

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

MOCK TRIAL OF THE PROSCRIBED REPUBLICANS.

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE OF VERSAILLES.

(Continuation of the sitting of 16th October.)

M. Vidal, editor of the 'Travail Affranchi,' who formed part of the Committee of the Press, in reply to questions from the President, he said that committee was not at first regularly constituted. Its object was to act on the people, and prevent emulations and assemblages. There existed also a sort of jury of honour capable to remove difficulties of interest and amour propre, which might arise between the journalists. At a later period an electoral committee was formed, which sent communications to the journals forming part of the committee. This journal did not receive any communications, because it was not a daily one. M. de Girardin energetically opposed any manifestation, saying, besides, that there was no feeling of insurrection among the people. He proposed a protestation for the journals, in his opinion, would be an indication to the government that it should return into that path of legality which it ought never to have quitted. He (the witness) did not remember that any proposition was made for an appeal to the people, except that one individual mentioned that the 5th legion had proposed to make a pacific manifestation. Some one also spoke of an intention expressed by some representatives to retire into the 5th, 6th, and 7th arrondissements.

André, one of the prisoners, said that the real authors of the manifestation of the 13th June were the National Guards of the 5th arrondissement. Their resolution had been announced in the journals before the Mountain had brought its accusation against the ministers, and before the majority had rejected the interpellations of Ledru-Rollin. All that the Committee of the Friends of the Constitution did at that time was to address the National Assembly, praying that the Executive government might return into a constitutional path.

The Procureur-General: We have nothing to contradict in the statement of the prisoner André, it was precisely for having been one of the organisers of the manifestation by the 5th legion that M. prisoner Schmitz was accused, as well as all those who had just surrendered themselves. André said that the Committee of twenty-five knew nothing of the manifestation prepared by the 5th legion, and he was convinced that Maillard was also a stranger to it. He regarded, he said, the manifestation as dangerous, although he believed it to be legal and constitutional. He was averse to bringing the people into the streets, and he had expressed that opinion to one of the 5th legion, and recommended him to countermand the manifestation through the journals.

Paya said that he was represented as one of the most active members of the Committee of the Press, but the accusation could not be proved. He asked the witness Vidal, if he had ever seen him at the meetings of the press?

Vidal answered in the negative, and added that he believed the accused never attended the meetings.

The Procureur-General said he would prove that Paya had acted as the intermediary between the Parisian and departmental press.

Paya affirmed the contrary. Maillard said that he had taken the riding-school of Pelletier not to organise a demonstration, but for a meeting relative to the election of a colonel of the 5th legion.

M. Toussein, aged forty-six, a literary man, was the next witness. He said he knew several of the accused. He protested against the quality of witness being ascribed to him, as it made him appear the accuser of his friends.

The President told him that he was required to state what he knew.

The witness then protested against assertions in the indictment, that he had signalled the accused Morel and Servient as having been present at meetings which preceded the demonstration, that he (the witness) was at the Conservatoire, &c.

The Procureur-General explained that the errors spoken of by witness had been made in the newspaper, and were not in the indictment.

The witness then proceeded to state that he had belonged to the Committee of the Democratic and Socialist Press. It was, however, not strictly a committee, but a meeting of journalists. It had been formed in the month of April, and the object of it then was to draw up an electoral manifesto and programme, and as it was necessary to be able to have an understanding of the party in important matters, the committee was maintained.

M. Barest, editor of the 'Republique,' was next examined. Before commencing his depositions he complained of the treatment to which he had been subjected, by having been arrested without any sufficient grounds. In reply to questions from the President, he said that he was a member of the Committee of the press but that he had not attended at the meeting which was held at the office of the 'Peuple' on the 11th. He had received an account of what took place there, too late for an assertion in the journal of the following day, but it had appeared on the 13th. He declared that the object of the meeting of the journalists was frequently to further the cause of order. The journals had frequently recommended the people to be calm. The witness then described at some length the visit paid to the offices of his journal on the 13th of June by a body of National Guards, after the demonstration had been dispersed. He detailed the damage done by the breaking open of his desks, and stated that he intended to bring an action against the devastators for 60,000fr., the amount at which he estimated the injury he had sustained. In answer to questions from the accused, the witness said he had never seen André, Paya, or Bame, at the meetings of the press.

M. Chataud, one of the editors of the 'Republique,' deposed that he was at the meeting of the 11th at the office of the 'Democratique Pacifique,' and that M. Considérant first presided over it, afterwards M. de Girardin. No formal resolution was come to, but it was decided to call the government to a sense of its duty, as they all thought that the constitution had been violated. M. de Girardin recommended resistance, but desired it to be parliamentary. The meeting of the 12th was only attended by seven or eight persons. Witness had not seen Bame, André, or Paya at any of the meetings of the press.

M. Brunier, an editor of the 'Democratique Pacifique,' said he had issued the summonses for the meetings at the office of that journal. The object for which the committee of the press was instituted was to prevent demonstrations calculated to disturb order.

M. Emile de Girardin, editor of the 'Press,' Rue de Chaillot, 104, was then examined. Having been asked his age, he said that to the best of his belief it was from forty-three to forty-six years.

The President: Are you the relative of any of the accused?

M. de Girardin: I think not.

Do you know them? Yes, but not particularly.

The President: On the 11th of June you were convoked as a member of the Committee of the Press.

M. de Girardin: Monsieur le Président, before answering I must make known to the court, the jury, and the defence a fact which is in contradiction with the very noble words which you, M. le Président, pronounced at the commencement of this trial, when you said that the 'authority of justice' was not measured only by the degree of energy which it displayed in its actions, but further and especially by the uprightness of its means to assure the triumph of truth? When I was called into the cabinet of the examining magistrate, I found a member of the Parquet, who appeared to direct the investigation, and who put questions to a degree of cleverness, not, I must confess, in relation to the uprightness of the means of which you have spoken. This fact has appeared to me grave—so grave that I cannot remain silent. I am not very familiar with the usages of criminal justice, but I have ascertained who was the person who assisted the examining magistrate with so much zeal. I learned that he was a member of the Parquet. As I am very short-sighted, I can name him—his name is M. de Vallée. The pertinacity with which he put questions to me made me profoundly indignant. I have given sufficient guarantees to order not to be treated as a suspect, and if resistance he wrong when it goes to the length of insurrection, justice is not less wrong when it goes to the length of inquisition.

The Procureur-General: We do not understand the incident raised by M. Emile de Girardin. We think that his reproach is totally unfounded.

M. de Girardin: It is not a reproach, but a very energetic protest. The substitute in question did

not confine himself to assisting the examining magistrate; the latter seemed under his surveillance. If I did not protest against this, it was because I did not know that it was contrary to usage for a member of the Parquet to be present at an examination. I renew my protest.

The Procureur-General: It was not contrary to usage, and was quite regular.

M. Emile de Girardin: I demand to ask, if it be in conformity with the usage in criminal cases, to say before a witness, 'What you want to have serious men, and you call among you such a man as Girardin?'

The Procureur-General: That was not said.

M. de Girardin: I can bring forward the witness who heard it. I protest, with all the force of my indignation, against such a scandal.

The Procureur-General: I cannot allow such language to be held.

The President: The witness shall be called.

What was the object of the Committee of the Press?

M. de Girardin: On the 10th of June I received a convocation. The situation was grave. I have read history, and remembered that on the 27th of July, 1830, M. Thiers and M. Chambolle took the initiative. I read their appeal to resistance, and I asked myself, if because I had bravely and frankly co-operated in the election of the 10th of December, I was to refrain from protesting? In my opinion it was evident that the constitution had been violated. I thought it right to go to the meeting. A confused debate took place, and I spoke. I insisted on the necessity of first employing the constitutional means we had at our disposal—the press and universal suffrage. I recommended that such precious arms should not be compromised; that if the meeting would not wait for 1852, the opposition should declare itself *en permanence*, and that it should consider itself as the only true expression of the national representation. My opinion was unanimously adopted. I went to the meeting of the Rue Coquillion, but late, and did not remain long. I there saw M. Barest, M. Caylus, and M. Langlois. I do not know M. Vauthier. Nothing was said about coming to an understanding with the Mountain, but with the opposition.

M. Dain, advocate of one of the prisoners, asked M. de Girardin, if he was not convinced that the plan he had proposed was strictly constitutional?

The Procureur-General: I will not allow any such questions to be put. The witness is not here to give his opinion on constitutional law.

The prisoners and their advocates loudly protested against this; all rose in great agitation, and insisted that M. de Girardin should speak. Girardin himself was greatly agitated, and made more than one attempt to speak, but his voice was drowned in the tumult. At length he exclaimed, 'What! am I to be interrupted from replying to a question of the defence? Why, the right of the witness is as clear as that of the defence.'

The Procureur-General: You may give evidence on facts, but not on opinions; and, if you continue, I shall be obliged to take measures against you!

M. de Girardin: If I were a timid person, I should be intimidated, but I am not.

Here renewed tumult arose among the prisoners and their advocates, and when it had partially subsided,

M. de Girardin insisted that he had a right to speak, in order to prove to the jury that the plot of which the prisoners were accused was a pure invention.

The Procureur-General, however, again refused to allow him to speak.

The accused and their advocates rose in great agitation, and loudly protested. The tumult at length attained such a height, that the President put on his cap, to indicate that the sitting was suspended. After a while, silence was partially restored, and

M. de Girardin, after again insisting that he ought to be allowed to explain himself, for the sake of the accused, cried, 'If I am prevented, it will be a disgrace to the High Court and to the Majesty of France.'

M. Dain asked M. de Girardin if he considered the plan recommended by him legal and constitutional?

M. de Girardin (with great excitement): 'I am sure of it! It is my confident belief!' (Renewed agitation.) He then went to explain that his idea at the meeting was to prevent an insurrection; and he insisted on the fact of his having been present at the meeting as a proof that there could have been no plot. If there had, he would not have been invited.

The Procureur-General: The matter is now at an end.

The Accused: No! no! (Agitation.)

M. de Girardin said that he persisted in stating that M. de Vallée, of the Parquet, had questioned him with perfidiousness.

The Procureur-General said, he would not tolerate such language. It was grossly improper. (Murmurs.)

M. de Girardin: You want to make me an accused instead of a witness! I never signed, as you have, imprecations of ministers and appeals to the people. (Agitation.) You have threatened to prosecute me—do it! (Long and violent agitation.)

The accused Paya said that when he also was under examination, M. de Vallée was present, and whispered in the ear of the examining magistrate. Other accused cried—'The same thing occurred to me!'

The officers of the court loudly demanded silence. This caused new agitation, in the midst of which M. de Girardin withdrew. Some little time, however, elapsed before the commotion subsided.

The next witness was M. Versigny, representative of the people. He stated that he had been present at a meeting at the 'Democratique Pacifique' on the 12th; that Ledru-Rollin, Felix Pyat, and Considérant had drawn up a proclamation of which he had approved, as it was of a pacific character.

SITTING OF OCTOBER 17.—The court re-assembled at half-past ten o'clock.

The President announced that witnesses would now be called to depose respecting the demonstration of the 13th June.

Revel, a wine-shopkeeper, Rue de Bondy, 14, deposed that, on the morning of 13th June, several individuals, who were drinking in the house, said—'This evening the president and ministers will be prisoners at Vincennes! To-morrow, we shall do for Changarnier and Cavaignac! Let the aristocrats look out!' (Laughter.) I heard National Guards and workmen cry 'Vive la République Démocratique et Sociale!' None of the accused were among the persons who talked in his shop.

M. Thouriet, an advocate, said the witness had refused to sign his deposition, lest it should injure him in his business.

Villemont, a soldier of the 5th Lancers, said that M. Lacrosse, minister of public works, upon the Boulevard on the 13th, and heard the people in the procession cry, 'Vive la République! Vive la constitution! Vive la République Romaine!' 'Down with the traitors!' He then described how M. Lacrosse was surrounded and menaced by the crowd, and how he escaped by galloping to the mairie in the Rue de Vendôme.

M. Chabrier, chef d'escadron of the staff of the National Guard, said the minister of public works surrounded and threatened, and cried 'Down with the President!' 'Down with the government!' 'Vive la République!'

The Procureur-General: The groups forming the demonstration appeared to be organised, so far as organisation in such a case was possible. He did not recognise Etienne Arago, or any officers among who cried.

M. de Renneville, sous chef at the Ministry of the Interior and captain in the staff of the National Guard, deposed that on the 13th June he was sent by M. Dufaure, to reconnoitre the state of Paris as far as the Place de la Bastille, and the appearance of the manifestation which was about to take place. They called on him to cry 'Vive la République Romaine!' but he would not consent, and at length, by making his horse rear, he succeeded in extricating himself. He heard cries of 'Vive la constitution! Vive la République Romaine.' 'A bas les traitres! A bas les Cosaques.' He was himself called a Cosaque.

In reply to a question from the prisoner Guinard, the witness said that he did not recognise among the prisoners any one whom he had seen at the meeting.

M. B-mard, an employee, the next witness called, said that he had on the previous evening seen a man, dressed as a cook, who announced that a manifestation was to take place the next day; but, although there were a number of police agents present, he was not arrested. He was present, he said, at the time of the manifestation, and saw a number of groups formed. When the cortege commenced its march he had seen M. Etienne Arago and some officers of the artillery of the National Guard, whom he did not know. Fearing that there would be a disturbance, he took the Rue Bourbon Villeneuve, and proceeded towards the Rue de la Paix, where

he met the dragons. He became alarmed, and returned towards the Rue Montmartre, where he saw some men attempting to break into a gunsmith's shop. He had, he said, heard cries of 'Vive la Constitution, and 'Vive Proudhon!' of 'Vive la République!' He saw one red flag carried by the manifestation, on which was inscribed 'Les ouvriers combattent de la République.' He met some individuals with the muskets in the Rue Fossez Montmartre, and heard cries of 'Aux armes!' and, after hearing the discharge of musketry at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers, saw Col. Forster and several artillerymen with their carbines. He saw about half-past three or four o'clock when he was Col. Forster.

In reply to a question from the prisoner Delahaye, the witness said that he did not recognise among the prisoners any of the artillerymen whom he had seen, but that might be accounted for by his having only seen their backs.

M. Guillaume, a glove-manufacturer, residing in the Rue de Bondy, deposed in similar terms to preceding witnesses, as to the assembly held at the Rue de Bondy, and the march of the manifestation. He said he saw M. Etienne Arago at the head of his in uniform as chef-de-bataillon. He had his sabre in the scabbard. At either side of him was a lieutenant-colonel of the National Guard and a captain of the artillery. There were a great number of National Guards and their officers present; the private were without arms.

M. Bac, one of the counsel for the prisoners, begged the president to ask the witness whether he had not felt some surprise in seeing the police tacitly allow the assemblages to take place.

The President said he could not put such a question, as it was not one of fact.

The prisoner Guinard asked whether the witness had seen any artillerymen with their arms in the midst of the manifestation when it was in march.

The witness replied that he had not, but that he had seen them near the mairie.

The prisoner Guinard said that the 5th battery had assembled at the mairie by his order, as it was their usual place of mustering; there was therefore nothing extraordinary in the witness having seen them there.

M. Serre, a sergeant of the 18th light infantry, who commanded the post of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle, deposed that he had with him twelve men and a corporal. On seeing the manifestation approach, he had closed the gates of the post. Soon after, a group of individuals approached the post, crying 'Vive la République! Vive la constitution! A bas les Cosaques!' and summoning him and his men to give up their arms. He replied that his arms were better in the hands of his men than they would be in the hands of those who demanded them; they then attempted to scale the gates, and make them unfix their bayonets. He had not however yielded, and the fierceness displayed by the post intimidated their aggressors.

The President: Your conduct was very noble, and you deserve the highest praise.

M. Primorin, a commissary of police, deposed that he went, by order of General Changarnier, at the head of the armed force to the top of the Rue de la Paix, and summoned the crowd to disperse in the usual way. The witness then proceeded to describe the advance of the troops and the clearing the Boulevard. He stated that a barricade had been commenced opposite the Rue du Helder, but that it was a very feeble one, and only composed of chairs. The people who composed the manifestation appeared very excited, and were crying 'Vive la Constitution!'

The head of the manifestation had passed the Rue de la Paix when the troops charged on them. The body was thus cut in two.

M. Dain, one of the counsel, said that the barricade talked of was nothing more than a few chairs which happened to be standing on the Boulevard thrown together.

Captain Landry de Saint Aubin, commanding the 6th battalion of chasseurs, said he was charged to clear the boulevard to the Madeleine, after which he proceeded to cause to be evacuated the terrace of the Passage Jouffroy, where some individuals, who appeared very hostile, were crying 'Vive la constitution! A bas les Cosaques!'

The witness then described the assault on the 'Vive la République démocratique et sociale!' 'To arms!' His men were insulted and called butchers, and General Changarnier was insulted by a national guard.

Colonel Guyon, of the 2nd dragons, deposed that he had taken part with his regiment in clearing the boulevards. The summonses required by law were duly made before the military action. He heard several pistol shots fired on the right and the left. The people cried to the soldiers that they were executioners—that they were engaged in a fratricidal war—and that they were assassinating the people. Witness did not see a red flag.

M. Tisserand, chef d'escadron in the gendarmerie mobile, assisted in clearing the boulevards, and heard several pistol shots from the Rue Bassé du Rempart. Attempts to form barricades of chairs and vehicles were made on the Boulevard Montmartre, la Paix, &c.

On arriving in the Rue Vivienne, he saw a young man in a group of seven or eight persons, who cried insolently 'Vive la Montagne! Virent les Romains!'

Witness accordingly struck him several various blows with the flat of his sword, and he fell. (Movement on the bench of the accused.) The young man was afterwards arrested.

M. Petit, lieutenant of the gendarmerie mobile, deposed that he commanded a detachment in the column of General Changarnier. He took part in cutting through the demonstration near the Rue de la Paix. It was after a roll from the drum and the legal summons, that the demonstration was attacked.

The crowd, among whom were National Guards, and representatives in their scarfs, at first dispersed, but afterwards part of them formed into ranks in good order, and advanced towards the troops. Forty or fifty furious men threw themselves on their knees, uncovered their breasts, and cried 'Will you fire on your brethren? Will you shed the blood of your brothers?' Without taking any notice of this tomfoolery, they charged with the bayonet. (Marks of indignation from the accused.) The people called them assassins; but they were not assassins, and were rather disposed to kick the rioters than to use their bayonets. (Movement.)

The accused Guinard here observed, that it was in consequence of the attack on the demonstration that the representatives who were in it went to the Palais National to claim his protection, and that was the explanation of his conduct on the 13th June.

'We are not,' he continued, with animation, 'a gettters up of civil war, as it is attempted to be shown, but the true defenders of the republic and the constitution, for which we are ready to shed the last drop of blood! (The accused indicated by his gestures that they approved of what M. Guinard said.) It was at the moment at which, in the free exercise of our rights as citizens, we endeavoured to secure the respect of the constitution, that shameful acts of violence were displayed towards peaceful and unarmed citizens, and in this respect you will have observed the conduct, unworthy of a French officer, of a young man, worthy of all consideration, to whom the humiliating treatment which he received was not displayed, for he was attacked by the flat side, but with the edge of the sword!'

The witness: 'Ah, yes! It was myself who gave the blow.' (General movement of indignation, and violent murmurs on the benches of the accused.)

Guinard: 'You boast of it, sir. You boast of having struck a young man without arms, who had not even a stick in his hand and you wear the epaulettes of an officer. You inflicted on that young man a serious wound, and if it had not been for his spectacles he would have lost his eye. I declare that such acts of violence are shameful! and yet we, being at the head of the public force, should have considered ourselves dishonoured if such an act could be cited against us. We did not shed a drop of blood.'

The Procureur-General: 'The accused forgets, but the jury will not, that the men who pretended to defend the constitution attacked it in the most violent manner, endeavoured to overthrow the regularly constituted authorities, and destroy the majority elected by universal suffrage. Those men who made the revolution, but who were not society who he possible if the government were at their mercy.'

M. Tourrell (an advocate): 'You forget that the fact that you assert is precisely the question to be decided by the trial. First, of all, that the kneeling men who were struck by your gendarmes were conspirators. Until you do that, I tell you that no French officers have stood before their ought-covered breasts? And yet there is one who forgets, that the noble national uniform imposed on him, has had the sad and deplorable courage of boasting of having plunged his sword into an uncovered breast. Ah, the man who could so act is unworthy to wear the French uniform!'

The accused here rose, in a state of great excitement, and loudly cried, 'Yes, yes!' Some of them addressed violent reproaches to the witness, but what they said could not be distinguished in the tumult.

M. Petit (the witness), turning towards the prisoners and their advocates, raised his arm, and making a disdainful gesture, cried, 'You are all j—!' [This is one of the coarsest epithets in the French language.]

At this volley of vociferations arose from the benches of the accused and of the advocates. All displayed the greatest excitement. 'It is shameful! It is infamous! We are outraged! Kill us, but do not insult us! The trial is impossible! We were among the cries uttered. The tumult became truly fearful, and in the tribune and the jury the agitation was also extreme.

The accused Baune, in a state of great exasperation, and seizing his papers cried: 'Gendarmes, take me away! I will not remain here! I will not have taken me! I should be insulted, I would not have given myself up!'

The Procureur-General: We have no intention of defending the words uttered by the witness, but we must say, because it is the truth, that he was insulted in the gravest manner by one of the advocates told that he was unworthy to wear the French uniform! It was on that account that he made use of the reprehensible expression. At the audience, yesterday, the accused rose in tumult; but such demonstrations cannot be allowed to be repeated. We demand that the accused who have taken part in the tumult shall be expelled from the audience in virtue of Art. 10 of the law of 1835. There has been applause from the public tribunes; people forget that they are in the sanctuary of justice. We persist in our demand.

The accused Maigne: 'Let us be taken at once to Mont St. Michel.'

Baune: 'I will go! I will not remain to be outraged any longer.'

The gendarmes begged him to be seated.)

M. Tourrell: I do not accept the lesson of the Procureur-General! We expected that, by a requisition against the witness, the Procureur-General would have caused the liberty of defence to be respected in our persons. But, as he has not done so, for the honour of the gown, we are obliged to abandon our friends and brothers! We will demand of the court to decide on the insult addressed to us, and also on the words suffered!

The Procureur-General: We present in writing the demand we just made: we require that all the accused—for all took part in the tumult—shall be removed from the court!

The accused with great violence: Yes, all! all! M. Dain, one of the advocates, said that the insult made to the bar required a reparation, but as the Procureur-general, who had had the honour to wear the robe of the advocate, had not defended them, he, for his part, should retire. (The learned gentleman took his cap and went out.)

The President here announced that the court would deliberate on what should be done.

During the absence of the judges, the greatest excitement prevailed in the body of the court. The accused were greatly agitated and very noisy; the public formed themselves into groups, and earnestly discussed the incident which had arisen, and the advocates were also much excited. Altogether the scene was one of the most extraordinary ever witnessed in a court of justice.

After three-quarters of an hour's absence, the judges returned, and the President read a decree, in which it was said that the advocate, M. Tourrell, had outraged the witness Petit by his observations; that Petit had responded by a gross observation, contrary to the respect due to justice, and the duties of the advocates; that the accused, by their conduct, should not be expelled; the court accordingly held that there were errors on all sides, but that they were not of such a nature as to call for any other measure than a severe reprobation; and therefore it ordered the trial to proceed.

The sitting was then brought to an end amidst great agitation, but no exclamations were uttered, either by the public or the accused.

SITTING OF OCTOBER 18.—The court met at eleven o'clock.

M. Cremonieux and all the other advocates rose, and the former read from a paper as follows:—After the incident which occurred yesterday at the end of the sitting after the decree of the court, so painful to us who wear the advocate's gown, and who know the rights it gives us and the duties it imposes, it is impossible for the counsel for the defence to re-appear in this place without explaining to the public why they re-appear. We have calmed the legitimate indignation of the accused, who have understood that the dignity of their cause, even more than their interest, commands them not to desert the trial. Implicated in a prosecution of which the sovereign will remain as a monument of incredible passion, they have a right to make known the truth and to remain at their post. They will so remain, moderate, becoming, calm, republican. As for ourselves who come to fulfil a difficult but sacred duty, it was not without painful astonishment that we heard ourselves insulted.

We were formerly *bâtisseurs* of the Order of Advocates of Paris, but who is now clothed with the robe of procurer-general, we counted on him for the repression of insult to men who wear the gown. As to the decree of the court—

The President: Advocate, the decree of the court is sovereign, and cannot be discussed. I forbid you to speak on it.

M. Cremonieux: Pardon, Monsieur le Président.

The President: You employed just now terms offensive to the public prosecutor. We cannot permit you to continue and say that the prosecution is one of passion.

M. Cremonieux: I regret not to have been understood, but I will again repeat my observation.

The President: Read it.

M. Cremonieux: I did not speak of the public prosecution, but of the case which I consider an example of incredible passion, and we shall repeat it more than once in the course of our defence.

The President: Advocate, you forget that there is a decree of the Chambre des Mises en Accusation, and therefore it is to that decree which you attack.

M. Cremonieux: No, Monsieur le Président.

The President: I recommend you to be moderate.

M. Cremonieux: I can affirm that in the note which I am reading there is nothing which can offend the High Court. We only express the pain which the incident of yesterday caused us, and we are certain that if we did not do so, the Court itself would feel surprised. To continue: As to the decree of the High Court, it is not doubt severely qualified the witness by his audience was profane; but it does not give any consolation to the sacred ministry of defence. The High Court, whilst representing the public interest, should have protected the defence, which a witness had gravely insulted. We will, however, fulfil our task to the end, and are ready to proceed with the trial.

The President: Advocate, I repeat that the decree of the High Court does not require justification, and I will not allow it to be brought under discussion.

The Procureur-General: We are personally brought forward, and therefore will not give way to the emotion which we feel. This emotion is the greater, as it arises from the proceeding of men with whom we have had long relations, relations which we did not think broken off. We will therefore reflect on the note which has just been read, and we demand that it shall be deposited on the table of the court.

M. Cremonieux: Willingly; it is signed by all the advocates of the court.

The examination of witnesses was then proceeded with.

M. Guy, a lieutenant of the gendarmie, described what took place on the boulevard, when the column was attacked. He heard three shots fired, and saw attempts made to construct barricades.

Capt. Nicholas and Capt. Rodolphe, of the 10th battalion of chasseurs, gave similar evidence, and stated that they saw national guards throw themselves on their knees and cry, 'Will you fire on your brethren?'

The accused Guinard insisted that the column was attacked before the summonses required by the law were made, but this was denied by the witnesses.

Estaquin, a trumpeter in the chateaux d'Afrigue, stated that on the boulevard a man had fired on the soldiers, and that he immediately pursued and seized him, when the fellow said, 'Let me go, brigand, or I will stab you!' and at the same time he struck him on the left hand with the point of his sword. The man then took to flight, but witness discharged his carbine at him. The witness showed the scar of the wound to the jury.

In answer to the accused André, witness said he could not

trinkets, two gold watches and chains, the whole o

The Provinces.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.—On Saturday morning last at an early hour an alarming accident, arising out of the explosion of a steam boiler, took place at the extensive premises known as the Bevington-Lush Brewery, situated at the upper end of Bevington-lush, Liverpool, rented by Messrs. Halsall, Sarg, and Co. The first indication of the fearful occurrence was shortly after midnight, when the whole of the north end of the town was alarmed by a loud and continued report, resembling a heavy discharge of artillery. The police entered the premises, and in short time they succeeded in extricating two men employed in the brewery—Thomas Worthington and William Langton, who were dragged from under the wreckage of the boiler, and from beneath a load of fallen bricks, beams, and other materials. Worthington escaped with only a few slight bruises and wounds, but Langton had his shoulder blade dislocated. In a short time afterwards M.

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Segar was discovered under a heap of rubbish, but it was with the greatest difficulty he could be extricated, and this was only effected by taking him through a hole in one of the cottages adjoining the main building. His wounds are of a most serious nature, and the skull has been broken in several places. He is completely bare, the scalp being removed. He is, as well as the other sufferers, are, however, going on favourably, and no doubt is entertained of their ultimate recovery. The explosion has produced the most destructive effect to the building, the interior being a complete wreck. A number of the cottages near the spot have been shaken to the very foundation, and many have the roofs blown off. Several horses in the brewery stable were saved, although the stable was blocked up for a time by the fallen rubbish. A labourer named Maxwell, who

were, and six children, slept in an attic, and were
 at work under the roof. Maxwell himself
 had his shoulder, and the children were
 hurt, but not seriously; the children all escaped un-
 hurt, with the exception of one little fellow, who had
 his leg wounded in descending the staircase. I
 opinion can yet be formed as to the cause of this
 accident. The boiler, which was of five horse
 power, and had been in use for about three years
 was considered a strong one, and the engine was
 at work when the accident took place.

POISONING.—Mrs. Ann HAYWARD, and her son
 HUSBAND—Mary Ann Hayward, and her son
 on suspicion of poisoning her husband, a shoemaker,
 at Springfield, Essex, has been fully committed
 to take her trial at the next assizes. The prisoner
 sobbed aloud, and appeared to be deeply affected
 while the evidence was proceeded with, which was

To show that he had administered two separate doses of opium, precipitate powder, and calomel to both boys mixed in with the food.

The prosecutor, which caused violent vomiting, created suspicion which led to her apprehension. She at first denied all knowledge of the transaction. She afterwards admitted that she had bought the poison from one Charles Baker, for the children's sore heads. She upbraided the mother for her carelessness. The prosecutor is considered out of danger.

SNUGGLED AT PLUMTOWN.—On Saturday two men named Richard Peppeler and Abraham Lacheche were brought up before G. W. Soltau, Esq., and charged with the murder of William O'Brien. A bag of beads found in possession of 797 lbs. of tobacco and snuff appears that on Monday last; Lieutenant O'Brien was killed by a bullet fired from a gun mounted at the Yealm Coast Guard station, in a six-armed gale chase to, and after an hour's hard rowing seaward, the boatmen, who were two miles off the land, returned to find the boat overturned and the bodies of Stokes Bay, and the other man, floating in the water. She was manned by the two prisoners, one of whom, Lacheche, belonged to St. Pierre de Bois, Guernsey, and the other, Peppere, is a smuggler, well known at this port, and in the pursuit the men threw overboard the bodies of the two prisoners.

boat was taken, were picked up by the Preventive men. The tobacco has been lodged in the Customs House, and the boat has been condemned. She was brought round to Sutton Pool, where she will be sold. Peppercor about six months since was convicted of the Kingsbridge of the offence of smuggling, but he ceased in making his escape from the authorities there, and a reward of £20 had been offered for his capture, which the boat's crew and the lieutenant who unfortunately discovered his shoulder in the capture, will split between the prisoners. He is being brought up on Saturday, and having the lieutenant read to them, pleaded guilty, and the information sent to six months' hard labour in Exeter Gaol, that being the shortest punishment which the law permits.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—AN EAGLE IN ENGLAND.—I
week John Borral, gamekeeper to H. Nevile, Esq.,
Walcot-hill, when in one of the preserves (Bus-
wood), was surprised at the quantity of game that
the greatest haste into the wood, and on looking
the air he observed a large bird in pursuit, which
immediately brought to the ground. It turned
to be a fine eagle, measuring seven feet from tip
tip of wings, leg three inches in circumference,
feathered to the foot, talons two inches long, and
feathers two feet one inch long, weight eight pounds.

EMIGRATION FROM PLYMOUTH.—The fine s.s.
Cornwall, 879 tons registered, Captain Cook, un-

to the charter to her Majesty's Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners, sailed on Thursday, having on board 1,000 immigrants, of whom 750 statute adults. The immigrants were selected from various parts of the kingdom, and were generally a fine body of people. She had also a large party of chief passengers in the spacious poor accommodation, among whom was the Rev. Dr. Steele, a captain of the 10th Hussars, and a large number of his absence. The Agent, 543 tons register, capt. Cumberland, also under charter to the Emigration Commissioners, sailed on Saturday morning last, Adelaide, with a full complement of emigrants, and had on board 1,000 immigrants, of whom 750 statute adults. The immigrants were selected from various districts of England, Asia, for Adelaide; Duke of Bedford, for the Cape and Madras; Thomas Arbuthnot, for Sydney, some other ships for the Australian colonies, homely expected.

BEATOL.—THE SUPPOSED CASE OF CORPSE ANIMATED.—The inquiry into the cause of the death of Mr. Byron Blyth, being of the Corps of Bristol, concluded on the 19th inst., when jury returned a verdict of "Died from malignant disease."

mitted him to Kirkdale prison for trial at the
at Liverpool assizes.

OXFORD CITY SESSIONS.—At these sessions on
Monday, a young man, named Russell, a native of
city of Worcester, was sentenced by Mr. Man-
gill, the Recorder, to ten years' transportation for
taking a person's pocket of a purse containing two
penny pieces, at the recent Oxford St. Giles's
court.

The prisoner was known to belong to a gang
of vagabonds that usually attend country fairs.

tion and persuasion"; and that a reduction of rents is well-earned by the tenants, on the ground of inefficiency of value. Unsurmountable factors are put forward by the tenants, as evidence of this, even as, as evidence of this, he put the people to the test. At the time for the people of Moscow, there were no notices of the tenants. In that list there appeared no Roman catholic. Of the eleven, not one claimant appeared, and the single Catholic declining the ground of having no money. Of the twenty-two, twelve fell sick, two notices, but not one on the catholic, and of the eighty-two appeared to register." Co-operative extermination, and the agencies at present at work in the world, to that will, if persevered in, destruction of the constituencies in

THE CONDEMNED CRIMINALS WILSON AND BRADY.—The Provost of Jedburgh has received a communication from the Secretary of State in reference to prisoners Wilson and Brady, now under sentence of death for the murder of William Lauder at St. Swell's Fair on the 18th of July last. Brady has not been reprieved.

REVENUE AND TRADE OF LEITH.—The general abstract of duties received at the Custom-house at Leith, during the quarter ended the 10th of October, 1898, shows a total of £150,284. The amount received in the corresponding period of 1848 was £109,609, a decrease of £40,674 on the

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

It is the most important article of import into the country, it must be evident that this decrease is to be attributed to the abolition of the duties on corn, and not to a general decrease in the trade of the port. Had these duties still been levied, there would undoubtedly have been a large increase, as the number of vessels entered inwards in the nine months of this year exceeds that of the corresponding months of 1845 by about one hundred and seventy ships and the importation of grain likewise shows a decrease of fully one hundred thousand quarters in the like period : while the daily warehouse reports exhibit a decided and satisfactory increase on the most all articles of general trade.—*Leth Commerce*
1846 List.

Ireland.

The Lord-Lieutenant opened the railway from Dublin to Cork with great ceremony on the 17th

that, when he was accompanied by the leading Government officials in Ireland. A dinner to celebrate the occasion was given at the Imperial Hotel, Dublin, at which the local authorities, with the exception of the Chief Executive, were present. The railway, consisting of the Great Southern and Western Railway, the Great Northern Railway, the Dublin and Drogheda Railway, and the Great Southern and Western Railway, is a large and important railway system. It is the largest railway in Ireland, and the second largest in the British Isles. The railway is a very important part of the Irish economy, and it is a very important part of the Irish transport system. The railway is a very important part of the Irish economy, and it is a very important part of the Irish transport system. The railway is a very important part of the Irish economy, and it is a very important part of the Irish transport system.

justice, and the utility of the undertaking, the project must be hailed by all with universal satisfaction. *Waxier Extraordinary Journal*.

Waxier Extraordinary Journal. The tide of emigration flows on steadily, and a winter voyage across the Atlantic has no terror for the myriads still seeking home and the means of existence in America. On the contrary, the emigrants are now much more numerous than during the spring or summer months. All who can provide the means of transport, either by bargains with their landlords for the surrender of land, or by making away with their property, or by converting the remnant of their pocket-money into cash, are leaving the country. In some instances also, boards of guardians are availing themselves of the emigration clauses of the last Poor Relief Amendment Act, to send off able-bodied men and women, and even children, to the colonies.

[illegible]

hous, have been evicted from the property of Col. Wyndham, in the parish of Clondegad." The journal adds:—"Their dwellings have been left—with few exceptions—in the words of our correspondent—'divided heaps of ruins. There were no notices received in due time by the relieving committee. There is no room for the crowd in the Ennis union workhouse. They are denied out-door relief, on some pretext or other. Women, with infants in their arms, slept out under the freezing cold of the past week; and the floor of the chapel is now the only home of the exterminated people. Their last sanctuary on earth is the house of God.'"

AGRICULTURAL MISSION OF MR. CAIRD IN CON-
 NAGHAUT.—The *Freeman's Journal* has the following
 announcement:—"Mr. Caird, the author of the
 pamphlet describing the system of husbandry prac-
 tised on the farm of Aueudess, in Wigtonshire,
 Scotland, and published under the attractive title
 of 'High Farming the True Substitute for Protec-
 tion,' is at present on a tour through Connaught,
 commissioned by government. What the precise
 nature of Mr. Caird's commission is we are not able

to state, save that it is connected with the general subject of agriculture, and the tenure of land in Ireland. Ministers have suggested Mr. Caird on his personal merits, and four at the suspension of Sir Robert Peel, whose attainments in the science of agriculture are well known. We have heard that Mr. Caird's pamphlet, "On the Improvement of the Soil," has been a very valuable treatise, and that it has been translated into many vernacular forms in the neighbourhood of Belfast, and in the counties of Down, Londonderry, and Antrim, and in the county of Mayo, and that it has made others for some of them on behalf of friends in Scotland. We also learn, that the rents which he has offered for these farms, and which in the present totally unimproved condition he considers to be the utmost a Scotch or English farmer could afford to pay for them, have sadly disappointed the landlords and their agents, who declare that if the Irish landlords would benefit by the much longed-for importation of English farming capital into Ireland, they should give up the land only in the proportion indicated by Mr. Caird. Mr. Caird sets upon their lands, they had better give up the ghost at once, and abandon their effort to hold their breath till the arrival of the English tenants."

THE ENCUMBERED ESTATES COMMISSION.—The commissioners made a formal opening of their proceedings on Wednesday, and it is the general opinion among the legal profession, that the rule promulgated by the commissioners, although considered objectionable on some points, do not contain anything calculated to place serious or expensive impediments in the way of the sale or transfer of encumbered properties. The commissioners, as anticipating important sales and heavy pecuniary arrangements, appointed no less than three members of the old Dublin Stock Exchange as their stock-brokers, namely, Mr. James Pim, Mr. Corbett, and Messrs. Gurney and Woodcock.

SYMPATHY WITH THE DISMISSED.—The dismissal of Lord Roden, it seems, is to lead to another of

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

STAMFORD-STREET, LAMBETH.—On Monday night broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. table, a tailor, situate at No. 48, Stamford-street, Waterloo-road, Lambeth. The flames were extinguished by half-past nine o'clock, but not before the lower portion of the house as well as the eaves were completely destroyed, and the furniture in the upper rooms, and the rest of the house severely damaged. Owing to the absence of all persons concerned with the property, was impossible to ascertain anything respecting the cause of the outbreak, or whether the suffrage was insured.

—Shortly after one o'clock on Monday morning, a great destruction of property by fire took place in Hoxton Old-town. The premises connected with the manufacture of hats and caps and were occupied by hat manufacturers, and a fire was discovered by a person passing, who called the necessary alarm; but, by the time the firemen could reach the spot, the entire factory was in a burning mass. An abundance of water was poured on the burning, and not less than eight of the brigade, from Scotland and other engines, poured water on the flames, but nothing could prevent the destruction of the factory, dwelling-house, and every valuable article attached thereto. The fire also in-

ing, according to which the fire on the opposite side of the street. It is estimated that the loss to the extent of £12,000 and £13,000 can be accounted for, and it is hoped that that is the extent of the damage.

INCENDIARY FIRES.—On the night of the 10th inst., a fire broke out in the risk-yard of Mr. J. W. Smith, a farmer, of Wormalthing, and before it could be put out under ricks of corn were entirely consumed. From the fact of the fire having broken out in four ricks at the same time, there can be no doubt that it was the work of an incendiary. Fortunately for Mr. Sheen, he was however insured; so that he escaped the loss contemplated by those who were the authors of the crime. We have heard that two other persons had been charged with the crime, and that the property of a neighbouring farmer, were named the following evening, and that in this case also, the fire is supposed to have been caused by an incendiary. Notwithstanding the large amounts of property were immediately set on foot, and we have heard that any clue has been discovered, and have been taken to the detection of the criminals.

HOW TO ESCAPE FROM FIRE.

extension of FARM PROPERTY. — One of the extensive configurations that has occurred in the neighbourhood for many years broke out at an hour on the morning of the 18th inst. The fire the first originated was at the homestead belonging to Finkley's Farm, close to Maidenhead. The occupation of Mr. William Peto, who farms a considerable tract of land. The farm is occupied by Mr. Peto's steward, who resists to restate about half an hour the previous evening between twelve and one o'clock in the morning. He was awakened by the cracking of burning straw. He hastened down stairs, and discovered two large wheatricks, standing near a road at the end of the yard, were on fire; he raised an alarm, proceeded to the stables, and succeeded in reclaiming a dozen valuable cart-horses. By this time

re had gained head so rapidly that several barns, all full of corn, were in a blaze, and the fire spread right and left, the scene was really grand and imposing. All the stabling, out-buildings, and piggeries were destroyed. In the morning, six fat hogs were burnt. At daybreak the yard presented a complete wreck of smouldering ruins. Among the property destroyed, exclusive of the above, were no less than ten large ricks, principally wheat and barley; four large barns full of corn, a large granary full of thrashed oats, all thrashing machines and other agricultural implements, and all the buildings, except the dwell-

losses, which alone escaped destruction. The sustained exceeds \$2,000, exclusive of the goods; the total loss being estimated at \$3,000. The Polo is insured in the San Fire office. There is little doubt that the conflagration was caused by incendiary, as the two ricks close to the fire road were first on fire, and the locality in which an incendiary fire occurred only on the previous day, is proverbial for the dark deeds which have been committed on the Thicket.

HOW TO ESCAPE FROM FIRE,

The Kent Mutual Fire-office has just issued the following instructions to assist persons to escape from houses when threatened by fire.—The words are given in italics. They say—“The power of memory of mind at the time of safety will be lost.”

is by far the greatest hindrance to an escape, for this no regulation can be laid down; but a few simple directions to be observed by the holders and inmates, well considered and acted on in a time of safety, will, in a great measure, conduce to discreet and successful efforts in the hour of danger."

FOR INMATES.

Every householder should make each person in his house well acquainted with the parts thereof which afford the best means of escape, whether the person be out at the top or at the bottom; and in entering the street doors and lower windows for the purpose of escape, care should be taken that an easy outlet for the inmates of the house is not thus destroyed.

Inmates at the first alarm should endeavour fully to reflect what means of escape there are in house; if in bed at the time wrap themselves in blanket or bedside carpet, and open neither windows nor doors more than necessary, and shut every door after them.

It must be borne in mind that in the midst of smoke it is comparatively clear towards the ground, and consequently progress through the smoke can be made on the hands and knees; if for instance, a child picks up a wet silk handkerchief, or worsted or linen

other fannel substance, drawn over the face, both being folded, permits free breathing, and excludes the smoke from the lungs.

1. In the event of being unable to escape either the street door or roof, the persons in danger must immediately make their way to a front window, taking care to close the door after entering, so that those who have the charge of the household should ascertain that every individual is there unharmed.

2. All persons thus circumstanced are earnestly entreated not to precipitate themselves from the window while there remains the least probability of assistance; and even in the last extremity, recourse is generally to be had to joining sheets, or blankets

gether, fastening one end round a bed-post or other
piece of furniture in the room. This will enable
any person to lower all the others separately, and
the last may let himself down with comparatively
little risk.

It is in all such cases it is advisable, if possible, to
select a window over a doorway rather than over
area.

FOR BYSTANDERS.

3. On an alarm of fire, it should be the object of
persons to direct their efforts to save the in-
terior, and see that instant notice is forwarded to
the engines and escape stations, also ladders
and ropes should be sought for. All these should be of
ready procurement.

Two well qualified persons (constables or others) should ascend to the roof, through the adjoining houses; it is often the case that most efficient assistance can from thence be rendered the firemen by an entrance to the upper part of the house or by fire, either by the attic windows, the loft or by removing the tiles.

8. When a fire occurs in a narrow street or court assistance can be given efficiently from the windows of the opposite house, particularly by means of a ladder placed across the street from window to window.

9. When no other means present themselves the bystanders had better collect all the blankets, bedding, &c., at hand, and thus be prepared for the instant.

to be throwing themselves from the windows; if there were a scarcity of bedding a blanket or carpet stretched out by several persons will serve the purpose. At each of the City police stations a moping sheet is always at hand, and has frequently proved of great use.

THE LATE CATASTROPHE IN PIMLICO.

The inquiry into the lamentable catastrophe in the sewer in Kenton street, Pimlico, was resumed and concluded on Monday, at the Clarendon Arms, before Mr. Bedford, the coroner. The jury, after a most lengthy investigation retired and returned a

present one hour and forty minutes, returning to court with the following verdict:—“We find that deceased men, Daniel Pert Thomas Gee, and John Entwined, died from the inhalation of noxious gas generated in a neglected and unventilated sewer tunnel in Kenilworth-street. And we find that the deceased Henry Wells and John Walsh met their deaths from the same cause, in their laudable endeavours to save the lives of the three first sufferers.—The jury unanimously consider the Commissioners and officers of the Metropolitan Sewers are much to be blamed for having neglected to avail themselves of the usual advantages offered, from the local situation of the Grosvenor canal, for the purpose of flushing the sewers in this district.”

the 17th inst. Mr. Frederic Chopin died of a disease of the chest, at the comparatively early age of thirty-nine.

THE VIRTUE OF HERBS.—Nicholas Culpeper, the old herbalist, used to say that "A physician without astrology was like a pudding without fat." The fact is, that the old culinary cures he used to make he attributed as much to the extract of the bodies as to his herbs, for he would contend that every herb would be gathered in its proper planetary hour, or else it was useless. He thought the planets had their influence justly laughed at. The secret of his success was that he used the herbs without any chemical preparation, and he simply pressed the juice from them, or made a decoction, and he obtained the whole of the virtues of the herbs he wished to use. Of use. How different the practice in the present day!

Central Criminal Court

of the one just left gave the false one in its place, leaving word that when the porter who was supposed to have made a mistake called again he was to come on to him at some public house he named. In this instance they had returned the parcel in an anonymous manner, the deeds not being of any value to them, and there being no probability of reward being offered for their return, the younger Barton being then in custody. The judge found them all "Guilty." The Common Sergeant said, they evidently thought that the parcel's contents were money. For the lad who had been instigated by his father, he should order him to be imprisoned for six months; Manbury, who had aided in the offence,

CHARGE OF POVERTY AGAINST AN ISSUED PRISONER.—John William Bird, 54, surgeon, was placed at the bar, to plead to an indictment charging him with unlawfully giving and uttering a certificate, purporting to be a certificate that he was a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, with intent to defraud James Selwidge Bird, prisoner, in connection with Mr. Laurie was instructed to conduct the prosecution, on behalf of the City authorities, said that this case he had reason to believe that the prisoner was not quite of mind to understand or plead to the indictment, and that he was, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, in possession of evidence to that effect, and the prisoner would then be dealt with in the manner directed by the law.

sworn, and he confirmed the statement of the learned counsel as to the prisoner's condition, and the jury at once returned a verdict that the prisoner was of unsound mind.—The learned Commissioner gave directions that the prisoner should be detained in safe custody until her Majesty's pleasure should be made known respecting him.

FORGERY.—James Wentworth, *alias* Green, was indicted for forging two bills for the several sums of £60 and £70, with intent to cheat and defraud Henry Reynolds.

the prosecutor, and Mr. Repton for the prisoner. From the speech of the learned counsel for the prosecution, it appeared that the prosecutor, who is a surgeon in Cambridge-terrace, having a house to let in Savile-row, was applied to by the prisoner, who, representing himself as a civil engineer, and son to Mr. Godfrey Wentworth, of Woolly-park, near Wakefield, expressed a desire to become the occupant of the house. He further added that he had just returned from India, where he had been for some years making a survey, which he had just completed.

turned from India, having been detained in Egypt, and that he was in communication with government on the matter. He also claimed an acquaintance

by name to the prosecutor, and said that he (the prosecutor) had only to inquire in the City, and at Glyn's, the bankers, which he did, and they imagining the inquiry to relate to the son of Mr. Godfrey Wentworth, gave an account of his high respectability. In

became very friendly with him, and the result was that he let him the house, and as security took the two promissory notes in question; as soon as prisoner got into the house he engaged Messrs. Cubitts to make some alterations in the place, which amounted to about £100. It was in consequence of this that some suspicions were created, and the result of the inquiry was that the prisoner was none named Wentworth, but Green, and that he had been

but a very few months out of the House of Correction, where he had been for two years taking a survey of the walls and bars of that establishment.—Mr. Repton, for the defence, contended that the prisoner having changed his name after leaving prison, had a right to give a bill in that name, without committing any legal offence.—The Common Sergeant, having conferred with the learned judges in the other court, said the defence might have been

good but for the fact that the prisoner had represented himself as the son of a well-known respectable gentleman, which, being a false pretence, established the forgery. The jury found the prisoner "guilty." There were other indictments for obtaining goods by fraud, and it was proved that besides the imprisonment alluded to, which was for fraud, he had been previously imprisoned twelve months for conspiracy. He was then transported for fifteen years.

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

TRIAL OF THE MANNINGS.

This important trial commenced on Thursday morning at the Old Bailey. As might have been expected from the interest which the case has previously excited, the court presented, long before the hour for the commencement of the proceedings, a very unusual appearance; but the crowd outside was by no means strikingly large. The arrangements made by the under-sheriff were so excellent

those attracted to the court to witness the proceedings, were the following: On the bench were the Swedish minister and his secretary, Count Colloredo; the Austrian minister and his secretary Baron Kohler; the secretary of the Prussian legation at the Vatican, the Baron von Sotensky; and

A considerable number of ladies sat on a line with the judges, and in the raised seats of the gallery were seated the following persons:—
 Lord; the Marquis of Azeoglio, the Sardinian Chamberlain; the Marquis of Ilbertford; Lord Strathford; Alderman Carden, Magnay, and Lawrence; the Lady Mayoress; Mrs. Wilkins, the lady of the learned sergeant; the Rev. Mr. Gibson, rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey.

At nine o'clock several prisoners were arraigned at the bar, in the ordinary course of procedure, preparatory to their trial.

The prisoners were simultaneously placed at the bar. There was nothing remarkable in the appearance of the prisoners.

The counsel for the prosecution were the Attorney-General, Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Bodkin, and Mr. Clerk; for the male prisoner, Mr. Sergeant Viner and Mr. Chapman; for the female, Mr. Viner.

The prisoners were described in the calendar as "Frederick George Manning, 30, traveller," and "Maria Manning, 28, married." The charges placed in juxtaposition to their names being "wilful murder of Patrick O'Connor."

The prisoner Manning took up his position at one of the front corners of the dock, and his wife almost at the opposite extremity.

Edmund was dressed in a suit of black; female wore a plaid shawl, and on her head a sash of white lace fall, covering only about half the head and having a large flowing tassel extending down to the waist. The hair was arranged in long curls and bands. She had lace ruffles on her wrist, and white kid gloves.

clerk of the arraigns, the usual question, "Guilty or Not guilty," was addressed to the prisoner. Manning replied in a firm voice, "Not guilty." The female made the same reply in a lower tone than Mr. BALLANTINE then rose, as counsel for Mr. Manning, and objected to her being tried with her husband, claiming for her a separate trial on the ground that she was a alien, and as such entitled to the benefit of the statute of Edward the Third. *De medietate lingue*, under which, besides being tried separately, half of the jury must be foreigners. THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that, as

wife of a natural born British subject, although originally an alien, the prisoner had no right to a separate trial. In order to plead the statute of *Mediate Linque*, she must have the disabilities as well as the right of aliens. By the 7th and 11th Vic., chap. 66, sec. 16, any woman married to a natural born subject, or person naturalised, is to be deemed to have the disabilities of an alien.

Mr. BALLANTINE said the words of the 7th of 8th Victoria, being in the nature of implication, could not be held to abrogate the important principle claimed by the prisoner.

and 8th of Victoria conferred on aliens who were married to British born subjects, but it did not deprive them of any privilege previously conferred on them by act of parliament, if possessed by them at common law. No prisoner could be divested of the privilege in question without the authority of parliament. The learned counsel then referred

to the case of *doe dem* Francis Ackland in support of his view.

After some further discussion, the CHIEF BARON said that the Act of Victoria was a complete answer to the application; but he was not disposed then to lay down any general rules on the subject without more consideration. By that statute, however, a foreign lady by marrying a natural born subject

comes naturalised—the quality of an alien disappears, and she becomes an Englishwoman. It appeared to him, therefore, right that the trial should proceed.

Mr. BALLANTINE replied that the plea of the prisoner was that she was an alien, and ought to be tried by a jury *de medietate lingue*. Should he

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL objected to the proposed endorsement on the back of the indictment.

referred, to the House of Lords. The option
given to Mr. Ballantine to take the matter b

