews from platform, was received with similar demonstrations the had been charged with forging a bill for £3,000 platform, was received with similar demonstrations the had been charged with forging a bill for £3,000 in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations in the name of Wilson and Co., and the consecutive with similar demonstrations with the name of Wilson and Co. Mr. Christopher suggested that the noble lend all political disabilities was a great public cause consolered that the emancipation of the Jews from all political disabilities was a great public cause consolered that the mobile lend all political disabilities was a great public cause consolered that the success of the government of applications in the case of misdeness parts. selves, whose ratification he would be too glad marks complained that the Bill of the Governselves, whose ratification he would be too glad marks complained at so late a period of to see placed on record in the journals of the the resions: whether that was, or was not intended to the defendant striking. Ballot follows to day in retail.

After a few words from Mr. WAWN,

the import duty upon tin abolished.

For the adjournment ... 50

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Consolidated Fund (Appropriation) Bill, as amended, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be

Bill, and the Steam Navigation Bill were severally passed through committee. The house then adjourned.

In the evening sitting, Sir B. HALL prewas given by commission to a long list of sented a petition from the electors of Greenwich, praying to be heard by counsel in sup-The Civil Bills (Ireland) Bill was read a port of the claim of David Salomons, Esq., of Commons, eight entertained one opinion and count time on the motion of the Marquis of one of their representatives, to sit and vote as live another, and the Prime Minister was like Capsecond time on the motion of the Marquis of one of their representatives, to sit and vote as

Mr. R. Currie presented a similar petition, rom farmers in Leicestershire complaining of with respect to the Baron Lionel Nathan de

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the second

The Emigration Advances (Scotland) Bill passed through committee.

The remainder of the evening was chiefly

THE ACCURSED POOR LAW .- A correspondent in-Sir B. Hall, after stating that he should forms us that application was lately made to a necessity of taking this oath, intend these words as a substantive motion rather than as an afromal incident, or as an essential part of the from doubt; but those who contended that this form doubt; but those who contended that this form the motion for the third reading of the fine motion for the third reading of the side, and they are driven to desperation when they think of parish relief. The only remedy for this Mr. HERRIES moved as an amendment state of things is union for the obtainment of the suffrage, which would give the working classes the

power of making laws for the protection of their

POLICE INTIMIDATIONS .- Wealthy politicians may repeal of the navigation laws, by which her avow the most extreme opinions on matters of geness and abuses of the laws, and institutions of this upon the house to advise her Majesty at once or any other country, and to point out a remedy founded on justice to all. The People's Charter, accompanied with a knowledge of social rights, is our remedy. We seek that knowledge through lecchanges were too recent to afford proofs where- tures, readings, and discussions. All good men National Charter Association, II. MATHESON, Sec.

THE REFUGEES.—Mr. Townsend delivered a very

GEORGE III.'S APPLE-WOMAN. - We are glad to perceive that the case of Mrs Ann Hicks, who has been so cruelly deprived of the means of earning her bread is meeting with public sympathy. Subscriptions of £1 10s. and 2s. 6d., have been forshe had a moral if not a legal right to the site upon which she built her cottage in Hyde Park; and it

A NUMBER of Poles engaged in the Hungarian revolution, and who have recently arrived in this country from Turkey, left Southampton for Havre Mr. DISRAELI said no one would attempt on Tuesday night. The expense to the English to assert that the shipping interest of this government of those Hungarians and Poles who Canning is about £2,000. This expense has been been under the necessity of receiving assistance of Hungarian refugees are shortly expected from Constantinople. Amongst the last party will pro-

GENERAL Sir II. Sheaffe died on the 17th inst... at Edinburgh, at the advanced age of eighty-eight

DISABILITIES.—BARON ROTHS-CHILD AND THE CITY.

who subsequently made his appearance on the BARON ROTHSCHILD, after some preliminary re-

the sessions; whether that was, or was not intenthe sessions; whether that was, or was not intentional, it had the effect of preventing a demonstration of the people's feeling on the subject before tion of the people's feeling on the subject before to the defendant striking barrival of the arrival of the people's feeling on the subject before to the defendant striking barrival of the arrival of the arrivale arrival of the arrival of the arrival of the arrival of the arr tion of the people's feeling on the subject before Mr. Muntz inquired why the free-trade policy was not carried out consistently, and though rejected by the Lords, had been passed no though rejected by the Lords, had been passed no nion the wisest course was to bind both parties less than five times by the Commons, and the question now for consideration was, whether they The gallery was cleared for a division, but should bow to, and obey that decision, or go on exnone took place, the amendment being with- erting themselves until they succeeded in attaining the great object the electors had in view. (Cheers. Sir J. PAKINGTON having moved the adjournment of the debate, the house divided—

For the adjournment ... 50

Ine great onject the dictions and in view. (Oncols.)

After intimating that his seat was entirely at the disposal of the meeting, he concluded by moving that Mr. Raikes Currie should be requested to take the chair. The resolution was adopted, and after a few remarks from the chairman, Mr. Against ... ... 158—108

The motion for adjournment was however

Dillon proposed the first resolution:—

The resolution was seconded by Mr. TRAVERS, and

carried with applause. Mr. B. OSBORNE, M.P., who was loudly called for, next addressed the meeting. It had been said the House of Commons was a judicial assembly, but if any distinguished foreigners now present in London had been present when Alderman Salomons took his seat and heard the crowing of cocks, the braying of donkies, and the hisses of geese, they at least would have been much puzzled to discover what the judicial assemblies of this country were composed of. (Laughter and cheers.) But he denied that the house had ever acted in a judicial capacity, because the question had been prejudged by the Prime Minister. Out of the ablest lawyers in the House tain Macheath in the Beggar's Opera, with the Attorney-General on one side of him, and the Solicitor-General on the other, both differing in opinion, and dividing in separate lobbies. (Hear, ported by any legal assistance. He (Mr. Osborne) Both petitions were ordered to be taken into was of opinion that whatever a man's religious opinions might be, whether Mahommedan or Hindoo, as long as he was a good subject and paid the Queen's taxes, was as much entitled to sit in Parliament as the most professing Christian. (Cheers.) After considerable discussion, the bill was read He did not despair of the House of Lords, because he thought many of their lordships, more especially the bishops, were made of such squeezable materials, that if the people spoke out boldly, they would put their principles into their pocket with would follow the course adopted on former occasions, of absenting themselves from the house, and quietly allowing the question to be decided in accordance with the wish of the country.

The resolution was then put and carried. Mr. S. Morley proposed the next resolution,

That impressed with the opinion that the cause to which the electors of London stand pledged by the return of motion, a resolution declaring that the prayer of their petition ought to be granted.

sixpence per day—a penny per day for the sustence of each individual. The parish doctor says his retaining his seat, this meeting call upon him to do so; they want nourishment, but where (asks our corners to be granted). common electoral rights.

the House of Commons.

He (Alderman Salomons) had taken his seat and own and other constituencies. (Cheers.) Two actions at law were now pending against him, writs man had grossly misconducted himself, and that having been served upon him for two separate no reliance whatever could be placed upon his eviin which he stood. It must not be understood, with an intimation of his desire that the case should however, that he looked with any degree of fear at undergo the fullest investigation, and that he conthat fate. He was ready to meet any number of sidered that the constable who preferred the charge actions, and whether he forfeited £500 or more for should be indicted for perjury.

every vote he gave, was to him a matter of little SOUTHWARK,—"THE KNIFE AGAIN."—Robert consequence. (Cheers.) But if he were found Thompson, alias Smith, was placed at the bar guilty, he would become, in the words of the before Mr. Seeker, charged with stabbing two postatute, "a Popish recusant," and would be dis- licemen.—The prisoner, who declined saying anyqualified from making a legacy, becoming a guar- thing in answer to the charge, was committed to dian for any child, or voting for a member of Par- the Central Criminal Court, Mr. Secker remarking liament; and be compelled to give up all his public on the police sheet that he considered, from the offices, lay down his alderman's gown, and give up his commission of the peace, and, like a police would be required to conduct it on the part of the Cain have to walk through the streets of London a prosecution. beggar and a fugitive. (Cheers.) Could any one suppose that the people of this country would allow Cannon was brought before Mr. Hardwick, charged a punishment of that kind to be inflicted? ("No.") with beating, insulting, and otherwise ill-treating So said he, and he was glad that he had been several respectable women while walking in the

might be rescinded, or that he might be heard at the bar of the house, was agreed to. After a vote of thanks to the Chairman the meet-

FIRE AT SPITALFIELDS .- SEVERAL HOUSES DEthe distress and excitement among the poor crea-

# The Carette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, July 22nd. BANKRUPTS. Sampson Clay Beastall and William Mather, High-

from the British government. Two more batches wick-terrace, Trinity-street, Dover-road, iron founder-Wick-terrace, Frinty-street, Pover-road, from founder.George Kempson, Clifton, Bedfordshire, pork butcherJoseph Royce, Nottingham, currier-Thomas Painter,
Okchampton, Devoushire, builder-Sydenham Vincent
Burge, Teunton, Somersetshire, saddler-William Pashley and Francis Pashley, Sheffield, table-knive manufacturers -William Money and Thomas Wilson, Liverpool, corn He would pay a fine of £5 or be imprisoned for two merchants—Gordon John James Grant, Liverpoot, tobacco broker—Thomas Brown, Sunderland, shipowner,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS, ayior and Cameron, Edinburgh, cattle dealers, Police.

barrister of the same inn.—It appeared that the complainant had for some time been labouring uncause of the estrangement between him and his wife, from whom he was living apart, and also that quence was a strong feeling of hostility had sprung up between the parties, and on the defensprung up between the parties, and on the defenwere more moderate, the weather being fine for the growtory statements, the Alderman said he was of opinion the wisest course was to bind both parties over in their own recognisances of £50 to keep the peace.—The parties having complied with these general, can hardly have failed to have done more or less terms, the case was disposed of.
WORSHIP-STREET.—A POLICE RUFFIAN.—

Mr. S. Devine, a trimming manufacturer in Hunt-

street, Mile-end, was charged with disorderly con-

duct, and with having assaulted and resisted police-

constable Harrington in the execution of his duty.

-The constable stated that while on duty in Hunt-

street, his attention was attracted to a noisy alter-

The motion for adjournment was however insisted upon, the object being to allow Sir J. Pakington to bring forward, on another evening, a motion respecting the sugar duties. Another division was called, and the motion being again negatived, the bill was read a third time and passed.

The house adjourned at three o'clock.

FRIDAY, July 25.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The house was occupied with the Ecclesiastical Bill, which after several amendments had been proposed and negatived, was passed through the comments and negatived and negatived, was passed through the comments and negatived and negatived, was passed through the comments and negatived and negatived, was passed through the comments and negatived and negatived, was passed through the comments and negatived and negatived, was passed through the comments and negatived and nega cation between the defendant and several other policemen, who conveyed him to the station-house. -Another police constable corroborated the statement of the last witness as to the violent resistance offered by the defendant, in which he was actively assisted by the mob, but stated that he was not present at the commencement of the disturbance, and could not tell how it originated .- In answer to the charge, the defendant, who exhibited indications of the weather has been uncettled, and a fair business has severe recent ill-usage, one of his temples and a been doing in wheat, with the turn in favour of the seller.

portion of his face being covered with adhesive Barley scarce and inquired for. Oats 3d to 6d per quarter plaister, stated that at the time in question he was proceeding quietly home with his wife, and had almost reached his own door, when the policeman came up, and after an indelicate observation, in- of this day se might. Barley unaltered. Oats maintained sisted upon inspecting the contents of a small basket which she had in her hand. On refusing to less inquired for. submit to such a scrutiny, the policeman immediately caught his wife round the waist, and swung her completely round, at the same time knocking off his (defendant's) hat; while he was endeavouring to release her from his grasp, and before he had time to recover it, the constable hastily pulled out the rattle, and struck him with all his force on the head, inflicting a frightful wound, from which he head, inflicting a frightful wound, from which he was of slow sale at the late currencies. In grinding parmust have lost more than a quart of blood. After cels of barley there was some business doing at a shade subjecting him to further outrage and maltreatment, although he expressed his perfect readiness to proceed quietly to the station-house, two other constables at length arrived, and he voluntarily surrendered himself into their custody.-Mr. Joel Reeves, an umbrella maker, living in Hunt-street, means first rate. From our own grazing districts the arwas then called, and stated that he was roused from rivals of beasts fresh up this morning were not so large as his sleep at one o'clock in the morning by loud cries of "murder" in a woman's voice, and on looking out of the window, he saw the defendant, whose wife was clinging to him, struggling with the policeman, who forced him back against the wall, and struck him with his rattle three heavy blows in rapid succession over the head. Several of the by-standers expressed their indignation at his brutality, upon which the constable turned round and declared, with an oath, "That if either of them of the best old Downs being 3s 10d per 8 lbs. The halfcame near him he would serve them in a similar manner." Witness immediately dressed himself and hurried down into the street, where he found the defendant whose face was streaming with 5s per 8 lbs. Calves, the supply of which was good, met the defendant, whose face was streaming with a slow sale; but we have no decline to notice in their blood, in the charge of two other constables, with value. In pigs, a moderate business was doing, at late Lord J. Russell thought the hon. member respondent) is it to come from, out of sixpence per upon the support and co-operation of the provincial con- whom he went quietly to the station-house.—Row- rates. land Hill, a silk weaver, fully confirmed the evidence of the preceding witness, and stated that, in the first instance, the defendant and his wife were the preceding witness, and stated that, in Sewgarf And Leadenhall. Monday, July 21.—Inferior than antique of the property of the preceding witness, and stated that, in Sewgarf And Leadenhall. Monday, July 21.—Inferior stituencies for the firm assertion and maintenance of their land Hill, a silk weaver, fully confirmed the evi-The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bennoch and the first instance, the defendant and his wife were The resolution was seconded by Mr. Bennoun and supported by Lord Dudley Stuart, Mr. Bateman, about entering their own house, when they were beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling, ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 6d; prime small, 3s 0d to 3s 2d; Mr. Anstey, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., and others.

Mr. Anstey, M.P., Mr. Aglionby, M.P., and others. both into the road, where he relinquished his hold large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; both into the road, where he relinquished his hold large pork, 2s 6d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; of the woman to enable him to get at his rattle, with which he struck the defendant in the violent of the woman to enable him to get at his rattle, wildling ditto 3s 0d to 3s 4d; prime ditto 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 0d to 3s 10d; small pork, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; Rothschild be requested to take his seat at once in of the woman to enable him to get at his rattle, Mr. Alderman Salomons, who was again warmly manner before described.—Sergeant Ram stated greeted, said there was this distinction between his that, on reaching the station, the defendant, who manner before described.—Sergeant Ram stated case and that of Baron Rothschild-that the Baron | was perfectly sober, complained that he had been was at the head of a great commercial establish- brutally attacked by the constable, and he had eviment, and possessed great influence in the city of dently sustained such serious injuries that witness London, as well as in other parts of the country. lost no time in placing him under the care of the divisional surgeon.-Mr. Arnold at once ordered ford, 64s to 68s; Cork, 70s to 71s; Limerick, 66s to 69s;

MARLBOROUGH-STREET .-- A BRUTE .-- John

sioners, as he was decidedly of opinion the police-

enabled to bring the question to such an issue. He public streets. Two of the persons maltreated were would be quite content to act the part of a Sydney, domestics in the establishment of his Grace the a Hampden, or a Russell, and throw himself on the Duke of Wellington.—Hannah Sheppard said she sympathies of the English people, for the purpose was housemaid at No. 149, Piceadilly. About ten of getting rid of a state of the law which was a disgrace to the country, and the age in which they lived. (Cheers.) If they remained firm and united, and did not carp and eavil on minor subjects they dish. She tald him to the country and cavil on minor subjects they and did not carp and cavil on minor subjects, they drink. She told him to go away, or she would manded something to drink. Instantly on receiving | was 68,724 bales. a repulse he struck her companion and knocked her down. The prisoner then aimed a blow at her, which took effect at the side of the head, and raised a swelling. The prisoner then ran away, but was stopped have been delivered to order. The manufacturers are genealmost immediately afterwards by a person who raily well supplied with orders, and the stocks on hands had witnessed his conduct. The otheer young are very low. STROYED.—Between three and four o'clock on woman who was assaulted was rendered insensible Thursday morning, an extensive fire broke out in by the blow for a short time,—George Phelps, car. the most densely populated portion of Spitalfields penter, 18, Hosken street, Chelsea, said he saw the Bacon-street, Brick-lane—and unfortunately resulted in the destruction of several buildings, most street. He saw him kick one young woman, and of them the habitations of industrious families. then go up to the last two witnesses, one of whom From all that has since transpired in respect to the he saw in the act of falling. On hearing the cry origin of the fire, it is not improbable but that it for assistance he ran after the defendant and will become a subject of investigation before the stopped him. The prisoner struck him a violent being raised, the flames burst forth from every were, run a-muck through the public streets asthat he could nowhere get such fine fruit. Eventu- caught fire. The position of the inmates was viest penalty the law gave him power to inflict. extremely perilous, but through the prompt relief The prisoner was fined £5 for the first assault, or afforded by the police, no lives were sacrificed; two months'; £2 for the second assault, or one month's; and £2 for the third assault, or one

compete with the world upon their own element, and in the employment wherein their satisfied himself that the woman's story was true skill had reached the loftiest pitch of exforming the engines to about sixteen or seventeen years of age, by throw-play effectually on the burning property; it was some time, however, before the fire official report of the brigades on the damage of the pitch of ellence.

If or ner interest in the ground, atthough he was not compelled by law to do so. This annual sum is, compelled by law to do so. This annual sum is, burned and damaged. With the exception of two we believe, still enjoyed by the descendants of burned and damaged. With the exception of two bad got out of sight, the defendant called to Robinwhich Mr. Labouchere had based his argu- George III.'s apple-woman. We should like to see parties who were insured, the loss will fall heavily son, another waterman, and part owner of the George III.'s apple-woman. We should like to see on the inmates, some thirteen or fourteen families, pier, to throw the warp overboard, and he did so they having lost every article of furniture they posmake the rope fast again, and he was in the act of arms and threw him into the river, which is at that under the pier dummies; and when the boy had been got out prisoner said that if he had been in the water with the lad he should not have come out so soon .- The defendant got up a rambling defence about the rights of the pier, and it being illegal for barges to moor or make fast .- Mr. Beadon said he had nothing to do with rights or and new etyles maintain their rates rather firmly. practised by the defendant or any other of his class,

charged with indecently assaulting Hannah Bridge, servant at the Ship, Stepney-green .- The offence GUILDHALL.—Assault by a Bangister.—Mr. Vaughan Lovell, of the Middle Temple, barrister, was proved, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a fine of £3 or be imprisoned for one month. The was charged with assaulting Mr. Lanigan, also a money was paid. was proved, and the prisoner sentenced to pay a

Markels, &c.

CORN.

MARK LANE, Monday, July 21.—There was but a small show of wheat samples from Essex and Kent to-day, and Monday's quotations, and at this rate business was done

injury to wheat crops where previously laid. Our market, revertheless, was entirely without animation, and the tew transactions which took place were at Monday's rates. Flour sold slowly at former prices. Barley in short supply, and quite as dear. The arrivals of oats being short, factors had no difficulty in obtaining the extreme quotations of last market day. Beans and peas unchanged in value or demand
HULL, July 22.—Though a good deal of rain has fallen
at intervals during the past week, yet being followed by

drying winds and warm weather, we do not apprehend any injury has been sustained by the crops in this locality,

3s 0d to 3s 6d; Barley from 3s 6d to 3s 9d; Beans from 4s to 4s 6d per bushel.

Birmingham, July 24.—At Gloucester and Worster mar-

kets, English wheat was held for some advance, which buyers would not generally submit to, consequently very little changed hands. Barley in demand, and rather dearer. Oats the turn cheaper, with more sales. Beans and peas nominally unaltered. During the present week lower. More doing in b ans at former currency. At this day's market there was a tair supply of wheat from the farmers, and notwithstanding the wet weather, no advance could be obtained; but the trade was firm at the currency their value. Beans were quite as dear, Peas dull, and BRISTOL, July 24.—The weather, with the exception of a

showery day or two, has continued favourable for the grain harvest, and the reports represent the whent generally as looking well. The market to-day was sluggish, buyers only taking enough for their present requirements at about the currencies of this day se'nnight Foreign wheats of prime quality maintained their value, but inferior Danubes gave way, and were sold at a decline of 1s, to is. 6d. per quarter from the last quotations. Flour of improvement. Oats and beans remain as before. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 21.—To day's market was again somewhat heavily supplied with foreign stock, especially sheep and calves; but its general quality was by no those reported on Monday last, nevertheless, they were seasonably extensive. The attendance of buyers being larger, he demand for the finest breeds ruled steady, and, in some instances, the quotations were a shade higher—a few of the best Scots having realised 3s 3d per 8 lbs. In the middling and inferior qualities of becf, only a mode-

per 8lbs by the carcase.

LONDON, Monday.-Our market presented a healthier tone and character last week, particularly towards the close. Irish butter attracted more attention, and was sold to some extent landed and for shipment. Prices ruled for Carlow, Carrick, and Clonmel, at from 68s to 72s; Watervoted, being determined to do whatever became an the defendant to be discharged, and directed the Tralee, 60s to 62s per cwt. landed, and at corresponding Englishman who sought to assert the rights of his sergeant to report the case to the Police Commiscure, were in good demand, but others were not readily saleable. Prices of Irish ranged from 44s to 57s, and having been served upon him for two separate no remance whatever could be proceed upon the penalties incurred by sitting and voting in the dence. He desired that his observations upon the thin, and quality. Hams were rather easier to sell, at penalties incurred by sitting and voting in the dence. He desired that his observations upon the thin, and quality. Hams were rather easier to sell, at from 54s to 64s. In lard there was more doing, at 48s to 58s for bladdered, and at 44s to 48s for kegs
ENGLISH BUTTER, LONDON, July 21.—Our trade is healthier at this time at rather improved prices, except for fresh butter, which is somewhat lower. Dorset, fine weekly, 82s to 84s per cwt.; do middling, 60s to 74s; Devon, 72s to 74s; Fresh, Ss 0d to 11s 0d per doz. lbs.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to 6½d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 5½d. per 4lbs

LIVERPOOL, July 22.—The market has been flat to-day, and closed with irregularity in prices. Compared with Friday's rates prices of all kinds are id per lb. lower, the sales amount to about 4,000 bales, 1,000 of which are taken for export, and include 3,000 Americans: 400 Pernams and Maranhams, 5\( \frac{1}{2} \) to 7; 800 Surats, 3\( \frac{1}{2} \) to 3\( \frac{1}{2} \).

MANCHESTER, July 22.—Both yarn and cloth are in better

demand, but prices have given way still further, and cops are 1d to 1d under the rates obtained last week. This deto other kinds, and the rates obtained less in proportion to other kinds, and the rates obtainable leave a profitable margin for the spinner at the present prices of cotton. In long clothe and light makes of other descriptions of fabrics

and did not carp and cavil on minor subjects, they would carry terror into the camp of the enemy, and finally accomplish the object which every true Liberal had at heart. (Cheers)

Baron Rothschild opposed the amendment.

After some discussion the amendment was lost, and fell to the ground. The prisoner was quite a stranger to her.—Mary Williams fellow servant of the above witness, said they were going home to-City, Monday, July 21.—The imports of wool into Lon-After some discussion the amendment was tost, and the original motion carried by a large majority. A petition to the House of Commons, praying that the resolution excluding Baron Rothschild blow. He then went to her companion and delayer bear a blow. He then went to her companion and delayer bear imported, and there has been good support given to the prices—much better than could have been that the resolution excluding Baron Rothschild blow. He then went to her companion and delayer bear imported, and the stock on the 17th instant

for woollens in this market, and large quantities of goods

LEEDS, July 22.—There has been a considerable demand

STATE OF TRADE. ROCHDALE, Monday.-We have had a more promising market to-day, and the merchants have purchased rather more freely, at prices much the same as those of the pre-ceding week. Low-priced English wools are in good demand and scarce, and those of a finer quality can be pur-

chased upon rather easier terms,

Macclessield, Tuesday.—Our manufactured goods trade continues in the same position as that of last week; the business doing is limited, and stocks of spring goods are known to be light, probably not more than two-thirds of portion occupied by a clothier, named Bateman, not to be sober.—The prisoner gave a general denial and the other by a green-grocer, of the name to the charge.—Mr. Hardwick said the prisoner's the usual quantity having been made this season. Homeof Williams. Almost immediately on the alarm conduct was atrocious. The prisoner had, as it quietness; stocks, however, are light, and prices firm. Foreign-thrown—Considerable more doing, a fair business having taken place, at somewhat higher rates than the quotations of 1st instant.

HALIFAX, Tuesday.—There is no perceptible alteration in the condition of the worsted trade since our last report; for can we observe that there is any improvement in the yarn market, which is greatly depressed. Wool is very quiet, with the turn in favour of the buyer.

Huddensfield, Tuesday.—There has been an increased

nything, rather busier than last week though not much. The trade in wools has been quiet, as s usual before and during the London sale LEEDS, Tuesday.—The markets both to-day and Satur-

day last have been brisk, and there is a good business doing to order. The manufacturers are well employed, and

doing to order. The manufacturers are well employed, and prices continue firm.

MANCHESTER, July 24.—The character of the market has undergone little or no charge, either as regards cutton yarns or cloths, since Tuesday. There is less demand for printing cloth as well as shirtings; but there is a good deal of activity in long cloths and T cloths, and prices are half activity for both these descriptions of goods. doing so when defendant caught him under the held rather firmly for both these descriptions of goods. The better kinds of T cloths hold the rates of last month, place about eight feet deep. Had the lad not caught hold of a chain, used to steady the pier, the wash from one of the paddle wheels of citizon "I" may now be had at 6s 4½d; 5-4 long cloths are also a shade lower; but 6-4 are telerably firm, and must yield a fair relevant or the stream or turn to the manufacturer at the present price of cotton. For 40-inch shirtings the demand continues very languid, and prices are scarcely remunerative, being 3d to 41d per piece under the lowest price of last month. The same depression exists in jacconets. The lower counts of water twist continue in demand at steady prices, but in other descriptions there is a tendency to give way with the price of the rew material. There is more activity in printed goods,

practised by the defendant or any other of mischass, even though his privilege had been interfered with. He would pay a fine of .C5 or be imprisoned for two months.

"THAMES.—INDECENT ASSAULT.—Clause Frederic Plants, 62, a German, described on the sheet as a Ridge, 32, a German, described on the sheet as a Ridge, M.P., and published by the said William Ridge, at the Office, in the same streat and parish.—Saturday July 26th, 1851 Saturday, July 26th, 1851