

VOL. XIII. NO. 665.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 20. 1850

PRICE FIVEPENCE or
Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

My dear friends, however tedious I appear I will still persevere in repeating, over and over again, the iniquity of the present system for it is only by its destruction that you can be elevated to their proper position: now mark this, and reflect upon it, the national debt is looked upon as the chain that holds you in bondage and the means to preserve peace with all the world; matter how you may be insulted by various nations; but mark what I am going to tell you: your church, your poor rates, and your school cost more annually than THE WHOLE NATIONAL DEBT. Now, will not this fact convince you that taxation, whether direct or indirect, is a mere farce, as compared with the fact that the slave makes more labour for his slave? And is anything required to convince you of the immensity of the system, mark the fact: the annual mental expenses of the United States of America are Eight Millions a year,

stitution of man required that he should labor while it life could not be enjoyed. He should

Mr. O'CONNOR said he was very glad to be received in the manner he had been that evening, and at the camp meeting at Blackstone Edge; such receptions did him more good than all the medicine in the world. He then informed the meeting, that on Thursday last he moved for the adoption of the Charter, when the presence of plain John Campbell¹ moved that the meeting be adjourned until the following day. Nine members being present, the house was adjourned. That was the treatment the people received from the House of Commons when a measure was proposed for the amelioration of the people, and would be so, until they had more influence of opinions, and more power of decisions, for the accomplishment of the objects they had in view—viz., the People's Charter. The divisions of the people were the principal cause of their enslavement. As soon as he (Mr. O'CONNOR) had wound up the affairs of the National Land Company he should take a tour throughout England, Ireland, and Wales, and would show the whole such a breeze as they little thought of. It was his intention of starting a new Land Company.

in this manner through all the leading streets of Halifax, a grand gala and public meeting were held in West Hill Park. The gates were opened at two o'clock; the band commenced playing, and soon a dense mass of people crowded this beautiful spot. Such an assembly has rarely been known in Halifax, and many came from a very great distance to join in the celebration of this happy day.

ERNEST JONES, and the members of the Committee, entered the grounds shortly before four o'clock, soon after which time Mr. Jonathan Goadrodger was unanimously called to the chair.

Mr. D. LIGHTOWLER, of Bradford, first called on, commencing by singing a song which he had composed while in prison, to which was loudly cheered, and then spoke to the

[illegible]

commissioners at the City office in Cheapside. American gentlemen who have engaged in it, profess to be actuated by motives equally honourable and almost equally disinterested as those of the distinguished originators of the London exhibition. The improvement in connexion with manufactures is their first object, and the profits of the sale of the articles the next. The liberal arrangements which will make it so most liberal arrangement in its reception. In other respects, the exhibition is intended to be thoroughly commercial, and strong inducements are held out to all the European nations by proposing the vast and increasing markets of the transatlantic continent, and the competition of their productions. The occasion will, it is calculated, be earnestly embraced by our own manufacturers for impressing their American customers with an increasing sense of the immense extent and existence of the products of their country, and the infinite variety of the arts, the arts, the cloths and the gravels, and all the other apparatus and implements of the industry of Bri-

iii.—*Daily News.*

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, FRIDAY.—The adoption of M. de Tinguy's motion, which renders imperative the signature of articles in journals, under pain of heavy fines, has created naturally a great sensation in the newspaper world. It aggravates enormously the already existing restrictions on the press imposed by the amended bill of the committee, but over-looks so completely the mark of reaction as to render the rejection of the bill highly probable. The question of the stamp will be debated to-day.

Accounts from Chervix, in the department of the Aube, state that typhus fever is raging in that commune.

The police authorities at Perpignan have made an important discovery of 3,650 ball cartridge concealed in the house of a person named Rouen.

A woman named Segond was guillotined at Nancy on the 8th, for having poisoned her husband and three children.

At the close of the Assembly's sitting, yesterday, M. Casimir Perier proposed another additional paragraph, tending to make the provision concerning the signature applicable to articles, no matter of what length, in which individuals, or private interests, or commercial interests, represented by companies founded or to be founded, are attacked. This amendment was declared by the Assembly to be taken into consideration, and was referred to the committee for examination. Consequently, the final decision of Article 2 has not yet been come to.

If the motion of M. Casimir Perier should pass, the government is resolved to withdraw the bill. This at least is the course dictated by the chiefs of the majority. As soon as this step was reported to be contemplated, several members, who had voted M. de Tinguy's motion, and in particular M. de Laboulaye, declared that they would not support the signature of every article in a newspaper should be brought forward in the shape of an independent motion, in virtue of the initiative of representatives. Whether the motion would pass in this shape is a very doubtful question. But it would at least be seen what members had voted in the majority for M. de Tinguy's motion with the object of defeating the bill by fastening that clog to it. Although the ministers voted against the amendment of M. de Tinguy, it is generally thought that they are not sorry to have this excuse for withdrawing their bill, which is opposed by the 'Patrie,' the 'Debat,' and the 'Constitutionnel,' and generally considered by their most powerful supporters.

A letter from Beaune of the 9th inst., mentions that the heat is so intense in that neighbourhood that three persons fell dead while working in the fields.

The effect of the new Electoral Law is now becoming known, and the number of electors disfranchised by it is fully as great as was stated from the beginning by those opposed to it. In all the great towns, and especially in the manufacturing towns, the number of the electors is reduced from two-thirds to three-fourths. In Lille, for example, the number is reduced from 15,538 to 4,524. In Rouen, Havre, Lyons, Caen, and other cities, the reduction is in the same proportion. In the country districts the reduction is not so great. The electors in purely agricultural districts is reduced from one-third to one-half.

A circumstance has happened here within the last two days, which has excited the indignation of the Poles resident in Paris, and which is considered as a strong indication of the continental governments to be on good terms with the autocrat of all the Russias, even at the expense of the principles by which they are supposed to be actuated.

A celebrated Polish nobleman, who possesses very large estates in France, recently applied to the French government for a passport for his son, a young man who had been recommended by the Emperor to take the baths. The passport was at once granted by the French Minister without any difficulty; but, on its being presented to the Sardinian Minister at Paris for his visa, that functionary not only refused to sign it, but wrote across the passport that it was refused because it had not the visa of the Russian Minister. This refusal is thought the more extraordinary, because the nobleman in question subsisted not less than 200,000 francs towards the formation of the Polish legion, which went from France to fight with Charles Albert in the defence of Italy, and was afterwards admitted to the rank of a general in the Austrian army. No reason is assigned for this act of rigour towards an invalid, except the anxiety of the Sardinian government to stand well with the Emperor; but it is remarked that its efforts in that respect are not particularly successful, as may be gathered from the fact that the Minister whom the Emperor Nicholas has appointed to represent him at the Court of Turin has never proceeded beyond Paris, where he still remains; and that he has no immediate intention of repairing to his post. It appears, besides, that the Piedmontese government refuses passports for any part of the Sardinian dominions, even to the military men who have fought in its ranks and shed their blood in its defence.

SATURDAY.—A long and interesting discussion took place on the third paragraph of the law on the press, which was proposed by MM. Bartholomey St. Hilaire, Larochejaquelin, and Pierre Leroux. It was eloquently defended by the Minister of the Interior. On a division being called for, the clause was rejected by a majority of 339 to 227. In consequence of this decision, political pamphlets will be as heretofore exempt from stamp duty. The result is a severe check to the government.

The committee on General Grammont's proposition for the transferring the seat of government out of Paris has recommended, by a majority of twelve to three, that it should be taken into consideration by a special committee.

General Fabvier's proposition for transferring Abdel-Kader to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Arc has been rejected by the Committee of Parliamentary Initiative.

The formation of a camp at Versailles has been finally resolved on. An officer of the staff of the division of reserve of the army of Paris was sent, two days ago, to mark out the ground it is to occupy. The site he selected extends from the Hippodrome of Versailles, in the Bois de St. Germain, to the Bois de Vincennes, near the village of St. Cyr. The camp is to be first occupied by twelve or fifteen thousand men, the division of General Guillaud, and subsequently, it is said, by all troops forming the active army of Paris. The establishment of this camp in the course of next month excites considerable interest; because, in the opinion of many, it is connected with some further plans on the part of Louis Napoleon or of General Changarnier, which it is not considered prudent to avow.

SUNDAY.—The debate of yesterday on the Stamp was highly interesting, and was signalled by two results of much importance. At one moment the principle of imposing a tax in proportion to the size of the newspaper was on the point of being adopted, but two veterans of the press, the editors of the 'Presse' and 'Ordre,' MM. de Girardin and Chamblay, came to the rescue, and adduced arguments in favour of encouraging large newspapers, which had great weight with the Assembly. The differential stamp duty proposed by M. Adelsward, and supported in a talented speech by M. de Valentin, was thrown out, and a fixed duty, which was set at first at eight centimes, then reduced to six, and finally fixed at five with the consent of the committee, was voted by a small majority. The other result was more important, for one of the most essential features of the bill, the infliction of a tax of six centimes upon every sheet of publications on political or social subjects containing less than six lines, was rejected by an immense majority, in spite of the exertions of Baroche, the only orator in the cabinet, who tasked himself to the utmost to prove that there was no other way of dealing with the pest of social pamphlets.

The President of the Republic returned to Paris on Sunday night, at eight o'clock, from Compiegne. He made the journey, twenty-five leagues, in one hour.

MONDAY.—The 'Patrie' says, according to accounts received from Lyons, that on the 5th of May, there is reason to fear that the negotiations opened with the General Ross by the French government will not be attended with a pacific result. Twenty-seven houses were destroyed by fire at Burehauplen le Bas, Haute Rhin. The damage is estimated at 152,075 francs. The fire broke out simultaneously in two places. At Genevilliers three corn-dresses were similarly destroyed. No doubt is expressed of these acts being the work of incendiaries.

M. Lebat, an attorney, and editor of the Socialist journal 'L'Union Democratique d'Arrage,' has been sentenced by the local Court to thirteen months' imprisonment, 1,000 francs, and the costs, for supplying to his own use a sum of money he had been employed to collect. An appeal has been lodged against the sentence.

To-day the law on the press passed through a new phase, quite as startling as any it has yet reached. The unprecedented debate, which it involved to prove that the rejection of the proposed amendment was not prompted by a necessity in the least allied to liberalism, the Assembly has adopted, by a majority of fifty-four, a motion proposed by M. Dabauv, imposing a tax of five centimes upon publications not periodical, treating of political subjects or of social economy, which are not at present in the course of being published, or which have not, before the present law, become the property of the public, if they are published in one or two numbers, having less than three sheets of letter press of from twenty-five to thirty-two square decimeters. This result excited immense sensation. The division gave 326 votes against 272 in favour of the amendment.

M. Rancieu moved an amendment which obliges every newspaper that publishes a feuilleton of the romantic kind, to pay an additional centime for the stamp. After a debate between the mover, Emile de Girardin and M. Coquerel, the house proceeded to divide, when 351 voted in favour of the amendment and 252 against.

M. Cordier moved that the duty should be reduced to half a centime for provincial newspapers. The Assembly referred this amendment to the examination of the committee.

M. d'Olivier moved to raise, for the profit of the treasury, a tenth of the net proceeds of advertisements inserted in newspapers. This amendment was, on the demand of the reporter, M. de Chasseloup Laubat, rejected.

Notwithstanding the importance of the amendments mentioned above, the event of the sitting of yesterday was the greatest stir the Assembly has known since the opening of the session. The Chamber, holding up a newspaper, displayed in its hand, out of which he proceeded to read the first article of the 'Pouvoir,' headed 'Gradual reduction of the Assembly into a state of weakness.' M. Baze, in indignant language, drew the attention of the Assembly to this barefaced invasion of its privileges by a journal which professed to support the government, and demanded that the responsible editor should be arraigned at the bar of the Assembly. The principal editor of this paper is M. Granier de Cassagnac, the writer of the series of articles called 'the solution' in the 'Constitutionnel.' M. Baze declared, in the name of the government, that he was quite ready to prosecute the journal, if the Assembly thought proper to demand by a vote this course. M. Emile de Girardin and M. Charras protested against the prosecution.

M. Girardin, in the course of his speech, addressed some severe expressions to the Mountain, whose members were not satisfied with him for screening the 'Pouvoir' from prosecution. He reminded them that such a step was in direct opposition with the principles which they professed. To this a member of the extreme Left cried out: 'Speak for yourself!' and others reminded him that he was not the leader of that section of the Chamber, and had no right to dictate to it. Girardin, greatly offended at being thus rudely addressed by a party who claim to be his friends, rose with much energy, and at such great sacrifices, retorted:—He who addresses such language to me is not worthy to sit in this Assembly. These words produced a tremendous uproar, and formed one of the chief incidents of this agitated sitting.

The Assembly then voted by a majority of 351, and decided by a large majority in favour of arranging the responsible editor of the 'Pouvoir' at the bar of the house. Then the sitting broke up.

TUESDAY.—The electoral list of the city of Bordeaux, says the 'Pouvoir,' were closed last week. The number of 3,000 bankrupts and 4,000 *repris de justice* were struck out, and scarcely any were only made as regards 1849, 1849, and 1850.

In the National Assembly the discussion on the Bill relative to the press was resumed. An amendment proposed by M. Ferdinand Lasterrie, to authorise the distribution and sale of all journals in the streets, was rejected after considerable discussion, by 336 against 263. M. Gouin afterwards laid on the table the report of the committee on the Budget for 1851. M. Gase moved that all journals or publications printed in France in foreign languages, but intended to be exported to, and distributed in countries situated beyond the seas, be exempted from the caution money and stamp duty adopted. The Assembly subsequently voted an amendment, moved by M. Taschereau, who asked that the provisions of the law should only be applied two months after its promulgation. M. Baze next demanded that the stipulations of the present law should not be simultaneously pronounced against the author, printer, and editor, and that the latter alone should be responsible for the pecuniary penalties.—Rejected. M. Defontaine then moved the following additional articles:—In all the political journals, one-half of the first sheet shall always be at the disposition, without any remuneration, to the Prefect of Police, and, in the departments, to the Prefect and Sub-Prefect.—Rejected. The entire law was afterwards put to the vote, and adopted by 390 to 263.

WEDNESDAY.—The law on the press was adopted yesterday in the Legislative Assembly, by 392 votes against 265, giving a majority of 127 in favour of the law. The only amendment of any importance admitted was one moved by M. Taschereau, which allows the newspapers now existing two months for making their arrangements relative to the signature of their articles.

ITALY.

Letters from Rome of the 4th, in the 'Constitutionnel' of Florence, state that the Austrians are actively fortifying Ancona, and that the French are doing the same at Civita Vecchia.

A man named Venier has been arrested at Rome for having a large bag filled with nineteen muskets, and several swords and daggers in his possession.

The revision of Gerardi's trial came before a court martial on the 12th inst. The proceedings being stopped by the fainting of one of the judges it was deferred until the 3rd, when the prisoner was honourably acquitted. A British subject, a native of Hindostan, had been imprisoned by the Austrians at Ferrara, and had appealed to the British Ambassador at Vienna, for protection. The Pope's visit to Castle Gandolfo was deferred. His Holiness had imposed an annual contribution of 100,000 dollars upon the religious corporations for the extinction of the treasury bills. Some riots took place on the 2nd, on account of some persons having illuminated their houses, it being the anniversary of the French army's entry into Rome.

PRUSSIA.

The Berlin journals and letters of the 12th, state that Mr. Ward, the English Consul-General at Dresden, had gone to Cassel to attend the sitting of the Zollverein court.

The head-quarters of the Schleswig-Holstein army had issued two notifications—one warning all traders and shippers of the coast that, according to the protocol ratified at Berlin, the Danish government is permitted to commence hostilities in Schleswig on the 17th; the other ordering the police of the Duchies to arrest and send beyond the frontier all foreigners who cannot give a good reason for their residence, or fail to prove satisfactory that they have sufficient means of subsistence.

The Prussian troops had begun to withdraw from the Duchies; in their retirement every precaution is taken to prevent any collision with the natives.

AUSTRIA.

Advices from Semlin, of the 1st inst., announce that the Bulgarian insurrection may be regarded as the eve of being completely quelled. The Reigning Prince of Servia has adopted violent precautions in order to prevent the insurrection from spreading back any armed insurgent bands that might seek to take refuge upon his territory. The 'Austrian Correspondence' journal states that it has been shown by the declarations of the American President that the United States were prepared to recognise the independence of Hungary so soon as victory had declared itself for the insurgents, and adds that the Austrian government has held itself obliged to protest against this resolution. Count Bernstorff, Prussian Minister, had returned to Vienna upon the 5th inst. charged it is believed with a complete rejection of the 'suspension' propositions, but offering another mode of arbitration, which it is supposed will be met with an equally decided refusal.

The 'Weiner Zeitung' announced on the 9th inst., that His Majesty, on the respectful proposition of his Ministers, has been pleased, by an order of the 6th inst., to remove Lieutenant-General Baron Haynau from the post of Commander of the Third Army, and from the full powers arising from the present exceptional state of affairs in Hungary, and connected therewith. No motives are assigned officially, but there exists a prevalent impression that the opposite extremes, has not been desired to severely into the complete and unconditional pardons accorded (by him) to persons recently condemned, especially

the case of the members of the Debreczin parliament, some two or three of whom were certainly as guilty, and more dangerous, than fifty of those who have not met with mercy.

THE BULGARIAN INSURRECTION.

Letters have been received in Vienna from Semlin, to the 8th inst. Omer Pascha had not marched into Bosnia with the Turkish army under his command, but with one division had marched towards Nissa, with two commissions from Constantinople, to inquire into the Bulgarian insurrection. It was believed that the insurrection originated really in the tyranny and oppression of the Turkish officials, but that when it broke out into open emigration had done all in their power to foment and increase the feeling against the government. The fact of Widdin being surrounded by the insurgents was confirmed. The insurgents were reported to have increased in number. Thirty-five thousand men were reported under arms. The chief points at which they were collected are Nissa, Sofia, and Philippopolis. Communications are interrupted in all directions.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

In withdrawing the Prussian troops from the Duchies every precaution has been taken to avoid any possible collision with the inhabitants. In Flensburg many persons known as active supporters of the Danish government have applied for the protection of a Danish force. In Apperode an order has been issued forbidding any person to wear insurrectionary emblems, as cockades, ribbons, or scarfs. The Dragons of the Swedish neutral corps have already left Hadersleben, and the other troops of the garrison will follow in a few days. The issue issued by the Commission of government, that the Russian troops on board the fleet, now on the east coast of Schleswig, are to be received in a friendly manner if any parties of them come on shore, has been read by the clergy from the pulpit. It is not likely that these Russian troops will land on the coast in any numbers; they are on board the Russian ships for the usual annual exercise.

The 'Berliner Zeitung' says:—Our troops will advance into Schleswig immediately, but we repeat the government will do everything to procure a peaceful settlement of the question.

Baron Von Pothlen, one of the Danish Envoys who concluded the peace in Berlin, is to be appointed to a high office in Schleswig.

On Sunday the 14th and the following day, the Prussian troops in the Duchy of Schleswig began their march southwards.

A telegraphic despatch from Hamburg, of the afternoon of the 13th inst., stated that the Holstein forces had already crossed the Schleswig frontier and entered Eckernförde.

Another despatch from Kiel of the same date reported that eighteen Russian and three Danish ships were off the coast, about half a mile to the east of Billk.

The entry of the Danes into Rendsburg was daily expected; a body of Danish troops, 10,000 strong, would occupy Flensburg. The central treasury of Schleswig has, it is stated, been sent to Denmark.

SPAIN.

MADRID, JULY 13th.—The Queen was delivered yesterday, at four o'clock in the evening, of a Prince, who died in a few minutes after. The health of the Queen is good.

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—By the Royal mail steamship Cambria, Captain Stone, we have advices from New York direct to the 3rd, and by telegraph via Halifax to the 5th.

The Viceroy, Captain Ewing, which left New York on the 22nd ult., ran ashore on the 25th, between Cape Sable and the Sea Islands, and sustained great damage. Her passengers and mails have been saved by the Cambria.

Professor Webster had confessed the murder of Dr. Parkman. He states that the deceased went to his (the professor's) room on the fatal day to receive some money owing to him by the prisoner; that he provoked him without measure by taunting remarks and threats—thrust his fist in his face, and called him a liar, scoundrel, &c., and in the heat of passion thus roused he (the professor) dealt a sudden blow at the deceased, which almost immediately destroyed his life. His confession, which is very long, admits the thought of prosecution, never entered his head, but that he, at once determined on concealment, and took measures for that purpose with singular composure and skill. He confesses to having afterwards cut up the body, and having burnt several parts, threw the trunk into a sink. The confession seems to be pretty generally believed, but it is thought that it would have been of more avail to him if made immediately after the event. He solemnly declares that he never for a moment premeditated the murder, and asserts that his temper has been always uncontrollable.

In Congress the slavery question continued to occupy the attention of the members, but with but little chance of an early decision. From Canada we learn that the bill to increase the number of representatives in the Parliament to 150 was rejected. The address to the Queen in favour of placing the clergy reserves at the disposal of the Legislature, and also expressing satisfaction with the house Government, was adopted by a large majority.

The American subjects detained by the authorities of Cuba continued under trial, the proceedings being conducted with the utmost deliberation. Despatches to the United States squadron off Cuba had been forwarded from Washington, containing, it was supposed, peremptory orders for the enforcement of the application for the release of the prisoners.

The great Bat Rock at Niagara Falls had given way, but provisionally the persons on it at the time were enabled to escape.

The Viceroy had met with an accident, which would prevent her from ever traversing the waters of the Atlantic again, as she ran on shore on the 24th ult. between New York and Halifax, and it was expected would make a total wreck.

ORANGE PROCESSION AND OUTRAGE IN LIVERPOOL.

On the 12th inst. was revived one of the fooleries supposed to have expired, and an Orange procession passed the streets of Liverpool. No public nuisance was committed, and the intended provocative to disturbance, and the authorities were taken somewhat by surprise. The Orangemen met about nine o'clock in the morning, at the monument, in London-road, and there to the number of 200, formed into procession. Each wore an orange scarf, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the bands stopped occasionally before a dubiously respectable house, and nearly all the extra drawn given to the Orange Rily in London, which was then stood in the cost bottom-hole. Two or three bands had been engaged to countenance the nonsense, and a like number of flags with orange fringes were borne by the waggon. The men walked two and two, with a happy interval between each rank. The procession passed only a few of the quiet streets, and then descended to descend to any Irish districts, attended church at Kirkdale. There was really nothing remarkable in the procession, except that the

Poetry.

ODE TO THE SUN.

By LEIGH HUNT.
Presence divine! Great lord of this our sphere!
Bringer of life, and joy, and beauty—
Giver of light, and life, and joy, and beauty—
Hold each of us in bonds of rapturous duty.
O never may I, while I lift this brow,
Believe in any god less like thee than thou.
Thou art the mightiest of all things we see,
And thou, the mightiest, art among the kindest;
The planets dreadfully and easily,
About thee, in sacred orbit, thou windest;
And those illustrious hands for all that power,
Light safe on the babe's cheek, and nurse the
building flower.
They say that in thine orb is movement dire,
Tempest and flames as on a million oceans;
Well may it be, thou heart of heavenly fire!
Such looks and smiles befit a god's emotions;
We know thee gentle in the midst of all.
By those smooth orbs in heaven, this sweet fruit
on the wall.
Ifeel thee here, myself, soft on my hand;
Around me is thy note, celestial presence;
Reverence and awe would make me fear to stand
Within thy beam were not all good its essence.
Were not all good its essence, and from thence
All good, glad heart dear'd, and child-like confidence!
I know that there is Fear, and Grief, and Pain,
Strangeness, though stranger guardian friends,
Of Pleasure:
I know that poor men lose, and rich men gain,
Though oft the unseen adjusts the seeming measure:
I know that Gull may teach, while Truth must
"bow,"
Or bear contempt and shame on his benignant
brow.
But while thou sit'st, mightier than all, O Sun,
And e'en when sharpest fell, still throned kindness,
I see that greatest and that best are one,
And that all else works to'd it be though in blindness.
Evil I see, and Fear, and Grief, and Pain,
Work under Good, their lord, embodied in thy
reign.
I see the molten gold that refine,
O'er the great sea of human joy and sorrow;
I hear the deep voice of a grief divine
Calling sweet notes to some divine morrow;
And though I know not how the two may part,
I feel they say, O Sun, write it upon my heart.
Upon my heart thou writest it, as thou,
Heart of these worlds, art writ on by a greater!
Beard'd on with love from some still mightier
brow,
Perhaps by that which waits some new relation;
Some amaz'd man, who sees new splendours
driven
Thick round a Sun of suns, and fears he looks at
heaven.
Too easy for vain man, Time's growing child,
To take proud pomp and glory for his end;
Heav'n for its own good ends, mute and mild,
To many a wrong of man's presumptuous dreaming.
Matter, or mind, of either what knows he,
Or how with more than both thine orbe divine
may be?
Art thou a god indeed? or thyself heaven?
Or do we waste thee here in light and flowers?
Art thou the first sweet place, where hearts, made
even,
Sing tender songs in earth-remembering bowers?
Enough, my soul, enough through thee, O Sun,
To learn the sure good song—greatest and best are
one.
Enough for man to work, to hope, to love,
Coping thy soul with the stars above;
Glad to see gods thick as the stars above;
Bright with the God of gods eternal morning;
Round about whom perience endless they go,
Ripening their earths to heavens, as love and
wisdom grow.
* "Rapturous" — transporting, carrying away.
The reader can take the word either in its spiritual or material
sense, or both, according as he agrees with the poet's
Kepler and others regarding the nature of the planetary
bodies.
1 Alluding to a central sun; that is to say, a sun govern-
ing other suns, supposed to exist in the constellation of
Hercules.

Reviews.

THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR. Part
II. London: J. Pavey, Holywell-street.
UNDER the guidance of its able editor this
publication is, week by week, advancing in in-
terest, and the importance of its contents.
This part contains admirable articles on
"Competition," "Pauperism," "Labour,"
"Socialism," &c., &c. Mr. O'Connor con-
tinues the narrative of his Life and Adven-
tures, which must be read to be appreciated.
"A Biography of Joseph Mazzini," a con-
tinuation of the story of "The Secret," and
other articles, will repay perusal. We will
take for extract a brief notice of the celebrated

ROBERTS.
When the States-General met at Versailles in
1789, Maximilien Robespierre, a deputy of the
people, was an advocate of the rights of man,
and the appellation of "the incorruptible." He
had then obtained no political eminence, and in
the National Assembly he was thought little of;
he stood alone there as completely by his integrity,
his austere morals, and his interests of the
people, as the more brilliant but less righteous
Mirabeau did by his eloquence, his genius, and
his audacity. But Robespierre was the representative
of a great principle, and the Democracy of France
was not slow to discern his worth. Lamarine says,
that he alone comprehended the revolution when
it first lowered upon the horizon; and that while
the Constitutionalists and Girondists were contending
for place and power, the idea of the amelioration
of the condition of the proletariat was germinating
in the bosom of the obscure advocate of Arras.
Buzot says, that Robespierre's idea of the revolution
was the most advanced mind among the
material and moral condition of the labouring classes.
His domestic life presented a praiseworthy example
of probity, virtue, and simplicity; he lodged at a
cabinet-maker's; and though he might have amassed
wealth, as Danton and others of the revolutionists
did, his personal effects were valued at his death at
little more than £5. In the National Assembly, he
proposed the abolition of the punishment of death,
but, then, as in 1848, the humane wishes of the de-
mocrats were overruled by the votes of the party
of "peace, law, and order." The guillotine at a later
day must be considered as an instrument of war
rather than as an engine of judicial punishment.
Supported by the most advanced minds among the
party, he gave freedom to the negroes of Hayti—he
put an end to the practice of burying the dead in
towns, and called into existence the beautiful cemeteries
around Paris—and he banished from the capi-
tal all those who sold obscene prints and books,
as Cassiodorus did in 1848. It is wonderful, then,
that the proletarians of France should cherish and
revere the memory of this man?

THE DEMOCRATIC REVIEW OF BRITISH
AND FOREIGN POLITICS,
HISTORY AND LITERATURE. Edited
by G. JULIAN HARNET. July, London:
Watson, 3, Queen's-head-passage, Paternoster-row.
Is this number of the *Democratic Review*,
will be found an admirable defence of the
Roman Republic, from the pen of H. Forbes,
a Briton, who nobly gave his sword, and
risked his life in the recent struggle for Italy's
freedom and independence. The author of
"A Glance at History," has written an elabo-
rate review of the career and character of
Julius Cæsar, to whom he has done full jus-
tice, proving that the great Roman was really
the friend of the people, while his assassins
were the real tyrants of the Roman common-
wealth. A lengthy review of Louis Blanc's
"Historic Pages," exhibits the rise of the re-
action against the French Republic, which be-
gan as soon as April, 1848. An excellent article
exposing the "Intrigues of the Middle
Class Reformers," a Letter from the pen
of the Editor, and one from his Paris corres-
pondent, with the addition of some poetry,
We give the following extract:—
THE DEATH OF CÆSAR.
The senate heaped upon Cæsar all the honours
they possibly bestow, he was elected con-
sul every year and dictator for life; he was appointed
superintendent of public morals and the title of in-
terpreter and father of his country was liberally ex-
tended to him. Amid these triumphs Cæsar's at-
tention was devoted to the prosperity and hap-
piness of the Roman people. He forgot that there
had been opposite parties and was beneficent alike to
the friends of Pompey and his own. He laboured
to reform every species of abuse or grievance; jus-

tice was admitted without partiality, and the mean
and selfish vice of nepotism (the bestowing of
favour and favouritism) was unknown in the
departments of the state. The separate rights of
the different magistracies were defined, and his pa-
triotic care extended to the most distant pro-
vinces. The draining of the marshes in Italy—the
navigation of the Tiber—and the embellishment of
Rome alternately employed his capacious mind. He
restored the capital with magnificent buildings, and
erected colonies in both cities. Above all, the
looming sight of the secret duty kindled in the
poor—he devoted his efforts to the reforming of those
laws which patrician rapacity had enacted for its
own base and exclusive purposes. In short all his
aims, his wishes, his desires, seem to be con-
centrated in behalf of the best interests of mankind.
His glory, however, was now drawing to a close.
Malignity, envy, and base selfishness triumphed.
Cæsar's reforming projects called forth patrician
hatred, and the aristocratic virtues dreading in-
novation, and detesting all improvement, formed
themselves into a conspiracy to murder him. Brutus
and Cassius headed the conspirators. Having taken
seizure of the senate, on the "Ides of March," the
conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar gave the
signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar struck
him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck Brutus
down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The conspirators, however, were not deterred by
this. Having taken his seat in the senate, on the "Ides
of March," the conspirators crowded around him; Cæsar
gave the signal by laying hold of his robe, and Cæsar
struck him the first blow—Cæsar's sword struck
Brutus down dead, with the sword of his traitor friend.
The

Notice.

low minutes, he was satisfied that thieves were the house. He accordingly put on his cloak, and carrying a loaded pistol in his hand, descended to the kitchen, in looking out of one of the windows saw two men near the wall, when he instantly called out to them, the men then turned and sprang his rifle and called, "Police!" "Police!" while he was doing so the men made their escape.—The prisoner was soon afterwards arrested, supporting this man who had been wounded at the London dock, but he knew nothing about the robbery or the man who was passing over Globe-bridge, when he saw a man staggering ahead, and on his approaching him he saw that he had been shot, and requested him to help him a little, and then came—Mr. Conquest, who wounded man was still bad, he should remain until Tuesday next.

LATE MURDER AT LAMBETH.—Mr. John Maddie, a well-known public house has been frequen'y before the public within the last few months, on account of a mysterious death of his housekeeper, Sarah Snell, during his absence at church, attended before Norton, to answer to a summons, calling on him

show cause why he detained seven gowns, and the articles of wearing apparel, the property of the late Mrs. Sarah Snelling, the mysterious circumstances connected with her death are already before the court, and also thirty shillings in money belonging to the deceased, which he had held in his hands since the death of his wife-keeper. The whole of the circumstances having been before brought under the cognizance of the magistrates, the application for a writ of habeas corpus, and the return of the writ, and the summons had been made to him, and the court (a) asked Mr. Madlle his objection to deliver the property to the complainant in the case, who it was denied was the daughter of the deceased, and who was in his (Mr. Norton's) opinion entitled to it. Mr. Madlle, in reply, said, that his only wish in the matter was to give the property to the rightful owner, and he had, therefore, requested the brother

his late housekeeper to take out letters of administration, when he should at once have the things, his, however, was refused, and having had a good deal to say on the matter, it was his wish not to go any farther, and he was good enough excepting to give the letters to the attorney and to the clerk, who strictly entailed him there. The court then produced a note from her uncle, in which he reluctantly all claimed in her favour, and Mr. Maddell ultimately insisted, on the strong recommendation of the judge, to give up the goods and money, and to use the money to be paid, and both parties left the court apparently satisfied.

CLERKENWELL.—**ROBERT.**—A young man who refused to give his name, was charged by Miss Isabella Dickson, bookseller and stationer, of No. 6, Ossulton-street, Somers Town, with having stolen a pair of shoes and an apron. The prosecutor stated that she Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, had had occasion to call on Miss Pyle, her next door neighbour, when she left on the counter the silk waist apron, &c. In about two minutes she was returning to her house when she saw the prisoner standing at the door of the shop with the bundle in his possession. She then went in to deliver up the bundle, and the prisoner then ran off, and she pursued him till he ran off with the bundle. She then pursued him, and he was taken into custody. The prisoner did not deny the robbery, but said his family connections were of the greatest respectability, and his motive in not being communicative as to his name was in consideration of their feelings.—Mr. Gomme said that he had no doubt of the robbery, and the prisoner was committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.—**A DEBAUCHER.**—Edward Col-

that, late rate collector to the trustees for improving
rompton-square and the parts adjacent, appeared
a summons under their local act, requiring him
to show cause why he refused to pay the sum of
£15, which he had received, into the hands of
the trustees. Broderip had notice duly served
on him, requiring him to appear at a certain time
and place to be called upon, admitted that he had not
yet done so, and was ready to do so, and was ready
to assign why an order should not be made
against him, but solicited an adjournment, in order
that at the next day he might have time to endeavour to make some
arrangement with the trustees.—Mr. Rogers, soli-
citor for the trustees, objected no adjournment, on
the ground that the defendant had not appeared, and
that the trustees were making preparations to remove his
goods, and would thus evade the execution of the
magistrate's distress warrant.—Mr. Broderip said
he could not, under such circumstances, adjourn
the matter, more particularly as, from the notices
served on him, he had had from the trustees prior to
his appearance, notice of the proceedings to be taken

petition at this court, and the time which had elapsed since then, every opportunity had been afforded him of making arrangements.—The accused denied that he was about to remove his furniture, and said that there were some deductions, amounting to upwards of £10, against the claim made upon him, for his quarter's salary, poundage, and upwards of £4 disbursed for gardening.—Mr. Rogers observed that he was not entitled to his salary or poundage, as he had neglected to perform a contract to collect and pay over the sums collected by him. If, however, he was prepared to meet the money, he would waive that objection.

completeness,
complainant.
to what h

He would proceed only for that amount. The trustees had no disposition to treat the defendant harshly, and if, upon the execution of the distress warrant against the effects, for which he (Mr. Rogers) now applied, there was enough to satisfy the claim, he would undertake to say that defendant should be paid the set off he claimed, although there were some little items amounting to above

33, over defendant's account of his defalcations.—Defendant said he deeply regretted the position in which he was placed, which was owing to his having accepted two bills of exchange.—A distress warrant was ordered to be issued against defendant's goods and chattels for £200 8s 6d, less £4 12s 6d.

du chattels, for £62 3s. 6d., less £4 12s., dis-
bursed by him for gardening.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET. — **INDECENT EX-
POSURE.**—Mr. Charles Gabriel, a person of very re-
spectable station, said to be an architect, was
arrested before Mr. Bingham, charged with having
indecently exposed himself in Kensington Gardens,
with the intent to insult females.—Mr. Parry and a
solicitor attended for the defendant.—William

The witness attended for the defendant. — William Dunn, a park-constable, specially appointed to look out for cases of indecency in the parks, in consequence of the many complaints made to the authorities, deposed to the facts of the case, and this evidence was corroborated by William Dunn, a park-constable, who was with him. Neither of the constables had any recollection of seeing the defendant in the park except on this occasion. — The defendant was convicted as a rogue and vagabond, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

and sent to prison and hard labour for six weeks.—Mr. Parry gave notice of appeal. Bail was applied for. Mr. Bingham fixed the amount in £100 two sureties, and £200 the defendant himself. Bail was tendered, and accepted.

GREENWICH. — ATTEMPTED MURDER. — E

Spooner, alias Percival, was charged with attempting to murder Capt. Alexander Sheriff, the superintendent of the East Country Dock. — Captain Sheriff said that the prisoner was in the employ of the East Country Dock Company, Rotherhithe, and

to the 25th of June last, as a deal porter. I have frequently cautioned the foreman not to employ the prisoner. I had particular reasons for so doing. My instructions were after a time attended to, and the prisoner ceased to be employed. On Tuesday the 27th inst. I was walking down the sidewalk

the 25th ult. I was walking round the dock, when the prisoner came up to me, and said that the foreman had discharged him, and demanded of me to know on what ground I declined to hold converse with him. I told him to go about his business and leave the dock. He made no reply, and I walked

leave the dock. He made no reply, and I walked away along the dock side. After going a few paces I found myself violently pushed and received a tremendous lunge behind, and in an instant afterwards found myself in the waters of the dock, which about thirteen feet deep. (W. of 3) with which

about eighteen feet deep. The fall to the surface eight feet. Being able to swim in early life, I was in a condition to keep above water until assisted by the men at work. There was no means of escape had I not been able to keep above water until assisted.

tance was afforded. I had never spoken to the prisoner until that day.—Thomas Liddell deposed that he is a carpenter employed in the East County Dock, Rotherhithe. At half-past three o'clock Tuesday, the 25th ult., I was in the dock at work and saw the prisoner walk past the superintendent about fifty yards and then stop, waiting the arrival of Mr. Sheriff. He then stopped and spoke a few words, which I did not hear, to the captain. Captain Sheriff then moved forward about three or four paces (about three yards), when the prisoner followed, and forcibly thrust him into the water—fall at about ninety feet. I lowered a man down

COALS, CINDERS, AND CULM.—From a return laid made to the House of Commons, and printed a few days ago, it appears that coals, cinders, and culm to the value of £8,552,706, were shipped in 1846 to the several ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland; to the ports of France, Belgium, and the Low Countries; to other ports in the United Kingdom; and to the West Indies, Africa, and America, being a decrease on the same, as compared with

1848, to the value of £291,373. The value of coals, cinders, and culm, exported from the United Kingdom to foreign countries and the British set- tlements abroad in 1840, was £1,057,123; in 1841, £1,088,221. The amount of duties received on these exports, in 1840, was £3,238 13s. 2d.; in 1841, £3,238 13s. 2d. The amount of coals brought into the Port of London in 1840, was 3,380,786 tons; and in 1848, 3,479,134 tons.

NEW CHURCHES.—By a return printed on Saturday last it is shown that the charges and expenses of the commissioners for building new churches amounted, in the year ending the 25th March last, to £3,387 12s., exclusive of £569 4s. 1d., for costs, which were not paid for want of funds.

or costs, which were not

great stress on the Eastern D...

nable to them, and he would therefore give his vote in favour of it, which he thought would be perfectly consistent with the vote which he gave in the second reading of the bill.

SIR LORD STANLEY said there were two questions to be considered in relation to the bill. The first was, whether, by adopting the amendment, they were not giving effect to a compromise between the two parties? and next, whether, by adopting the bill, they were not effecting a compromise with the Government? The first question was a question of principle, and the second a question of expediency. With respect to the first question, he begged to call their attention to the fact that the bill had been introduced on the 4th of May, in the present year, by a Government which was the result of the operations of Lancashire, which was the effect that the House of Commons should have intended to produce. He thought that the result was satisfactory, and that that course would be the best for the country. He thought that the bill of 1847, and the amendment of his noble friend, were in accordance with the spirit of that resolution. But they had another meeting to-day, and he thought that it would be better to say what he was said, and unanimously to give their sanction to the bill. He thought that it would meet with their unqualified approbation. He might read half a dozen amendments.

resolutions passed at public meetings, if it were possible, all tending to show that any settlement of the question which was inconsistent with a tenacious attitude would be unsatisfactory to the operatives, and that it would by them be considered as contrary to the former decision of Parliament. It was, however, stated that a compromise had taken place, and, therefore, he would ask, made that compromise? Where was the evidence that it had been made? Had any negotiations been presented and had any compromise been made?

...might be an extension from ten to ten and a half hours? There was no such petition. Who, then, were the parties to the compromise?

There were the parties to the compromise? If there was a compromise, it was the duty of the Government to inform them who were the parties to it. As to the millowners, they were all but unanimous against the bill. He had some time ago presented a petition signed by 271 of that body, of whom thirty alone employed 30,000 hands, and that petition prayed that the Ten Hours Act should be maintained in its integrity. It was not, therefore, the millowners, nor the operatives who were parties to the compromise, and he thought he had a right to ask who were the parties. The medical men and the ministers of religion resident in the manufacturing districts had expressed their opinions of the beneficial working of the Ten Hours Act, and that

that he thought should remain undisturbed. He had presented several petitions to that effect, and urged upon the house the necessity of supporting the Ten Hours Act. He was glad to see a right reverend relative opposite, who could bear testimony to the unanimous feeling of the clergy of the Establishment.

The Bishop of MANCHESTER said he felt called upon to make one or two observations on the bill before the house. He was quite willing to allow that the petition in favour of a ten hours act from a large portion of the clergy was entitled to their lordship's best consideration; but at the same time, looking to the measure before their lords, and the

[illegible]

that when taken together, that the population of Lancashire had increased within the last few years greatly and proportionately to the intelligence. When, a few years ago, he had passed through the county, the population of the county was different from what it is now - a great and favourable change had taken place, mainly, through the instrumentalities of meeting societies, and the labour of the church, &c. &c. He was fully convinced that the shortening of the hours of labour would contribute to the beneficial effects of the change.

What was it that the bill sought to effect? Only substitute sixty hours for fifty-eight—a difference of two hours only, and sure he was that that difference could not be productive of any mischief. He would hesitate to say that the operatives would willingly labour during those two hours, and he was sure they would willingly accept the measure proposed by her Majesty's government.

[illegible]

They had also been told by those who supported bill that the factory operative was better off than the agricultural labourer, who worked a great number of hours, and for less pay; but they soon remember that they were legislating not for manufacturing or the agricultural labourer, but women and young persons. They were stepping by the desire of the one party, the millowners, without the consent of the other party, the operatives, and he was of opinion that they had no right to do so. They would make a large portion of the operatives believe that they were dealing unjustly with them. He believed there were very few that at the present moment of more importance than

the operatives should have confidence in
destruction of their lordships, and that they should
be able to resist the removal of ultimate appeal, which
justice would be the result of the labouring class
had told them, that when the labouring classes
ceased to look to their lordships' houses as a centre
where equal-handed justice would be meted out, the
population would cease to respect the institutions
of the land. In that he cordially concurred ;
believing that the present measure was calculated
to diminish the confidence in the labouring class
in the proceedings of that house, he would vote
the amendment.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, said, although
could not and nothing to what had fallen from
noble ear behind him, still, from the speech of
right reverend prelate who had just sat down
to offer a few observations to the he
The right noble lord had proceeded
on assumption ; and if he had proceeded
been said in the course of the debate, he would
have fallen into such an error. He said that
who had supported the bill, were opposed to

The Bishop of Oxford said what he intended to say was, that they were opposed to the principle of legislative interference between the labourer and the employer.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said the bill was before him recommended by a man who was opposed to legislative interference, because he had clearly defined the extent of that interference. It came before them recommended by Lord ASH, who for the last seventeen years, at a great sacrifice of time and everything that might have attracted his attention to other subjects, had devoted himself to the subject to which the bill related, and he had shown the greatest abilities and industry and the greatest industry and the greatest sympathy with the operatives to induce them to accept of a measure before them as the best settlement that could be obtained of the question. He had come and advised them, giving his reasons for such a course to come to this happy degree of understanding which prevailed between the very large number of the masters and the employers. The right

pena prelate said he could not violate a contract and what compact was made beyond that contained in an act of Parliament, which could be repealed or modified by any other act; and which, in his understanding, it was the duty of the Parliament to set right. With respect to the observation that the proposed additional half-hour would be unpaid to the manufacturer as he must be considered to be the operative, he must repeat that he was surprised to find that statement from the right rev. prelate. Half an hour might be very good for the operative to give up, but it might be nothing for the manufacturer. He said that the capital of the manufacturer was not in the wages paid to the operatives, but in the machine which was employed, and finally he stated that he would be sustained by the manufacturer.

allowing the machinery to start up for ma

hour than would be sustained by the operatives. The whole question, indeed, lay in the importance of securing to the manufacturer as great an amount as possible of employment for his operatives. (Hear, hear.) But the advantages proposed by the bill in limiting the period during which the operatives were to be employed were of the greatest value. The two principal advantages which had resulted to the operatives from the operation of the existing law were, the increased attendance of the children at schools, and the cultivation of adults of small gardens and allotments of land. The present bill, in his opinion, calculated to increase those advantages by the limitation of the hours of labour which it proposed, for nothing was more necessary to the person anxious to cultivate his small piece of land than the knowledge of the ability to repair to it at certain hours for the purpose of that cultivation. In his conscience he believed that the present bill offered a better opportunity than had hitherto afforded, if not of bringing this difficult question entirely to a close, at least of bringing it into that state in which the parties would be better able to understand each other, to meet together upon common ground, and to secure to the operative a limitation which could be enforced, in contradiction to one which could not be enforced, while at the same time it would preserve to the master the certain advantage of the use of that capital which, for his own and for the public benefit, it was his interest to keep employed. (Hear, hear.) It was not, he was aware, constitutional to refer to such an argument, but it might be that the other house would take a different opinion to their lordships, if the amendment of the noble duke was agreed to. There was necessity, however, for his referring to any decision which the other house was likely to come to on the subject. He would, however, in conclusion, say that if a bill of this nature were passed into a law, which did not excite the sympathy of both chambers, it might be the best step upon which they could take to legislate upon the avowed system of interference, such a bill would create in every case a passionate opposition, their enactments would vanish into air, and they would be able, by any clause or enactment which they might desire, to expedite to introduction, to secure the object of their course. Legislation of this kind, if it were to succeed, could succeed only by uniting the approbation of both parties. (Hear, hear.)

The House divided, for the amendment—

Contents of the Bill— 39

Non-Content of the Bill— 13

The bill then went through committee, and was ordered to be reported.

Their Lordships adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The morning sitting was occupied in committee with the details of the Mercantile Marine Bill until past three o'clock, when the Chairman reported progress, and an adjournment took place until five.

When the house met, after a variety of interpretations, on the order for the second reading of the Attorney's Certificate Bill.

Lord R. Grosvenor, who had charge of the bill, pointed to the altered position in which the question stood since the 2nd of May, when the introduction of the bill was met by a very considerable majority, in opposition to the bill, and in noticing briefly some of the objections to the bill, expressed his hope that the house would not reverse its decision.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in moving the rejection of the bill, adverted to the curative which had taken place out of doors, and observed that if the house was prepared to repeal taxation to the amount of £100,000, there were many other taxes which had a preferable title to remission. These licenses were not more objectionable than other taxes, and he was not prepared to be affected by an industrial body, it would be impossible to retain other similar duties merely because the parties paying them were weak. The general charges of the profession would not be reduced by the repeal of the bill, so that the public would not receive the slightest benefit.

After speeches from Mr. MELLINGS, Mr. MENZ, and Mr. GOSNOLDS,

Mr. BAIRD said that although on a former occasion he had voted in favour of the bill, he had since considered that a revision of taxation must take place next session, with the concurrence of the court of half its members, before giving any instances in proof of these arguments, the hon. member depicted the demoralising scenes which occurred at executions, and contended that it was contrary alike to the sense of the public and the intention of the law to subject the witnesses to such scenes as performed.

Guiney ceremony without spectators. A minor punishment, if certain, was a better agent of reformation or reformation than the severest sentence inflicted capriciously. Whatever the result of the present motion, he was convinced that the abolition of judicial murder was ever long inevitable.

Mr. BAIRD pointed to the good results that had followed a milder system of punishment both in the criminal and the military codes, as affording a fair inference that it was proper to erase the three military categories of crime which still remained upon the statute book with the penalty of death affixed to them. He believed that the law enacted upon the manners and mind of the people at large, and that when the criminal code was sanguinary the populace would become cruel and brutalised.

Mr. G. GAZZARD, in moving the abolition of punishment which formed, as he believed, a necessary safeguard to human life. Practically speaking, the only crime for which the life of the criminal was taken was that of murder. Against this crime the penalty of death was the surest preventive, and it was not safe to withhold it. The assertion that the public voice had pronounced against capital punishment met by a denial founded upon the fullest information it was possible to collect.

Mr. BAIRD remarked that 230 species of crime, formerly punishable by death, were now visited by varying degrees of punishment, and that the property were not less safe than heretofore. He added many instances, occurring both in England and Ireland, to show as an almost inevitable result, that hanging one criminal did not deter his comrades from crime. In cases of guilt the punishment of capital punishment was the only alternative to the infliction of so terrible and irreversible a penalty was abhorrent to all sense of justice.

Mr. SNAPE ADAM supported the motion, and after a few words in reply from Mr. BAIRD, the house divided.

For the motion ... 40

Against ... 40

THE CHARTER.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR then proceeded to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, namely, "That the house, recognising the great principle that labour is the source of all wealth; that the people are the only legitimate source of power; that the labourer should be the first partaker of the fruits of his own industry; that taxation without representation is tyranny, and should be resisted; and believing that the resources of the country would be best developed by laws made by representatives chosen by the labouring classes, in conjunction with those who live by other industrial pursuits; that (in recognition of the above great truths) the house adopts the principles embodied in the document entitled 'The People's Charter,' namely, annual elections, universal suffrage, vote by ballot, equal electoral districts, no property qualification, and payment of members." He said, one way of putting an end to the crime of murder, which they had just been discussing, would be the placing our representative system on such a sound and satisfactory basis as that every person in the kingdom should be represented in that house. But, as an independent member, and as no speaker of his would insure a single vote, perhaps the best course that he or any other member could take would be to propose his motion, and take the vote without a word of comment. He begged to inform the house and the country that, however the opinions of the people on this question might be neglected now, simply because they were quiet when trade was good, as soon as that trade became bad, which would be at no distant period, the applications made to that house on the part of the people, would meet with more attention than they did now, or than they had done on any former occasion. He admitted, with respect to the people of Ireland, that they attached no importance whatever to the Charter, or to any measure which that house passed for that country; but this was a period of calm in Ireland, and now was the very time for reconciling the people to the government of the day, which it would be exceedingly difficult to do in times when trade became bad. In that house 105 members for Ireland, representing 3,000,000 of population; Scotland 53 members returned; whilst for England, representing more than double the population of Ireland, they had 500 members, being nearly five to one as to those who represented Ireland. He contended that the people of England were more enlightened, and more prepared now to receive the changes which he asked for than the people of any other country in the world.

On the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, the County Extension Bill was referred to a select committee, upon the express understanding that with as little delay as possible.

Their Lordships then adjourned, after disposing of the other orders of the day.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONTAGUE TO THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.—Lord RUSSELL moved that the house should resolve itself into committee, for the purpose of considering the Bill, moved by Sir R. Peel, in relation to the monument to be erected in the Westminister Abbey, with a suitable inscription, commemorative of the irreparable loss which the country had sustained in his death. In less silence of the house, the noble lord referred to some former instances of similar honours paid to departed statesmen. The present occasion, like the one he had just touched upon, invited every man to the expression of unanimity in the pride which they all felt in the memory of a great man, who had devoted his life to the service of his country.

The address was unanimously agreed to.

MASSACRE OF PRISONERS.—Mr. HUME recapitulated the incidents attending the massacre of alleged prisoners in the Borneo seas, and denounced the British officers concerned in the affair. He moved an address to her Majesty for the appointment of a royal commission to inquire upon the spot into the causes and events that attended the military operations against the natives of Sarabab since the year 1845.

Mr. CORDELL seconded the motion.

A long discussion ensued, after which the house divided, negating Mr. Hume's motion by 109 to 29; majority 140.

The house then went into Committee of Supply, which occupied the rest of the night.

LONDON THIEVES.—It is supposed that the number of persons who make a trade of thieving in London is not more than 6,000; of these, nearly 200 are first-class, or as well known; 600 are second-class, and about 5,000 are third-class, or as they are called, "pickpockets," "garreters," and other adepts with the stick, the key, the rest are pickpockets, "gonops," mostly young thieves who sneak into areas and walls, and other pilferers:—*Dickens's Household Words.*

THE NORTHERN STAR.

Assize Intelligence.

OXFORD.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.

DOZ. DEM. WEAVING AND PINNOC V. GATHARD, AND THIRTY OTHERS.

Mr. Keating, Q.C., and Mr. Pigott, were counsel for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Gray for the defendants.

This was an action of ejectment to recover possession of the land held by the Chartists allottees at Minister Lovel, in this county.

Mr. KILGIVE, in stating the plaintiffs' case, said they were the devisees in trust of Mr. John Walker, a farmer at Minister Lovel, in this county, who died in 1842, bequeathing his real property, which included the land in question, to them as trustees for the purposes of his will; and the defendants were members of the National Land Chartist Association, or some such association, which Mr. Keating, Q.C., stated some time ago, and which was a body of persons of the property in question, Mr. Keating, Q.C., said, never had the legal estate in this land. He did not know whether they disclaimed all connection with him, and submitted to the court, but in fact, they had not, he would prove the seisin and title of the lessors of the plaintiffs, and, until he heard what the defendants claimed, it was unnecessary for him to go further. Great numbers of the allottees had already very wisely given up possession, and it was only against those who refused to do so that the ejectment was brought.

Mr. JAMES LONG, an auctioneer, proved that the late Mr. Walker was the owner of the land on which the defendants allotments were. In cross examination, he said there were as many as eighty houses built on the property, and that Mr. Walker was the owner of the land, and that he had been present at the sale of the land by auction, when it was knocked down to Mr. O'Connor.

F. O. HARRIS produced from the archdeacon's register the will of the late Mr. Walker.

The examination was completed by another witness.

Mr. LANE of Witney, having been called for the plaintiffs, in cross-examination stated he spoke to Mr. Weaving in October last respecting these allotments, and that Mr. Weaving said that all the interest due to him and his co-trustees had been paid to them, and that this ejectment was not brought by him, but by Mr. O'Connor.

The plaintiffs' case had been fully proved, and Mr. Gray declined to address the jury, and there was a verdict for the plaintiffs.

An application was then made for immediate possession.

Mr. Gray objected that it was clear all the interest due to him had been paid, and that the plaintiffs had brought only a very small part of their case before the Court.

His Lordship said he would not interfere.

BURGLES.—William Knight, aged 60, was charged with having broken and entered Henry John Workhouse, and stealing therefrom a smock frock, a jacket, a pair of trousers, a waistcoat, and other articles, on the 10th of May. The case having been proved, and the prisoner called on for his defence, he said he had been fourteen winters in the workhouse; that having been applied for admission he was taken in, and the surgeon treated him for the itch, and put him on low diet, and kept him on it for a fortnight. The doctor was mistaken in saying he had the itch, and he was worse at the end of a fortnight than he was at the beginning. He was then put on a diet of bread and water, and at length some improvement was shown in his allowance, but still it was insufficient for him, and he left, and after being out for a short time, and having no means of living, and not wishing to go back to the workhouse, and proceeding to the house of a friend, he was there a month and received far better treatment than in the workhouse, he determined to make an appearance of committing a burglary, but he had no notion of stealing those clothes. If he wanted to steal he would have taken something that suited for his defence, and that he could sell. He merely wanted to get into the "Yard," "Guilty."

Lord Campbell, in passing sentence, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.

Mr. L. GAZZARD, in addressing the grand jury, said he was sorry to see so old a man in such a position. He must be an idle, dissolute character, who wished to be pampered in idleness at the expense of the community, and who, in the end, would be a burden to the state, and that he was not to be fed in idleness in the goal. However he would be disappointed, as, instead of being sent to a short imprisonment in Oxford goal, he would be transported for seven years.

Another William Knight, charged with the charge of setting fire to a haystack at Goring, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

William Collins pleaded guilty to the charge of setting fire to a barn and hovel at Esham, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

FORGERY.—William Austin was convicted of forging certain signatures to a promissory note, with intent to defraud Mr. J. R. Mallan, timber merchant of Oxford, and was sentenced to seven years' transportation.

RUTLAND.

A MURDER CASE.—The commission for Rutlandshire opened on Saturday last, at Oakham Castle, before Baron Platt. For the second time within two years there was a maiden assize, and the judge received from the sheriff a pair of white gloves.