William Rider, Publisher
16, Great Windmill Street, Haymarket, London

The Northern Star,
AND NATIONAL TRADES' JOURNAL.

VOL. XIII. No. 663. LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850. PRICE FIVEPENCE or Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter

WINDING UP OF THE LAND COMPANY.

TO THE LAND MEMBERS IN PARTICULAR, AND TO THE WORKING CLASSES GENERALLY.

My Friends,—

As much anxiety has been naturally felt with respect to the winding up of the Land Company, I beg to inform the members that the requisite steps are now being taken to effect that object, in which I have the greatest interest. Perhaps the people will have already learned the difficulties against which I have had to contend—not legal difficulties or Parliamentary difficulties only, but class opposition, upon which those legal and Parliamentary difficulties are based; because the working classes must understand, that the term law is a mere farce as regards their class, and that the House of Commons is a mere "Show Box" where tricksters perform to their own advantage, and not to the advantage of those whose interests they profess to serve.

Let me give you the clearest definition between the position of one who devotes his time to the service of the poor, and of him who devotes his time to his own services. I have tried every legal means in my power to get a plan legalised that would have successfully developed the resources of the country, and would have successfully destroyed pauperism, poverty, antagonism, and crime. In the language of the Chiplain of the House of Commons—"It would have united and knitted together the hearts of all within these realms." But the House does not follow that maxim. Well, I have done my utmost to secure legal protection for your funds, while every opposition—legal, Parliamentary, and party—has been thrown in my way. And now to prove the maxim that "One man may steal a horse while another dares not look over the wall," let me give you an instance.

Last week I presented a petition to the House of Commons from a Mr. Hyatt, a most respectable person: it complained of gross and fraudulent acts practised by Mr. Fonblanque, a Commissioner of Bankrupts. On Tuesday I moved that the petition be printed, to enable me to move for a committee to investigate the matter; and now, I pray you to mark the grounds upon which Mr. Thornley, the chairman of the petition committee, opposed my motion; they were two:—

Firstly—That the charges against Mr. Fonblanque were most GRAVE and SERIOUS—and,

Secondly—That the printing of the petition would cost the country FIFTEEN POUNDS.

Now, suppose charges, not of a very grave or serious nature, but of a silly and ridiculous nature, were hinted at against me, and suppose the printing of those charges, for the purpose of referring them to a committee, would cost the country ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS, does the reader suppose that it would be refused? Not a bit of it. Well, I was determined to divide upon the subject; one voted with me, Mr. Barnard, the Member for Greenwich; and, curious to say, two Irish Members, representing English constituencies, the independent Sharman Crawford, and myself, were the two tellers, and one hundred and seven voted against me.

Will not this give the reader a clear and unmistakeable definition of the fact, that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor? I have now adopted the only course that is open to me to wind up the Land Company. On Friday last I had it advertised in the *Gazette*; this week it will be advertised in one paper in each county where each Estate is situated; next week, according to the usual form, I will present the petition to the House of Commons, and then, as so much sympathy has been expressed for the shareholders, I have every reason to hope and expect that I shall be allowed to WIND THE COMPANY UP; while I must inform those who are most deeply interested in the concern, that the parliamentary expenses alone will amount to between £300 and £400; and, as it must not be presumed that a man can do a nation's work, I think it right to inform the shareholders that I cannot proceed in this course unless the means are IMMEDIATELY SUPPLIED; and when the operation is performed, I am resolved upon establishing another Company, based in confidence upon myself; as, suffer what I may while living, I am determined that my memory shall live in the hearts of those who may survive me, and live after me.

I trust that I do not make this appeal in vain; and I also trust, that, if it is not complied with, the shareholders will grumble at themselves, and not at me—as a few pence from each will supply the necessary means. As it is always my wish to do justice to the dead, as well as to keep the national mind fixed upon the great and important question of Labour and its profits, I will now offer a word or two by way of comment, upon the melancholy death of poor Sir Robert Peel. I do this for two purposes:

Firstly,—To define the antagonism against which he had to contend, for having abandoned the worn-out policy based upon exploded ignorance; and

Secondly,—To prove the means by which he became wealthy.

And, though I love to see a man elevate himself from the ranks of the people to the dignified position of statesman, I do not love the system which enables the speculator to jump from his clogs into Spanish leather boots, and from the dung-cart to the carriage—if his elevation is based upon the dependency, the slavery, and non-representation of those out of whose sweat he coins his gold, and becomes a millionaire as if by magic. When Peel represented the black-slugs and bigots of the University of Oxford, in defiance of their unchristian prejudice, he granted Emancipation to the Catholic people—a measure which, although of no benefit to that order, stigmatised him as an infidel in the eyes of those who lived, revelled, luxuriated, and fattened upon the degradation of the Catholic people. When he carried that measure, he lost the confidence of the bigotted slugs; and subsequently, when he carried Free Trade—from which he anticipated greater benefit than accrued—he lost the confidence of Protectionist landlords and clodpoles. Peel never attempted to elevate his family or his relations by Government patronage. His policy, whether right or wrong, was based upon principle, and to carry it out he set all factions antagonism at defiance.

"De mortuis nil nisi bonum."

"Of the dead nothing but what's good," is an old maxim, but one to which I have *not* adhered, while others do. The *Times* has been the most violent and brutal denouncer of Sir Robert Peel while living, but now that he is dead, the same organ trumpets forth his praise, tells us that we ne'er shall look upon his like again, that he was the great statesman of the age, and asks who was like unto him. Must not such hypocrisy be wounding to all generous feeling, and must it not destroy all confidence in the mere organs of faction?

I will now turn to the consideration of my second topic, namely, the means by which men elevate themselves. The *Morning Chronicle*—the organ of the Peel party—tells us that Sir Robert's father employed *fifteen thousand* hands in his factory, and states the rapidity with which he accumulated wealth, when machinery came upon us with a hop, step, and jump; and, *much as I regret the death* of Sir Robert Peel, I cannot refrain from using every argument which is illustrative and confirmatory of the principles that I have invariably propounded: which are, that the rapid increase of machinery has intimidated the Government from legislating fairly for it—that it has retarded—nay, prevented—the proper cultivation of our national resources, which should be measured by state necessity and national requirement; and now to prove the fact, from the one instance furnished by the *Chronicle*—if Sir Robert Peel's father employed fifteen thousand hands, and made a profit of only one shilling a week upon the labour of each, that would amount to seven hundred and fifty pounds a week, or thirty-nine thousand pounds a year, and I put the profit down at less than one third the real amount. Well, then, had it not been for this advantage, Sir Robert Peel may have been still living, and working at his loom, or on the land; and what does this prove? Why, that there are thousands—nay, hundreds of thousands—now in the same condition that he was when a child, and who, if their parents had the power of educating them as Sir Robert's father had, would be as well qualified to fill the office of Statesman or Prime Minister.

The reader must in no account imagine that these comments are intended to cast any reflection except that of greatness upon father or son, as I have much greater respect for the man who elevates himself by industry and talent, than I have for the tinselled, brainless nincompoop, who is born an hereditary legislator with a golden spoon in his mouth; but I use the argument to prove the state to which unwilling paupers, now pining in bastiles, may be elevated, if our representative system and our Government was based upon industry and intellect, instead of upon idleness, luxury, and hereditary caprice.

To turn from this subject, which is a very melancholy one, I beg to inform the members of the Land Company, that next week I will publish the petition presented to the House for winding up the Company; and in every subsequent number, I will publish all that takes place with regard to the proceedings of the parliamentary agent, and in the House of Commons, but the MEANS I MUST HAVE, and that IMMEDIATELY.

Your Faithful Friend, and Unpaid Bailiff
Feargus O'Connor.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GLASGOW AND PAISLEY.

My Dear Friends,

The report of your meeting did not arrive in time for publication in last Saturday's "Star," and I regret, although I thank you for your confidence and zeal, that you should have considered the rubbish of this trinity in unity, Harley, Adams, and Cochrane, worth publishing, or even notice. I went to Glasgow and Paisley for the express purpose of meeting my maligners face to face; but, according to the old Irish practice, they would rather try me in my absence before a packed jury, which, however, thanks to my old and tried friend Duncan Sherrington, and to the confidence which the men of Glasgow and Paisley entertain towards their leader, they were not able to accomplish.

There is one passage in the splendid and eloquent speech of the immaculate and immortal Adams which roused my energy, strung my nerves, and inspired me with enthusiastic aspiration. The immortal hero of the future says:—

"Mr. O'Connor may taunt, but a discerning public would see that they had no wish to plunder the people, and that their characters would yet shine forth in resplendent glory."

Oh! do not I anticipate the day when I shall see the initials of the names of this glorious and immortal trinity, H. A. C., flickering before me. What a pity they had not some backer, whose name commenced with K, to make "Hack" of it. I shall not occupy more upon this subject, than again to thank the men of Glasgow and Paisley—not for their defence of me, as I require none—but for their verdict of guilty against my hired and suborned accusers, whose principal and only charge against me is that I would not allow them to suck TEN THOUSAND POUNDS out of their dupes, and to die on the platform with their hearts in their hand.

I have the honour to remain,
Men of Glasgow and of Paisley,
Your Faithful and Uncompromising Friend and Advocate of your Principles,
Feargus O'Connor.

National Land Company.

Plymouth.—At a meeting of Land members, held on Sunday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—"The Directors of the Land Company having stated some time since the fact of their being elected by a Conference, rendered a Conference necessary for their discharge, we are of opinion that a small Conference should be called for that purpose, and the winding up of the Company as speedily as possible."

Charterville.—A meeting was held in the School-room on the 24th ult., when the following resolution was adopted:—"That the last Conference having been adjourned until the decision of the Court of Queen's Bench, relative to the registration of the said Company, which decision has now been given, we are of opinion that it is expedient that the Conference should immediately re-assemble, in order to bring the affairs of the Company to an equitable adjustment."

Bradford.—A meeting of the members was held on Sunday, June 30th, at the room, Hope-street, when the letter of the Ashton members of the Land Company was read. The meeting was of the same opinion as the Ashton members, respecting Mr. O'Connor calling a Conference, to take into consideration the state of the Company. It is our wish that the Land Plan should be carried out, as we are sure that as machinery has supplanted manual labour, and thrown a redundant population into the labour market, there is nothing for us but the land to fall back on, and we are resolved—with Mr. O'Connor to assist us—to get the land, which is our birthright.

Chartist Intelligence.

The Executive Committee met at the Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, on Wednesday evening, July 3rd. Present—Messrs. G. J. Harney, Arnott, Brown, E. Mills, Stallwood, Davis, and Milne.—Mr. Milne was called to the chair.—Communications were read from Yarmouth and Todmorden, setting forth, in reply to the "address," that those places wished the matter relative to the National Parliamentary Reform Association to be an open question; from Sutton-in-Ashfield, announcing the enrolment of fifty-three members, and applying for more cards, &c.,; from Exeter, announcing the formation of a locality, and their entire adhesion to the National Charter Association, from Glasgow, announcing that a delegate meeting, from shops and factories, had been held, and that such delegate meeting had given in its unanimous adhesion to the National Charter Association.—*Tract Committee.*—A further report was received, giving the assurance that tracts will be ready to be issued forthwith.—*Ernest Jones' Soiree.*—The Secretary reported that the necessary arrangements had been made for this affair, which will take place on Thursday, July 11th, at the John-street Institution.—*The Weekly Meetings at John-street.*—It was resolved:—"That the Institution be taken for six weeks, commencing Tuesday evening, July 16th, and that no meeting be held on Tuesday evening next, in consequence of the Ernest Jones' festival, on the succeeding Thursday evening.—*Metropolitan Delegate Council.*—Mr. Antill, attended to ascertain if his list, compromising thirty members, would be permitted to return a member to the Metropolitan Delegate Council, which will hold its first sitting at the City Chartist Hall, Golden-lane, on Sunday afternoon next, at three o'clock.—He was answered in the affirmative. The Committee adjourned until Wednesday evening, July 10th.

Bloomsbury.—A meeting of the friends and supporters of the *People's Charter*, convened by Mr. Cottle, was held at the Globe Coffee-house, Red Lion-street, Holborn, on Monday evening, July 1st. Mr. Elliot was called to the chair, and briefly opened the proceedings, by pointing to the great extent of the Bloomsbury district, the vast quantities of wealth-producers that resided in it, and the amount of wealth those sons of toil must annually send forth—(loud cheers)—then how necessary it was that they should be up and doing, in conjunction with the other portions of London. Messrs. D. O'Connor, Leno, and Harman having eloquently expatiated on the necessity of forming a locality of the National Charter Association, on the motion of Messrs. Leno and Harman it was resolved, "That a locality, to be called the Bloomsbury Locality of the National Charter Association, be now formed." "That Messrs. Cottle, Lewis, Norman, Durant, Harman, Connor, Finlan, and Soley, be a Provisional Committee for conducting the same." "That W. H. Cottle be sub-secretary and Mr. Lewis sub-treasurer." "That this meeting at its rising stand adjourned until Thursday evening next, at the Temperance-hall, 41, Tottenham-court Road." "That the best thanks of this meeting be hereby given to Mr. Cottle for convening it; and to Mr. Elliot, for the admirable mode in which he has conducted its proceedings." The meeting then broke up. This is the second locality that the friends of "The Democratic Propagandist Society" have formed.

Chartist Hall, 26, Golden-lane, Barbican.—A public meeting was held at the above hall to take into consideration what step we ought to take in reference to the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association. After much discussion the meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening, the 10th inst.

Marylebone.—The members of the Marylebone Locality of the National Charter Association, met in their room at the Princess Royal, Circus-street, on Sunday evening, 30th June. Mr. Pattenden in the chair. The secretary read the rules of the National Charter Association. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. New members were enrolled, and took out cards. The meeting then adjourned till Sunday evening, July 7th, at nine o'clock.

Sheffield.—The branch of the National Reform League, meeting at Mr. Grayson's Temperance House, Steelhouse-lane, assembled on Sunday evening last, when an interesting discussion took place on the universal right to the Land, in which a Lieutenant of the United States took part.

Leicester.—A meeting of the members of this locality of the National Charter Association, specially convened, was held on Monday evening, July 1st, when the following resolution was adopted:—"That it is the opinion of this meeting that we should not countenance the National Parliamentary and Financial Reformers; that while we do not give them the slightest support, we should not, on the contrary, offer them opposition; as by doing so we think we should attach an importance to them which, to our opinion, they do not possess; but that we employ our means, intelligence, and energies for the exclusive support of our own Association, our purpose being to spread a knowledge of political and social rights among the masses, and to elevate our own class mentally, morally, and physically."

East Marylebone.—On Sunday evening, June 30th, a meeting was held at the King and Queen, Foley-street, for the purpose of forming a locality of the National Charter Association for the district. Mr. Marsden was called to the chair. Messrs. Arnott and Milne attended from the Executive Committee. The necessary preliminary proceedings having been gone through, it was unanimously agreed that a locality to be called "The Washington Locality of Democratic and Social Reformers of the National Charter Association" be now formed. Most of the friends present enrolled their names as members. A Committee was elected. Four shillings and fourpence was received for cards, which was handed over to Mr. Arnott; and the Chairman stated that he had no doubt that they would be able to enrol fifty members within a month.

RELEASE OF MR. FUSSELL FROM TOTHILL-FIELDS PRISON.

On Wednesday morning an order was dispatched from the Home-office to Lieut. Tracey, the governor of the House of Correction, Tothill-fields, Westminster, intimating that her Majesty had been pleased to remit the unexpired term (rather more than three months) of the sentence pronounced at the Old Bailey in 1848, upon Mr. Fussell, who with others, was convicted of sedition. The term of imprisonment to which Ernest Jones was sentenced will expire on the 11th inst.—*Times.*

On Thursday morning bail was tendered and accepted, and Mr. Fussell liberated.

THE TEN HOURS BILL.

Barnsley.—A meeting of delegates from each factory in this district was holden on Saturday night, June 29th, at Mr. G. Utley's, to consider the best means of forwarding the cause of the factory workers. A letter from Lord Feversham, acknowledging the receipt of the Barnsley Petition to the House of Lords, was read to the meeting. A very encouraging letter from the secretary to the West Riding Central Short-Time Committee was also read, which elicited a vote of thanks to Mr. M. Balm, and all the other gentlemen who have so benevolently laboured in London, and elsewhere, to obtain for women and young people an efficient Ten Hours Bill. A vote of thanks was given to the *Morning Herald*, and the other portion of the newspaper press who have so kindly advocated the cause of young children and women who work in Factories. A vote of thanks was also given to Richard Oastler, Esq., and all friends, both in and out of Parliament, who have exerted themselves in favour of the Ten Hours Act. After a vote of thanks to the chairman, Mr. Wm. Norton, the meeting adjourned until next Saturday night, at eight o'clock, July 6th.

CHARTIST MEETING AT LIMEHOUSE.

A crowded meeting was held in the large hall of the Phœnix Tavern, Ratcliffe Cross, on Monday evening last. Dr. Brookes having been called to the chair, entreated a hearing for those who might differ in opinion with them, and introduced Mr. John Shaw, lately liberated from Newgate.

Mr. John Shaw—who was hailed with a triple round of applause—moved the following resolution:—"That this meeting is of opinion that the happiness and prosperity of nations depend chiefly upon the perfection of their social, as well as their political institutions; it desires, therefore, deliberately and solemnly to express its conviction of the uselessness of merely political changes or reforms; except in so far as these tend to sustain the law of progress, and to ameliorate and exalt the social condition of the people." He said he rejoiced to see such large and enthusiastic Chartist meetings, as they gave the lie to their insidious foes. (Loud cheers.) The chaplain, magistrates, and others had united in telling him, during his imprisonment, that Chartism was dead—(laughter)—and strenuously advised him to stick to his business, and make no attempt to resuscitate it; then guess his surprise at finding such large and highly respectable meetings as that he witnessed at John-street, and the one now before him. It gave him the utmost pride and pleasure to renew his fealty to the cause, and move that resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. William Newton, a licensed victualler, came forward, amidst loud cheers, to second the resolution, and expressed his pleasure in so doing, as it went for something more than mere politics; it boldly alluded to social rights; and if these were broached and fairly discussed, by the time they got the Charter they would know how to use them. The people had discovered that if they wanted their work well done they must do it themselves. It was frequently asked, "What would they do with the Charter when they got it?" The answer might be thus summed up: put all the taxes on real property,—repeal the game laws—separate church and state, and profitably employ and educate the people; and it was his firm conviction, that until the labour question was thoroughly investigated, their social condition would never be effectually ameliorated. (Hear, hear.) What he now complained of was, that work was precarious, thousands being without employment, whilst immense tracts of land lay idle. (Vehement cheering.) He believed that six millions of acres were in this state; and if only a moiety of the money spent in poor rates had been applied to the profitable employment of the people on the land, how many families might have been preserved from poverty, misery, crime, degradation, and death, and rendered contented and happy? (Loud cheers.) He was delighted at the way in which Chartism was now advocated. Chartist meetings, to his humble thinking, were the true schools for the sons of toil. (Loud cheers.)

Bronterre O'Brien, who was much applauded, came forward and apologised for Mr. Reynolds, on the ground of indisposition, and said he felt deeply interested in the question before them. During the twenty-one years he had taken part in public affairs, he had inculcated the necessity of advocating social rights. He knew the impossibility of teaching social rights in all their details to myriads of people, gathered together under the canopy of Heaven. Hence he said to their leaders, get them together in sections, teach them, and the knowledge will spread like the waves, until the world becomes as it were a mighty ocean of knowledge. (Loud cheers.) He knew there were some men in existence who opposed the advocacy of social rights on the ground that it would drive away and alienate the upper classes, but did they believe tyrants would ever be in favour of social rights, or did they imagine tyrants would ever obtain their rights without knowing them? Think you if the soldiers knew their social rights they would be found fighting for a shilling a day, with the prospect of a retiring pension of fivepence per diem, and a timber toe? No, no; under such circumstances, the results of Waterloo would have been very different; they would have sent the commanders to "immortal glory," and in extacy, English, French, and Prussian would have rushed into each others arms, and proclaimed the true fraternity of nations. (Much applause.) Mr. O'Brien here gave a touching recital of the bloody scenes enacted on the plains of Waterloo—and recounted "the exceeding mercies vouchsafed to the glorious 28th," in the several campaigns on the scorching sands of Egypt—the biting frost and bitter snows of Canada—the burning rays of India, and under the mighty roar of the thundering Artillery of Waterloo — the deaths of their Generals, Abercrombie, Wolf, Sir John Moore, and the wounding of the gallant Anglesey, and the continuous thinning of their ranks by the "round shot" of the enemy, amidst the loudest applause. If the soldiers knew their social rights, would they risk life and limb in fighting for that which did not concern them? (Loud cheers.) Oh! had the people but their social rights, not a single being would be found miserable, wretched and unhappy, but all within the British territories would be rendered comfortable, contented, and happy, and this, too, for the very minimum amount of labour. He called upon them to form a good locality of the National Charter Association, to organise, and then they could instruct themselves, and have the aid of clever men to instruct them in a knowledge of their social rights. (Cheers.) The *Times* told them that in Ireland there were 500 persons to be found with only seven shirts amongst them; whilst in Manchester there were mills that in one week could produce calico sufficient to find shirts for the whole of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) The public were robbed of some three hundred millions per annum, by means of public and private indebtedness, insurance offices, &c., &c., to say nothing at present of docks, mines, railways, waterworks, gas works, &c., &c., and these things—the profits of which would have paid off the National Debt long since—were handed down from generation to generation, and that too to a lot of fellows "who toil not, neither do they spin." He had not time to tell them how the land became the property of the present holders. Here Mr. O'Brien related how the land on which the town of Huddersfield stood was given by the merry monarch to a fascinating lady, and which now produced a rental of seventy-six thousand pounds per annum; such was the way in which much of the land become private property. Mr. O'Brien concluded a very argumentative speech by again enforcing them to form a locality of the National Charter Association, and discuss the question of social and political rights. (Immense cheering.)

Mr. T. E. Bowkett said a few words in support of the resolution, as did also Mr. D. Brown, when the resolution was put, and carried unanimously, amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Preece, a member of the Tower Hamlets branch of the Parliamentary and Reform Association, came forward, amidst applause, to move the second resolution as follows:—"That with a view to secure to the people of these realms permanent and equitable social arrangements, this meeting emphatically declares the enactment of the People's Charter, absolutely essential, as a perfectly legal and adequate means of obtaining so desirable an end, and further pledges itself to use every means in its power for the accomplishment of the same." Mr. Preece said, that as a member of the Parliamentary Reform Association, he would not agree that they should stop at the point indicated by that Association, but that they should march onward until the whole people were enfranchised, and he did not think that any rational being could object to the six points of the People's Charter. Mr. Preece said he had much pleasure in moving the resolution. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. David Morrison, late of Swindon, eloquently seconded the resolution, maintaining the necessity of pressing to a speedy solution the labour question.

Mr. William Davis, who was greeted with loud cheers, said, whilst he was a great admirer of registration societies, &c., he never could join or support any society having for its object anything short of the People's Charter; and he was pleased to learn from good authority, that the council of the Parliamentary Reform Association stood a very good chance of becoming more Democratic, as the *statu quo* members of that body had resolved to resign—or rather had resigned—and amongst the seceding members, were to be found Messrs. Prout, Wilkinson, Gilpin, and Beggs—(loud cheers)—but the only way to induce that Association to become more Democratic, was for the Chartists to adhere firmly to their principles. The people had been kept in a state of alarm during the greater portion of last week, by the agitation of the ministerial question, but they need not be alarmed, Lord John would never go out so long as a penny loaf could be got by stopping in. The Whigs had dealt out nothing but persecution and prosecution to the Chartists, and it could not be expected that they could sympathise with hem. He called on that meeting to join a locality, organise, and as there was a room and talent at their disposal, a most profitable discussion might be immediately raised, and, with the aid of tracts, effect much good for the Democratic cause. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Matthias also ably and briefly supported the resolution, which was then put, and carried unanimously. After the usual honours to the chairman, the meeting separated.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION, JOHN-STREET, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

On Tuesday evening a crowded meeting was held in the above institution, convened by the Executive Committee of the National Charter Association.

Mr. T. Brown was called to the chair, and said the business of the evening would be to discuss the following resolution, which he had no doubt would meet with their entire approbation:—"That looking to the recent debate and division on the question of the foreign policy of ministers, this meeting is of opinion that a change must speedily take place, and that it rests with the mass of the people whether it shall be one of progress or reaction—this meeting therefore calls on the people of those realms to be up and stirring in the work of organisation, with a view to the furtherance of political and social rights, as put forward by the National Charter Association." To give success to that resolution, they must attend to the instructions it contained, and organise, and supply the Executive with funds, in order that they might inundate the country with tracts. Let the people but do their duty, and then it would not matter to them whether the ministry went out or stopped in. (Hear, hear.) As regarded the majority, on the division in question, he conceived it perfectly insignificant, especially when they remembered how many voted, not from principle, but expediency, to keep out a Protectionist ministry, &c. He conceived that looking at it in the light of principle, the proceedings at Malta were quite enough to sink Lord Palmerston; and that, had the minister done his duty, the governor would have been dismissed. In the matter of Hungary, he thought that Palmerston had neither acted with promptitude or energy. (Hear, hear.) Had he been the friend of liberty, as some would wish to make him appear, he had it in his power to have made his democratic tendencies quite perceptible. (Cheers.)

Mr. W. J. Vernon, in coming forward to move the resolution read by the chairman, was received with much cheering, and said, the vote recently taken in the House of Commons was, beyond question, a vote of confidence in ministers. He could not regard Palmerston, or any of the ministers, as friends of liberty; and however ingenious some of the mechanics of England might be at cabinet-making, he defied them to make a good "cabinet" out of the present parliamentary materials. He saw but very little difference in the several parties. Aberdeen was no better than Palmerston, and *vice versa*. The resolution affirmed that it rested with the masses as to whether the change should be "one of progress or reaction." Of course, much depended on them as to the ratio of progress; if the people were given to drunkenness and gluttony, much progress could not be made; nevertheless, it was quite true that man was a progressive being. The question of social rights appeared now to be generally admitted, and it was their duty to see that those principles were widely diffused. They had plenty of talent amongst them for the purpose; they had their Executive Committee, with Bronterre O'Brien, and they would now speedily have Ernest Jones; and, with something definite before them, the people would know what they were struggling for. He had plainly spoken his sentiments, which he deemed the best mode of advancing the cause; was it not well known that many were existing at the present moment on the miserable pittance of three shillings per week, and these, too, the most useful members of society, whilst the idle and worthless revelled in all the luxuries this world could afford? Let them not look to Rochdale, Manchester, or Glasgow, to effect a change for them, but let each man examine himself, and see what he, as an individual, could do to facilitate the advent of freedom. They might do much in the way of collecting funds, and "tracts" would be such a mighty lever in the hands of the Executive, that let them only be supplied and they might be careless afterwards as to what policy Lord Palmerston pursued. They would then speedily be enabled to proclaim the fraternity of nations, and the advent of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity. (Cheers.)

Mr. Lewis said, as he listened to the speech just delivered he felt a glow of fire in his breast, and his heart beat, responsive as to himself. Tyrants may imprison the body, but they can never confine a sentiment or chain down a thought. In society, at the present moment, they had two extremes; on the one hand they saw industry clothed in poverty and rags, and indolence, in wealth and luxury. These things told him that there must be something wrong, and his conviction was, that the wrong arose from class legislation. And with a view of remedying this great evil, he had joined the Democratic Propagandist Society, and trusted that every one in that meeting would become propagandists, and cause their principles to become known from the Land's End to John O'Groat's. (Hear, hear.) When he reflected on the present anomalous state of society it reminded him of Goldsmith's words:—

Princes and lords may flourish or may fade,
A breath can make them as a breath has made,
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.

(Loud cheers.) It was for them to say how much longer they were inclined to remain slaves—how much longer the green fields should exist, but not for them. The holy doctrine of fraternity had been preached by the few, from the days of Jesus down to the present time, and he trusted the time had arrived when they were determined that Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity, should no longer be mere by-words, but that they would all unite in hastening on the advent of the Goddess Liberty. (Great cheering.)

M. J. J. Bezer, amidst much cheering, came forward and said, as regards ministers and their foreign policy he thought they cared more for people that were far away than they did for those at home. He held in his hand *The Young American*, a Republican paper, which paper was the advocate of Social rights. Mr. Bezer then read several extracts, showing that poverty and pauperism prevailed in the States—that even the Republican institutions were not complete if confined to mere politics, and shewed the necessity for social rights, such as the nationalization of land, &c., quoting many great authors in favour of equality of rights. Mr. Bezer having appealed to them not to heed mere names, but to stand by principles, sat down loudly applauded.

Mr. John Shaw said, in supporting that resolution, he was desirous of correcting a misconception that had gone abroad. When he attended there last week, he had then said, "the Whigs had been graciously pleased to release him from prison three months before the expiration of his sentence, and had made him a present of £50;" now all he meant to convey by that was, that they had let him out that much before his time expired, and simply remitted the fine the judge had imposed on him. When he had heard of the false impression abroad, he had felt a desire to correct it, for poor as he was, God forbid that he should ever stain his fingers with a bribe from the Whigs.—No, no.—Pray let it be distinctly understood, that Chartism was much, very much dearer to him now, than when he went to prison: Oh, how gratfying was it to him then, by attending those weekly re-unions, to find that Chartism was neither dead nor sleeping. (Loud cheers.) As regarded the late division on the foreign policy question, the only regret he had, was to find that one member, who might be said to be the representative of the working classes, and who had again and again expressed his want of confidence in the Whigs, should have voted for them on that occasion. (Hear, hear.) But he firmly believed, that any beneficial change that might take place must be made by the working classes themselves. (Loud cheers.) The resolution was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. John Arnott in making some announcements of forthcoming meetings, intimated the discontinuance of the John-street meetings for a time, upon which

Mr. Stallwood rose, and took the sense of the meeting on that subject, which was unanimous in favour of their continuance, and the result was hailed by long continued cheering.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

A voluntary subscription of £1 8s. was collected at the doors.

Poor Law Unions.—A Parliamentary return has been issued (obtained by Sir George Pechell, the member for Brighton,) which shows that in 1849 the sum of £78,424 16s. 7d. was expended in the salaries of medical officers, and £20,529 in the salaries of schoolmasters and schoolmistresses; making a total of £98,953 16s. 11d. under the head of Poor Law Unions in England and Wales.

THE "IRISHMAN" NEWSPAPER.

A public meeting was held on Monday evening, July 1st, at the Farringdon Hall, Farringdon-street by the friends of the "Irishman" newspaper, to consider the best means of re-establishing it on a permanent footing, and to give stability to its circulation.

The chair was taken at eight o'clock, by G. Julian Harney, who expressed his satisfaction at seeing Englishmen and Irishmen going hand-in-hand together for the most glorious of all causes,—that of fraternal liberty, by the march of intellect, which would ultimately break down every barrier that retarded human progress. The chairman concluded by calling on the meeting to support their free and untrammeled journal, and not allow such a glorious organ of the people's rights to fall to the ground. The chairman called on Mr. Joyce, the secretary, to address the meeting.

Mr. Joyce said, it was rather an unusual thing to see a man of his humble station in life presenting himself before a public meeting, on a platform, but, in the absence of a worthy friend to liberty—namely, Mr. Clancey, the responsibility fell on him, but the day had arrived when a man should not shrink from any responsibility that the cause of liberty, or his country, called on him to fulfil. He concluded by reading a letter of excuse from Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, for not being able to attend, and another from Mr. Fulham, the proprietor of the "Irishman" newspaper, intimating to them that the paper would appear early in July, which was enthusiastically received.

Mr. Broom moved the first resolution as follows:—"That Mr. F. Fulham, the proprietor of the "Irishman" newspaper, is entitled to the sympathy of the Irish people, and of every true lover of liberty, and that the friends of democracy are in duty bound, to do everything within their power to re-establish that powerful organ of liberty." Mr. Broom said, as an Englishman, he never would shrink from vindicating right against wrong, and that the people were, in duty bound, to support the liberty of the press. He dwelt at great length on the wrongs inflicted on Ireland, and reminded the meeting of that glorious spirit, Emmet, whose epitaph would never be written until his country was free. He concluded by reading the resolution, and sat down amidst great applause.

Mr. Dwaine, in supporting the resolution, said that nothing gave him more pleasure than to see his English brethren gather around them that night. It gave him to understand that no English government could get English soldiers to butcher their Irish brethren, and concluded by calling on the democrats of England to support that glorious organ, the "Irishman" newspaper. He sat down amidst applause.

Mr. Lynch proposed the next resolution, as follows:—"That we look on the Democratic Association, now progressing in Ireland, as the only means of restoring our lost nationality; and that we pledge ourselves to support it and its able advocate, the 'Irishman' newspaper." Mr. Lynch said, a deal was said about those who were no more, but he contended there were as glorious spirits in Ireland yet as ever animated that country; they had their O'Grady's, their Moffit's, and their Segrave's, and other glorious spirits to animate them in their onward road to liberty.

Mr. N. Flanagan, in seconding the resolution, said, the days of talk had gone by, now they had something to do. They meant to call on their brother democrats to assist them in raising Ireland from her degraded state. Mr. Flanagan concluded by announcing that the committee sat every Sunday evening, at 26, Golden-lane, to receive subscriptions for the "Irishman" newspaper.

The following resolution was also adopted:—"That, as history has proved that every government that is not founded on the universal voice of the people is productive of poverty, vice, insurrection, bloodshed, with all their concommitant evils, and believing that the only mode of purifying society of these diseases is by enlightening the human mind; and knowing the 'Irishman' newspaper to be the most powerful organ in Ireland towards attaining that object, we call upon all Irishmen to support that paper."

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE MINERS. EIGHT HOURS BILL.

The miners of this important district are again stirring in the noble cause of union. Many meetings have recently been held at Bilston, Wolverhampton, Green-lane, Wednesfield-heath, Portobello, &c., which were addressed by Mr. William Daniells, one of the agents of the Miners' National Association, and a most excellent spirit seemed to prevail.

A public, out-door, meeting was held on Monday last, in Pipe's-meadow, Bilston. Mr. E. Kinsey was called to the chair, when the following resolutions were unanimously passed, being proposed and seconded by John Jones, Thomas Draper, George Challener, and another friend, and were supported at great length by Mr. Daniells:—

"That this meeting consider that, owing to the laborious and dangerous nature of the employment of miners, and also considering their situation in the caverns of the earth, shut out from the light of day, that eight hours labour is amply sufficient for any man to work in mines."

"That a petition to the Houses of Parliament be drawn up by our agents, and generally signed by the miners, praying for the enactment of an Eight Hours Bill, for the working and regulating the mines and collieries of Great Britain."

"That this meeting is of opinion that the only safe and efficient way by which miners can protect their labour is by uniting with each other in one holy bond of brotherhood for mutual protection; therefore, this meeting pledges itself to cling to, and support, the Miners' National Association, and we will endeavour to persuade our fellow workmen to do likewise."

After the public meeting, a delegate meeting was held at the Golden Cup Inn, New-street, and important business transacted. The cause of union begins to look promising here.

Guard of Trains in Transit.—A lady was burnt to death on the Lyons line of railway lately, while the train was in transit, and her husband in vain shouting to the "guards" for help. The writer of a letter to the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, while pointing attention to this fact, recommends that "a cord should be attached to an alarm bell, as in Germany, or some other means should be established to enable passengers to have the train stopped in case of accident." How such a system works in Germany we do not know, but the American mode of free access to guards through or along the carriages is certainly far preferable, and the perpetual occurrences of accidents of a very varied description, in this country as well as abroad, most urgently demands the adoption of some such mode of guarding against them. The office of a "guard" attached to a train is a complete mockery. An accident of frequent occurrence happened near Montrose last week in the fall of a child from a carriage door while the train was running at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. "The guard being far back among the carriages, the cry of the passengers was not heard for some minutes, during which time the train had proceeded to the Colliston station." So it is in hundreds of cases. The guard is one of the most useless appendages, and is almost sure to fail at the pinch; whereas, were it his duty to traverse the train as a watchman, on a proper footboard, or other means of passing to and fro, provided for the purpose, he would really merit the name of a guard, and be of constant use as such in ways innumerable for the palliation and prevention of serious accidents. The Railway Commissioners recommended the adoption of such a precaution in preference to the objectionable system of signals without any freedom of movement for the guards.

Statistics of Russia.—The cultivation of the vine in the southern provinces of Russia has been much encouraged by the government, but the quantity of wine produced is still very insignificant compared with what is imported from foreign countries, and especially from France. In St. Petersburgh alone the consumption of champagne amounts to 600,000 bottles annually, although it is an expensive article. There is a kind of sparkling wine imported from Austria, partly over Radziwilow, partly through Odessa, to the extent of 17,000 bottles yearly. The consumption of beer is small; there is but one brewery in St. Petersburgh which produces English ale and Bavarian beer, the last of inferior quality, as there is a want of the principal thing necessary for its preservation—good cellars. The importation of foreign beer is prohibited, with the exception of porter, on which a high duty is levied; it is paid on about 90,000 bottles annually. The quantity of spirits consumed is enormous. Although much of the brandy drunk in Russia is distilled from the potato, still the quantity of corn required for the distilleries during the past year was 18,000,000 bushels; yet the withdrawal of this quantity from the food market has had no sensible effect on the price of grain. The export of horses from Russia has greatly decreased in the last two years.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

Nothing was talked about on Saturday but the severe check which the ministers received the day before, by the defeat of their intention to bring forward the law of mayors before the recess. The influence of the government over the municipalities is strenuously resisted by the legitimists, who uphold the franchises of the communes, not from any love to freedom, but because they feel that here lies the stronghold of their own power. It was in accordance with this opinion that the legitimist reporter of the committee, M. Laboulie, drew up a report so unfavourable to the government's bill. The union which prevails on this subject throughout all shades of the legitimist party was evinced with remarkable clearness; and it became evident that by a coalition with the Left they could at any moment defeat the government. This has been often apprehended but seldom shown in so striking a manner.

Paris, Sunday.—The bill for the further restriction of the liberty of the press in France, after having been allowed to lie dormant for some months, has been resuscitated. M. de Chasseloup-Laubat, who drew up the report of the committee, yesterday presented it to the Assembly. The following are the principal points of difference between the bill as originally presented by the government, and that now laid before the Assembly by M. Chasseloup-Laubat.

In the original bill the caution-money was declared to be fixed in the departments of the Seine, Seine-et—Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and the Rhone, as follows:—'If the journal is published more than twice a week, either on fixed days or irregularly, the caution-money shall be 50,000f.; it shall be 40 000. if the journal is published only twice a week; and 20,000f. if the journal only appears once a week, or at greater intervals.' The committee proposes that when the journal appears more than three times a week, the caution-money shall be 24.000f., and if only three times a week, or less, 18,000. Again, the government bill went on to say:—'The caution-money of journals appearing more than twice a week in the departments, other than those of the Seine, Seine-et-Marne, Seine-et-Oise, and the Rhone, shall be 20,000f. for towns of 50,000 inhabitants and over; 12,000f. for less considerable towns; and, respectively, the half of these two sums for journals or periodical publications appearing, at most, twice a week.' Here the committee reduces the amount to 6,000f. and 3,600f., and to one-half of these amounts in the cases just specified. The bill of the committee also contains several articles to regulate the keeping up of the full amount of caution-money in cases of fine. With respect to the stamp-duty, the government bill declared that 'within fifteen days after the promulgation of the present bill a fixed stamp-duty shall be imposed on journals and periodical publications, no matter what may be their size. It shall be 4c. the sheet on periodical journals, publications, or engravings of less than two leaves of impression, published in the departments of the Seine, Seine-et-Oise, Seine-et-Marne, and Rhone, and in the arrondissements containing a town of 50,000 inhabitants, or over. The journals and other periodical publications published elsewhere shall pay a stamp-duty of 2c. the sheet.' The bill of the committee proposes to say, that after July 15 all journals or periodical publications of less than ten leaves of thirty-two centimetres square, or less than five leaves of from sixty-nine to seventy-two decimetres square, shall pay a duty of 6c. in the departments of the Seine and the Seine-et-Oise, and 2c. everywhere else. The payment of this duty will enable journals to be sent free, those paying 6c. all over the territory of the Republic, and those paying 2c. within the department where they are published, and the departments touching it on every side. All journals which are to be sent beyond these latter limits must pay 4c. additional. In Paris 1c. will be remitted when the journal is distributed at the cost of the proprietor. The exceptions to these regulations are to be scientific and religious works, periodicals devoted to educational purposes, &c.

The majority in favour of Mr. Roebuck's motion was announced to the public here last night, by a telegraphic despatch, published in the ministerial papers. Singularly enough the figure, forty-six, coincides exactly with the conservative majority of the French ministers upon their cabinet question of the dotation.

The 'Siecle' was seized yesterday, in consequence of an article alluding to the old affair of M. Teste, and drawing parallels which reflected on the government. The 'Siecle' is to be prosecuted for exciting to hatred of the authorities.

A duel with swords has just taken place at Versailles between M. Clary and M. Valentin, the Montagnard representative, in consequence of some remarks on M. Valentin, in a letter addressed by M. Clary to the 'Moniteur.' M. Valentin received a severe but not dangerous wound in the thigh. The seconds of M. Clary were, General de Grammont and Captain Agme; those of M. Valentin, M. Schœlcher and M. Bruckner.

'L'Ami du Peuple,' a Socialist paper published at Puy, Haute Loire, and prosecuted for a seditious libel has been acquitted by the jury.

The directors of the 'Emancipation de Toulouse' have also been acquitted.

The printer of Ledru Rollin's pamphlet, 'Le 13 Juin,' has been sentenced to three months' inprisonment and costs, for having affixed a fictitious name and address to the publication.

Wednesday.—Accounts from Rennes, Brittany, state that in consequence of a violent hail-storm all the crops of wheat, oats, tobacco, and rape for three leagues in that neighbourhood have been totally destroyed, and, at the same time, three houses thrown down by a whirlwind.

General Fabvier has presented a proposition to the National Assembly to the effect that Abd-el-Kader shall be forthwith transferred to Alexandria or St. Jean d'Acre, in virtue of the convention made with him.

The director of the 'National' was sentenced by the Police Court of Paris, on Tuesday, to imprisonment for three months and to pay a fine of 200 francs for having announced a subscription to pay a fine imposed on a Socialist journal.

The Presidents and secretaries of the standing committees of the National Assembly were nominated on Tuesday. They are all Conservatives.

GERMANY.

The number of political journals proscribed the use of the post-office in Prussia is still increasing. In the district of Munster this privilege has been withdrawn from the 'Westphalain' Volkshalle and the 'Wochenblatt.' In the Bromberg district no paper has been struck, the 'Bromberg Volksblatt,' the only opposition journal there published having recently abjured the discussion of political questions. In the Konigsberg district, the 'Oestpreussischen Schulboten' has been excluded from the post-office. Some of the above papers have announced their discontinuance after certain dates.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

VIENNA, June 27.—The political organisation for Croatia, and Slavonia, and the military frontier, are published. The former are to be entirely separated from Hungary. The ancient dignity of the Ban is to be retained. The Slavonic is to remain the official language. The Croats and Slavonians are highly praised for their loyalty and good services in 1849. The military frontier is to retain its ancient character. Some slight alterations are made in the internal management.

RUSSIA.

Reports are in circulation, both in Berlin and Vienna, that the Emperor of Russia intends, on the 1st of December next, to abdicate in favour of his son the Hereditary Grand Prince Alexander.

GREECE.

There are reports of a ministerial crisis. The journal 'Patris' has been been confiscated. New and more severe press-laws are expected. The treaty of trade with Russia has been promulgated.

THE INSURRECTION IN BULGARIA.

Advices have been received in Vienna from Semlin to the 21st ult. The outbreak of an insurrection in Bulgaria is confirmed. The insurgents attacked the fortress Belgradeicza on the 15th ult., but were repulsed with some loss by the garrison. On a subsequent attack they appear to have gained possession of the fort. One account, which is on the face of it exaggerated, says that 40,000 men are under arms. The cause of the insurrection is said by one account to be the discontent of the people, in consequence of the exactions and oppression of the Turkish government officers. Another account ascribes it to Russian machinations. The principal leader is a certain A. Raseha. The chiefs have assembled at Belgradeicza, and have drawn up a statement of the demands. It is said to be very moderate and just. Greek priests are reported to be connected with the movement.

According to another account the Pacha of Widdin having collected a body of troops, attacked the insurgent peasants near that place upon the 18th ult, and after cutting down about 500 dispersed the remainder. It is supposed this affair will put an end to the rebellion. The same accounts mention that Omer Pacha had entered Bosnia with 20,000 men, and expected to crush the rebellion in a short time. The death of Tahir Pacha (not to be confounded with the celebrated and patriotic ex-Grand Admiral) is also announced, and it is added that his demise will facilitate the means of tranquillising the land.

PORTUGAL.

We have letters from Lisbon of the 29th ult., on which day the Portuguese Cabinet was about to call a Council of State upon the American claims, which Mr. Clay, the United States Charge d'Affaires, had declared must be satisfied by the 11th of July, or he should demand his passports. Our correspondent enters at length into some of the claims, amounting to about 330,000 dol., and states that there is no chance of the Portuguese government admitting one half that sum. The War Department at Lisbon had placed cannon and munitions of war in the forts at the entrance of the Tagus. British claims were also pouring in upon *Portugal, and Lord Palmerston had made a demand* insisting upon the faithful execution of the treaty of commerce with reference to the differential duty levied upon port wine for the English market.—*Times*.

EGYPT.

ALEXANDRIA, June 18.—On the 9th inst. the Viceroy Abbas Pacha came down from Cairo, and on the following day put to sea with three steamers for the island of Rhodes to pay his respects to the Sultan, who was known to be there and who waited for his Highness a few days. After performing quarantine Abbas Pasha was received in the most flattering manner by the Sultan, who may well be pleased with so subservient a subject. His Turkish Majesty presented the Viceroy with a decoration, and the latter made over to him the fine screw-steamer Sharkeeyeh, which was so much admired in England, with all her appointments complete, every description of stores and provisions, a valuable horse and richly embroidered saddle, and £50,000 sterling in hard dollars. One of the fans of the screw of the Sharkeeyeh is broken, and she had to be towed to Rhodes; but a new fan is expected from England, which will be sent to Constantinople. On the Sultan leaving Rhodes with the Turkish fleet Abbas Pasha returned to Alexandria, having been away a week altogether.

INDIA AND CHINA.

CATASTROPHE AT BENARES.

A terrific explosion took place at Benares, in India, by which upwards of 1,000 lives were lost. A fleet of thirty-five boats, containing government ordnance stores, amongst which were 3,000 barrels (330,000lbs.) of gunpowder, arrived at Benares *en route* to the upper provinces on the afternoon of the 1st of May, and were moored off the Raj Ghaut (*the principal landing place of the city,*) in the centre of the town. A little after ten p.m. one of *these boats caught fire, and immediately after the* whole exploded, sinking all the boats near the landing place, and destroying or injuring every one within a certain range. By the latest accounts the killed and wounded amounted to 1,200, but more were continually being disinterred by the 300 men at *work in removing the ruins. The Raj Ghaut* Hotel, the Begum's Palace, and the Mansion House are amongst the principal buildings destroyed, and the missionary's wife, the Begum and her family, are amongst the victims. On the river, all the thirty-five ordnance boats were sunk or destroyed, together with twenty-eight boats laden with beer, the property of Messrs. Crump and Co., of Cawnpore, and also twelve or fifteen laden with merchandise belonging to natives. The crews of these boats have, with very few exceptions, perished. The European who was in charge of Messrs Crump and Co.'s boats, escaped, being pulled insensible out of the water; his wife and family perished. A court of inquiry is sitting, but the conductor in charge is supposed to be almost the only survivor to tell the tale. Much of the sunken ordnance stores, field-pieces, &c., are supposed to be recoverable. The magistrates and other authorities have exerted themselves to the utmost. 300 prisoners were employed immediately in exhuming the sufferers. The flagrant impropriety of intrusting so large a flotilla of such a character to an irresponsible under-strapper, and of allowing it to be moored close to the quays of a densely-populated city, is much commented on by the Indian papers.

The downward tendency of the Nizam's affairs appears daily more marked, and the speedy seizure for debt by the English government of the valley of Becan is confidently anticipated.

The China papers of the last month are barren of incident. Business is reported rather dull. The pirate chief Shap'igtsai (whose fleet was recently destroyed by the English men-of-war in the Gulf of Tonquin) had given in his submission to the Chinese government on terms which secured office to himself and his lieutenants, and amnesty for his followers. He is now a mandarin of the fifth grade. His followers are pardoned, and 'affectionately admonished to return to their homes and endeavour to become good subjects.'

Recent accounts from Cochin China state that cholera made its appearance in that country in the latter part of last yeer, and had committed great ravages, traversing the whole kingdom. It broke out in the month of September, in the royal province, and quickly spread through the other provinces, proceeding in a northern direction. It attained the greatest malignity in the month of October, after which it diminished in intensity; but at the latest dates it had not entirely ceased, occasionally exhibiting renewed vigour. In the Royal province the most moderate and trustworthy estimates state the number of victims at 20,000, although some carry the reckoning as high as 100,000; and it is thought that the other provinces have lost from 10,000 to 15,000 inhabitants each. The greatest consternation prevailed, and the usual care and respect for the dead, which so strikingly characterise the Chinese nations, were entirely lost sight of. The corpses were thrown out into the fields and rivers, in some places actually obstructing the streams, and persons who had been seized with the malady were cast out of their houses before life had departed. A great drought had also prevailed, followed by famine, the rice crops having almost entirely failed, and the inhabitants were reduced to the utmost misery, feeding upon leaves and whatever they could possibly use as a means of preserving life. Unusually heavy rains afterwards followed, completing whatever of the work of destruction the drought had left unaccomplished, and sweeping away the few paddy fields which the miserable inhabitants had been able with much toil and perseverance to form. We have not learnt whether the cholera had appeared in Cambodia, but it can scarcely have escaped a visitation, considering the virulence with which it had prevailed on both sides of it in the adjoining kingdoms of Siam and Cochin China.

AMERICA.

By the Royal Mail Steam-ship America, Captain Shannon, we have advices from New York direct to the 19th, and Halifax to the 21st ult.

We learn that the Cuban affair was entirely settled, the American prisoners having been released after passing through the form of a trial. A rencontre had taken place in New York between Mr. N. P. Wills and Mr. Edwin Forrest, in which the former was seriously injured. Forrest had charged Willis with the seduction of his (Forrest's) wife.

The steam-ship Griffiths was burnt within twenty miles of Cleveland, and upwards of 200 persons drowned and burnt.

The application of Professor Webster for a new trial had been unsuccessful.

A Brazilian vessel, with 240 slaves on board, had been captured off Cuba, and taken into Port Royal.

CALIFORNIA.

May 25.—The 'Panama Echo' gives an account of an attack on the office of that paper by a body of the natives, who did a vast deal of damage, and killed several Americans. The pretext for these outrages was the arrest of a negro boy who had stolen a trunk value 800 dol., the property of the editor of the 'Echo,' which is an American paper. A protest against the insecurity to life and property which prevailed at Panama had been signed by the British, French, and Chilian Consuls, which had the effect of eliciting a proclamation from the Governor of the province, detailing stringent regu*lations for the peace of the city.* The Isthmus is very insecure, and many attacks upon the lives and effects of American emigrants had taken place. About 2,000 persons were at Panama waiting passage to California.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The July General Quarter Session of the Peace, for the county of Middlesex, commenced on Tuesday morning, at the Sessions House, Clerkenwell. The calendar contains the names of sixty-five prisoners for trial; of whom sixty were committed for felony, and five for misdemeanour.

A London Sharper.—T. Baker, a well-dressed man, 35, was indicted for having stolen a £10 note, six sovereigns, and other monies, the property of James M'Arthur.—On the 4th of June the prosecutor, a seaman, was standing in the Circus in the Minories, when he was accosted by a man whom he did not know, but by whom he was invited to take a glas of grog, an invitation he readily accepted. They went to a public-house in the Minories and sat down in a back parlour, and had some refreshment, which the stranger paid for. Before they had been in the room five minutes the prisoner entered and took a seat between the prosecutor and his companion, and entered into conversation with the latter, who informed him that he and his friend there, had been conversing about Australia and other places. The prisoner said, "I was thinking of going to Australia myself, for I was a gentleman's servant, who, when he died, left me a large sum of money, but I had a great deal of trouble in getting it, though I have been to Doctors'-commons this morning, and have got the money at last," and as he made this last observation, he took from his pocket a large roll of something resembling bank notes and a purse which appeared to contain a large quantity of gold. He then said that the authorities at Doctors'-commons had recommended him not to let any but parties of whose respectability he was assured know what *good fortune had attended him in his legal proceed*ings, and upon this, the man who accosted the prosecutor put his hand in his pocket and produced a roll of "flash" notes, a proceeding which induced the prisoner to say "that will do, that shows me that you are a respectable man," and the man then asked the prosecutor if he could produce any money to show that he was respectable. The prosecutor said he could not, but could get some for the matter of that, and, acting upon a suggestion, of the prisoner, he went to a house he was living at, 10, Globe-street, Wapping, and fetched a £10 note and six sovereigns, and returned to the house. The prisoner expressed himself satisfied as to the prosecutor's respectability, when he saw the money, and at his suggestion it was agreed to accompany him to his lodging; and on their way up the City-road the prisoner and his accomplice, the man who first spoke to the prosecutor, induced him to enter the Red Lion public-house, and there they had some ale. The prisoner again boasted of his money, and said that as his companions were respectable men, he would lend them £50 each, and the man expressing his thanks said he would go and fetch a couple of bill stamps. The prisoner asked him to leave some security for his return, and he laid on the table his roll of sham notes, observing that that would answer for his return. When he got to the door he beckoned the prosecutor to him, and when he got up from his seat he could not do less than his friend had done—namely, leave his money as security for his return. This he did, and whilst the man got him some twenty yards away from the house, pretending to consult him about the stamps and the loans, the prisoner escaped with the money. The man sent the prosecutor back to the house, and then made off *himself. On the 17th of June the prosecutor met* the prisoner on Tower-hill, and gave him into custody.—In cross-examination, the prosecutor admitted that he had received £10 from the prisoner's sister, on condition that he varied his testimony so as to obtain the prisoner's acquittal. He said he did this not to defeat justice, but to get back a portion of his money. He never had any intention of performing the condition.—Mr. Horry submitted *that the evidence could not support a charge of* felony.—The learned Judge said his opinion was that the evidence, taken to be true, did make out the charge.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."—Sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Robbery by a Railway Servant.—Thoms White, 20, was indicted for having stolen 27lbs. of sugar, the property of the London and North-Western Railway Company.—At the latter end of May Messrs. Martin and Fry, brokers, purchased of Messrs. Schroeder and Co., sugar bakers, of St. George's-in-the-East, one hundred loaves of refined sugar, on account of Messrs. Dakin and Co., of Wolverhampton, for conveyance to whom they were delivered to Messrs. Pickford and Co. In due course they were properly delivered at the Camden Town station, but only ninety-seven were delivered to Messrs. Dakin and Co. On the evening of Saturday, the 1st of June, the prisoner was seen by a policeman in Hawley-road, Camden Town, carrying a loaf of sugar, and when questioned as to how he obtained it, he made evasive answers, threw it down and ran away. He was, however, captured immediately, and the sugar-loaf was found to be one of those stolen from the railway. The prisoner had been in the employ of the foreman of engine cleaners at the Camden station, and on the day on which the robbery took place he was seen getting over a wall into the yard in a very suspicious manner.—"Guilty."—Sentenced to six months' hard labour.

Obtaining Money by Fraud.—William Thomas, 42, was indicted for obtaining by false and fraudulent pretences from a variety of individuals certain sums of money with intent to cheat them thereof.—Mr. Woollet appeared for the prosecution, Mr. M. Prendergast for the prisoner.—Francis Grant deposed that he was captain in the 41st Regiment of Madras Native Infantry, and resided at 69, Pall-mall. In October last, about the 10th or 11th, the prisoner called upon him and introduced himself as Mr. Thomas, the son of General Thomas, of the Bengal service, stating that he had at one time been in possession of £40,000, which he lost by the failure of the Union Bank of Calcutta; the consequence of which was that he was reduced to penury. He represented that he had endeavoured to obtain a livelihood by writing for monthly publications, that he was a nephew of General Dyce, and that he was acquainted with Colonel Consadine, a number of officers of the Madras establishment, and the Quarter-Master-General of the Indian army. He stated that he was about to establish an English school on the Nielgherry Hills, in the Madras presidency, having been promised aid in furtherance of that object by many officers at Madras, when he arrived in India, but he was in need of pecuniary assistance to enable him to proceed thither. Believing this to be true, witness gave him a guinea, but made a communication to the Mendicity Society in consequence of information he subsequently received.—Lieutenant J. E. V. Williamson, of the 17th Madras Native Infantry, deposed that the prisoner called upon him one morning in the month of February last at the Oriental Club. The prisoner was shown into the drawing-room, and when witness entered he took him by the hand, shook it most cordially, and inquired if he had passed a good night. (Laughter.) He then proceeded to say that he was a son of Colonel Thomas, and was born in India, but was sent to Oxford to be educated. He had been about to enter the church, but went out to India by direction of his father to enter an indigo manufactory. His father died and left him a large fortune which he invested in the Union Bank of Calcutta, and returned to England He was reduced to beggary by the failure of the bank in 1846, and he then had to look about for something to do for himself and family, and as he contemplated establishing a school on Nielgherry Hills, several friends had volunteered to pay his passage out. The school would be for the education of children of the officers of the Indian army. He said he was nephew of Brigadier-General Dyce, under whom witness had served, and solicited witness to contribute towards the outfit of himself and family. Witness gave him a sovereign, when he said, "You may as well make it a guinea," and witness complied. Witness recommended him to one of his brother officers, Captain Wilson, who gave him two guineas. The prisoner had with him a list of subscriptions. It was also deposed that he had received the following sums:—from Lieut. Peebor, a guinea; Major-General Smith, five guineas; Henry A. Thomas, ten guineas; and Thomas L. Mathews, a guinea.—Horsford, the chief constable of the Mendicity Society, deposed that he had known the prisoner for eleven years, and had been "looking out for him" for the last seven months. On the 7th of June he saw him enter a house, No. 7, Walton-street, Chelsea, when he followed and took him into custody. On his person he found two lists of subscriptions, on one of which the names of *the witnesses appeared amongst many others as* subscribers. There was also a long list of parties connected with the Indian service.—Other evidence was given to show that the prisoner and his wife were living at No. 2, Providence-place, Chelsea, in comfort, maintaining a very respectable appearance. His wife had not been pregnant, nor had they been destitute.—Mr. Wollet said they were not in a position to deny that the prisoner really was a natural son of Colonel Thomas.—Mr. Prendergast addressed the jury, and contended that there was nothing to show that the prisoner had not the intention of proceeding to India as he had represented. — The jury found the prisoner "Guilty."—Horsford stated that the prisoner was a well known impostor, and was convicted of felony in this court in 1838.—Mr. Witham sentenced the prisoner to one year's hard labour.

Cholera (Ireland).—From a return just presented to the House of Commons, it appears that the total number of persons attacked with cholera in Ireland, and relieved, medically or otherwise, by boards of guardians, from September 29, 1848, to March 25, 1850, was 55,141. The cost of relief to 5,002, whose relations or supporters died from cholera, was £5,183 14s. 3d., which, added, to the medical and other expenses occasioned by cholera, made a total of £41,102 8s. 1d.

Therapeutics.—The history of medicine is by no means flattering to science. It is questionable whether more is known of diseases, their cause, and their cure, at this moment, than at the time of Galen; it is certain that diseases are quite as numerous, and in the aggregate as fatal. Every age has produced some new system of artificial therapeutics which the next age has banished; each has boasted in its turn of cures, and they, in their turn, have been condemned as failures. Medicines themselves are the subjects of fashion. Is it not a positive proof that medicine is yet unsettled; in fact, that it has no established principles, that it is little more that conjectural? 'At this moment,' says Mr. Pinny, 'the opinions on the subject of treatment are almost as numerous as the practitioners themselves. Witness the mass of contradiction on the treatment of even one disease, namely, consumption. Stroll attributes its frequency to the introduction of bark. Morton considers bark an effectual cure. Reid ascribes the frequency of the disease to the use of mercury. Brillonet asserts that it is curable by mercury only. Ruse says that consumption is an inflammatory disease—should be treated by bleeding, purging, cooling medicines, and starvations. Salvadori says it is a disease of debility, and should be treated by tonics, stimulating remedies, and a generous diet. Galen recommended vinegar as the best preventative of consumption. Dessault and others assert that consumption is often brought on by taking vinegar to prevent obesity. Beddoes recommended foxglove as a specific. Dr. Parr found foxglove more injurious in his practice than beneficial.' Such are the contradictory statements of medical men! And yet there can be but one true theory of disease. Of the fallibility and inefficiency of medicine, none have been more conscious than medical men themselves, many of whom have been honest enough to avow their conviction, and now recommend MESSRS. DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a farina, which careful analysis has shown to be derived from the root of an African plant, somewhat similar to our honeysuckle. It appears to possess properties of a highly curative and delicately nutritive kind; and numerous testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability, have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, heartburn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramp, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover, admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled. It has the highest approbation of Lord Stuart de Decies; the Venerable Archdeacon Alexander Stuart, of Ross—a cure of three years' nervousness; Major-General Thomas King, of Exmouth; Captain Parker D. Bingham, R.N., of No. 4, Park-walk, Little Chelsea, London, who was cured of twenty seven years' dyspepsia in six weeks time; Captain Andrews, R.N.; Capt. Edwards, R.N.; William Hunt, Esq., barrister-at-law, King's College, Cambridge, who, after suffering years from partial paralysis, has regained the use of his limbs in a very short time upon this excellent food; the Rev. Charles Kerr, of Winslow, Bucks—a cure of functional disorders; Mr. T. Woodhouse, Bromley—recording the cure of a lady from constipation and sickness during pregnancy; the Rev. T. Minster, of St. Saviour's, Leeds—a cure of five years nervousness, with spasms and daily vomitings; Mr. Taylor, coroner of Bolton; Capt. Allen—recording the cure of epileptic fits; Doctors Ure and Harvey; James Shorland, Esq., No. 3, Sydney-terrace, Reading, Berks; late surgeon in the 90th Regiment—a cure of dropsy; James Porter, Esq., Athol-street, Perth—a cure of thirteen years' cough, with general debility; J. Smyth, Esq., 37 Lower Abbey-street, Dublin; Cornelius O'Sullivan, M.D., F.R.C.S., Dublin—a perfect cure of thirty years' indescribable agony from aneurism, which had resisted all other remedies; and 20,000 other well-known individuals, who have sent the discoverers and importers, Du Barry and Co., 127 New Bond-street, London, testimonials of the extraordinary manner in which their health has been restored by this useful and economical diet, after all other remedies had been tried in vain for many years, and all hopes of recovery abandoned. 'A full report of important cures of the above and many other complaints, and testimonials from parties of the highest respectability, is, we find, sent gratis by Du Barry and Co.'—*Morning Chronicle*. Du Barry and Co.; 127 New Bond-street, London; also of Barclay, Edwards, Sutton, Sangar, and Hannay, and through all grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, and booksellers in the kingdom. Caution.—The name of Messrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of their firm, have been so closely imitated that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127 New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Arabian Revalenta, Lentil Powder, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oat meal, under a close imitation of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.

Brother Chartists Beware! of "Wolves in Sheeps' Clothing."

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!!

EVERY RUPTURE IS NOT CURABLE.—The base assertion that it is so preposterous and ought to convince those acquainted with that distressing complaint, of the utter worthlessness of such nostrums as are daily puffed forth under various names, by a gang of self-styled doctors, who have recourse to every imaginable artifice for getting money; the most prominent being their base counterfeits of this discovery, and what is equally absurd, professing (under the name of a lady), to give the character of persons from their writing, produce hair, whiskers, &c., in a few weeks, with other ridiculous impossibilities.

Such unblushing impositions render it necessary that persons afflicted with *Rupture* should use great judgment as to whom they apply for aid.

Testimonials from numbers of the Faculty and patients who have been cured of Rupture, establish the efficacy of DR. DE. ROOS' REMEDY in every case hitherto tried.

It is perfectly free from danger, causes no pain, confinement, or inconvenience, applicable to both sexes, and all ages.

Sent free with full instructions, &c., rendering failure impossible, on receipt of 7s. in cash, or by Post Office order, payable at the Holborn Office.

A great number of Trusses may be seen, which were left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the immense success of this remedy.

N. B. Letters of inquiry should contain two postage stamps.

Address, Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London. At home for consultation from 10 till 1; and 4 till 8.—(Sundays excepted.)

Brother Chartists!

BEWARE OF ENGLISH KNAVES WITH ASSUMING FOREIGN NAMES.

Numerous complaints having been received from persons who have been cruelly deceived by useless imitations of these pills, sufferers are earnestly cautioned against swindling ignorant youthful quacks, who dare to infringe the proprietor's right by advertising a spurious compound under another name, the use of which can only bring annoyance and disappointment, and to attract patients, profess to cure them for less than is really possible, assume a foreign name, place Dr. before it, and have recourse to other practices equally base.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY!!

Which has never been known to fail.—A cure effected or the Money returned.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c.

DR. BARKER'S

PURIFIC PILLS

have long been well known as the only certain cure for pains in the back and kidneys, gravel, lumbago, rheumatism, gout, gonorrhœa, gleet, syphilis, secondary symptoms, seminal debility, and all diseases of the bladder and urinary organs generally, whether the result of imprudence or derangement of the functions, which, if neglected, invariably result in symptoms of a far more serious character, and frequently an agonising death! By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone in the bladder, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. *They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained* through most medicine vendors. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box; or sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. Alfred Barker.—A considerable saving effected by purchasing the larger boxes.

TESTIMONIALS.

W. H. Willis, Acton, writes: 'I am quite cured now. I had suffered from gravel and pains in the back and loins. I consider them a great blessing.'

Mrs. Edney, Hackney, writes: 'They cured my scrofulous eruption after all other medicines had failed.'

Mr. Smith, Henley:—'I purchased lately from a fellow styling himself Dr., who is evidently an ignorant quack, what I suppose is intended as an imitation of your excellent Purific Pills, and having found it of no effect, I was sceptical of relief till I tried yours, which I feel convinced only require to be known to become extensively patronised.'

Address Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1.

CAUTION.—Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against dangerous quacks, who have impudently assumed a foreign name, and the title of Doctor, and dared to infringe the proprietor's right by advertising a spurious compound under another name, the use of which can only bring annoyance and disappointment.

AGENTS WANTED.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW MODE OF TREATMENT. DR. ALFRED BARKER, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London, having had a vast amount of practice at the various hospitals in London and on the Continent, is enabled to treat with the utmost certainty of cure, every variety of disease arising from solitary and sedentary habits, indiscriminate excesses, and infections, such as gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, and syphilis, or venereal disease, in all its various forms and stages, whether primary or secondary, which, owing to neglect or improper treatment, invariably end in gout, rheumatism, skin diseases, gravel, pains in the kidneys, back, and loins, and finally, an agonising death! The lamentable neglect of this class of diseases by medical men in general is too well known; and their attempts to cure by means of such dangerous medicines, as mercury, copaiba cubebs, &c., have produced the most deplorable results. All sufferers are earnestly invited to apply at once to Dr. Barker, as he guarantees to all a speedy and perfect cure, and the eradication of every symptom, whether primary or secondary, without the use of any of the above dangerous medicines—thus preventing the possibility of any after symptoms. This truth has been borne out in thousands of cases, and as a further guarantee he undertakes to cure the most inveterate case in a few days, without hindrance from business, or any change of diet, &c. Country patients must be minute in the detail of their cases as that will render a personal visit unnecessary. Advice with medicines ten shillings. Patients corresponded with till cured. Females may with the utmost safety confide themselves to the care of Dr. Barker, as the most honourable secrecy and delicacy are observed in every case. At home daily for consultation from 9 till 1 mornings, and 5 till 9 evenings; Sundays 9 till 1.

Post-office orders to be made payable at the General Post Office, to Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpool-street, King's-cross, London. A cure effected or the money returned in all cases.

FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH.

Price 1s. 1½d. per box.

THIS excellent Family PILL is a Medicine of long-tried efficacy for correcting all disorders of the stomach and bowels, the common symptoms of which are costiveness, flatulency, spasms, loss of appetite, sick head-ache, giddiness, sense of fulness after meals, dizziness of the eyes, drowsiness and pains in the stomach and bowels; indigestion, producing a torpid state of the liver, and a consequent inactivity of the bowels, causing a disorganisation of every function of the frame, will, in this most excellent preparation, by a little perseverance, be effectually removed. Two or three doses will convince the afflicted of its salutary effects. The stomach will speedily regain its strength; a healthy action of the liver, bowels, and kidneys will rapidly take place; and instead of listlessness, heat, pain, and jaundiced appearance, strength, activity, and renewed health, will be the quick result of taking this medicine, according to the directions accompanying each box.

These pills are particularly efficacious for stomach coughs, colds, agues, shortness of breath and all obstructions of the urinary passengers; and, if taken after too free an indulgence at table, they quickly restore the system to its natural state of repose.

Persons of a FULL HABIT, who are subject to head-ache, giddiness, drowsiness, and singing in the ears, arising from too great a flow of blood to the head, should never be without them, as many dangerous symptoms will be entirely carried off by their immediate use.

For FEMALES, these pills are most truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing head-ache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dullness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy and juvenile bloom to the complexion.

To MOTHERS they are confidently recommended as the best medicine that can be taken during pregnancy; and for children of all ages they are unequalled.

As a pleasant, safe, and easy aperient, they unite the recommendation of a mild operation with the most successful effect, and require no restraint of diet, or confinement during their use. By regulating the dose according to the age and strength of the patient, they become suitable for every case, in either sex, that can be required; and for ELDERLY PEOPLE they will be found to be the most comfortable medicine hitherto prepared.

Sold by T. Prout, 229, Strand, London. Price 1s 1½d and 2s 9d per box; and by the Venders of Medicine generally throughout the Kingdom.

Ask for FRAMPTON'S PILL OF HEALTH, and observe the name and address of "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government Stamp.

UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE.

Perfect freedom from Cough in ten minutes after use, instant relief and a rapid Cure of Asthma and Consumption, and all Disorders of the Breath and Lungs, are insured by

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The extraordinary powers of this invaluable medicine are now proved by a mass of evidence and testimonials, which must convince the most sceptical, that for all disorders of the breath and lungs it is the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

Cure of Asthma, Coughs, &c., at Wisbeach.

From Mr. Oldham, Chemist, Market place.

Gentlemen,—From the great quantity of your Wafers I have sold, I have had an excellent opportunity of witnessing their effects, and I have much pleasure in being able to inform you that several obstinate cases of asthma and coughs have been cured completely by their use; and, indeed, their efficacy in general in diseases of the lungs. Please to forward me a fresh supply immediately, and oblige yours,—Wm. T. Oldham.

Cure of Severe Cough and Cold.

From Mr. T. Johnson, Chemist, Leek, Jan. 24, 1849.

An elderly gentleman in this town labouring under a severe cold and cough, obtained from me a box of 'Dr. Locock's Wafers,' from which he derived so much benefit that he now recommends them to all. I could, if necessary, furnish you with numerous respectable testimonials from persons who have derived special benefits from their use. (Signed) T. Johnson.

Cures of Consumption in Newcastle.

Gentlemen,—I can myself speak of your Wafers with the greatest confidence, having recommended them in many cases of pulmonary consumption, and they have always afforded relief when everything else has failed, and the patients having been surfeited with medicine, are delighted to meet with so efficient a remedy, having such an agreeable taste. J. Mawson, 13, Mosely-street, Newcastle-on-Tyne, Dec. 5, 1845.

To Singers and Public Speakers they are invaluable, as in a few hours they remove all hoarseness, and wonderfully increase the power and flexibility of the voice.

They have a pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 11s. per box.

Agents.—Da Silva and Co., 1 Bride-lane, Fleet-street, London. Sold by all Medicine Vendors.

Note.—Full directions are given with every box, in the English, French, and German languages.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

DR. LOCOCK'S FEMALE WAFERS

Have no Taste of Medicine, and are the only remedy recommended to be taken by Ladies. They fortify the constitution at all periods of life, and in all Nervous Affections act like a Charm. They remove all Obstructions, Heaviness, Fatigue on Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Weakness, and allay Pain.—They create appetite, and remove Indigestion, Heartburn, Wind, Head-aches, Giddiness, &c. In Hysterical Diseases, a proper perseverance in the use of this Medicine will be found to effect a cure after all other means have failed.

*** Full Directions are given with every box.

Note.—These Wafers do not contain any Mineral, and may be taken either dissolved in water, or whole.

Beware of Imitations.

Observe!—There are various Counterfeits of this Medicine in the form of 'Mixtures,' 'Pills,' &c. Purchasers must therefore observe that none are genuine but 'Wafers,' and that the words—'Dr. Locock's Wafers,' are in the Stamp outside each box.

The counterfeit Medicines have words on the Stamp so nearly resembling these as to mislead the unwary. Purchasers must therefore strictly observe the above caution.

Prepared only by the Proprietor's Agents, Da Silva and Co., Bride-lane, Fleet-street London. Price 1s. 1½d. 2s.9d. and 11s. per box. The 2s 9d. boxes contain nearly three of the small size, and 11s. boxes five of those at 2s. 9d.

ON PHYSICAL DISQUALIFICATIONS, GENERATIVE INCAPACITY, AND IMPEDIMENTS TO MARRIAGE.

Thirty-first edition, illustrated with Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d; by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

THE SILENT FRIEND;

a medical work on the exhaustion and physical decay of the system, produced by excessive indulgence, the consequences of infection, or the abuse of mercury, with observations on the married state, and the disqualifications which prevent it; illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings, and by the detail of cases. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London.

Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146, Leadenhall-street, London; J. and R. Raimes and Co., Leithwalk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Argyll-street, Glasgow; J. Priestly, Lord-street, and T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. Ingram, Market-place, Manchester.

Part the First

Is dedicated to the consideration of the anatomy and physiology of the organs which are directly or indirectly engaged in the process of reproduction. It is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part the Second.

Treats of the infirmities and decay of the system, produced by over indulgence of the passions, and by the practice of solitary gratification. It shows clearly the manner in which the baneful consequences of this indulgence operate on the economy in the impairment and destruction of the social and vital powers. The existence of nervous and sexual debility and incapacity, with their accompanying train of symptoms and disorders, are traced by the chain of connecting results to their cause. This selection concluded with an explicit detail of the means by which these effects may be remedied, and full and ample directions for their use. It is illustrated by three coloured engravings, which fully display the effects of physical decay.

Part the Third

Contains an accurate description of the diseases caused by infection, and by the abuse of mercury; primary and secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, sore throat, inflammation of the eyes, disease of the bones, gonorrhœa, gleet, stricture, &c., are shown to depend on this cause. Their treatment is fully described in this section. The effects of neglect, either in the recognition of disease or in the treatment, are shown to be the prevalence of the virus in the system, which sooner or later will show itself in one of the forms already mentioned, and entail disease in its most frightful shape, not only on the individual himself, but also on the offspring. Advice for the treatment of all these diseases and their consequences is tendered in this section, which, if duly followed up, cannot fail in effecting a cure. This part is illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part the Fourth

Treats of the prevention of disease by a simple application, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its action is simple, but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should be read by every young man entering into life.

Part the Fifth

Is devoted to the consideration of the Duties and Obligations of the Married State, and of the causes which lead to the happiness or misery of those who have entered into the bonds of matrimony. Disquietudes and jars between married couples are traced to depend, in the majority of instances, on causes resulting from physical imperfection and errors, and the means for their removal shown to be within reach and effectual. The operation of certain disqualifications is fully examined, and infelicitous and unproductive unions shown to be the necessary consequence. The causes and remedies for this state form an important consideration in this section of the work.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one, for 33s.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

An anti-syphilitic remedy for purifying the system from venereal contamination, and is recommended for any of the varied forms of secondary symptoms, such as eruptions on the skin, blotches on the head and face, enlargement of the throat, tonsils, and uvula; threatened destruction of the nose, palate, &c. Its action is purely detersive, and its beneficial influence on the system is undeniable. Price 11s and 33s. per bottle.

The 5l. case of Syriacum or Concentrated Detersive Essence can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford street, London, whereby there is a saving of 1l. 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit 5l. for a packet.

Consultation fee, (if by letter), 1l. — Patients are requested to be as minute as possible in the description of their cases.

Attendance daily at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight; on Sunday from eleven to one.

Brother Chartists! Beware of "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing!!"

Sufferers are earnestly cautioned against dangerous imitations of these Pills by youthful, self-styled doctors, who have recourse to various schemes to get money; such for instance as professing to cure complaints for 10s. only; advertising in the name of a female, and pretending to give the character of persons from their writing, and what is equally absurd, promising to produce hair, whiskers, &c., in a few weeks; but, worst of all, (as it is playing with the afflictions of their fellows), daring to infringe the proprietors' right by making truthless assertions, and advertising a spurious compound under another, the use of which will assuredly bring annoyance and disappointment.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS OF THE NEW REMEDY!!

Which has never been known to fail.—A cure effected or the money returned.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DEBILITY, STRICTURE, GLEET, &c.

DR. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS (of which there are spurious imitations) are a certain cure for the above dangerous complaints, if recently acquired, as also all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs generally, whether resulting from imprudence or otherwise, which, if neglected invariably result in symptoms of a far more serious character, and frequently an agonising death! By their salutary action on acidity of the stomach, they correct bile and indigestion, purify and promote the renal secretions, thereby preventing the formation of stone in the bladder, and establishing for life the healthy functions of all these organs. They have never been known to fail, and may be obtained through most Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per box., or sent free on receipt of the price in postage stamps, by Dr. DE ROOS.

TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. Howe, Acton: 'Your pills quite cured my gravel and pains in the back; I had tried every pill advertised to no purpose.'

Dr. Thompson: 'I consider your pills more adapted to these diseases generally than any formula I have met with.'

Rev. J. Stone, Wigan: 'Send me four boxes for some of my poor parishioners; they are a great blessing.'

Mr. T. Parry, Ruthin, writes: 'Send me a 4s. 6d. box for a friend; the one I had has quite cured me.'

Dr. Hope, in his treatise on these complaints: 'Although there are many medicines professing to cure these complaints, Dr. De Roos' Pills are the only thing of the kind I can recommend, *having tried them in every instance, with* the most gratifying results.'

Mr. Smith, Henley:—'I purchased lately from a fellow styling himself Dr., who is evidently an ignorant quack, what I suppose is intended as an imitation of your excellent Renal Pills, *and having found it of no effect was* sceptical of relief till I tried yours, which I feel convinced only require to be known to become extinsely patronised.'

Lasting benefit can only be reasonably expected at the hands of the duly qualified practitioner, who, departing from the routine of *general* practice, devotes the whole of his studies to this class of diseases, the lamentable neglect of which by ordinary medical men, and their futile attempts at cure by mercury and other equally dangerous medicines, have produced the most alarming results.

Sufferers are invited to apply at once to Dr. De Roos, who guarantees a speedy and perfect cure of every symptom, without hinderance from business, change of diet, &c., in comparatively few days, or return the money.

Country patients wishing to place themselves under treatment will be minute in the detail of their cases, and to prevent trouble, no letters from strangers will be replied to unless they contain £1 in cash, or by Post-office Order, payable at the Holborn Office, for which advice and medicines will be sent. Patients corresponded with till cured.

At home for consultation, daily, from 10 till 1, and 4 till 8, (Sundays excepted.)

Post-office Orders payable at the Holborn Office, to Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn, London.

DR. DE ROOS' CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ has, in all instances, proved a speedy and *permanent* cure, for every variety of disease arising from solitary habits, youthful delusive excesses, and infection, such as gonorrhœa, syphilis, &c., which from neglect or improper treatment by mercury, copaiba, cubebs, and other deadly poisons, invariably end in some of the following forms of secondary symptoms, viz., pains and swellings in the bones, joints and glands, skin eruptions, blotches and pimples, weakness of the eyes, loss of hair, disease and decay of the nose, sore throat, pains in the side, back, and loins, fistula, piles, &c., diseases of the kidneys, and bladder, gleet, stricture, seminal weakness, nervous and sexual debility, loss of memory, and finally such a state of drowsiness, lassitude and general prostration of strength, as unless skilfully arrested, soon ends in a miserable death!

In the *prevention* and *removal* of the foregoing symptoms, and as a restorative of manly vigour, whether deficient from early imprudence, or residence in hot climates, &c., this medicine has obtained an unparalleled popularity.

From its properties in removing leucorrhœa, or whites, headache, giddiness, indigestion, palpitation of the heart, dry cough, lowness of spirits, barrenness, and all disorders of Females; it is admirably adapted to that class of sufferers, as it not only purifies and strengthens the whole system, but it creates new pure and rich blood, and soon restores the invalid to sound health even after all other remedies (which have usually a depressing tendency) have failed; in this lies the grand secret of its universal success.

Sent securely packed, to any part from the establishment only, price 11s per bottle, or four quantities in one large bottle for 33s., with full instructions for use, on receipt of the amount by Post Office Order payable at the Holborn Office.

READ DR. DE ROOS' CELEBRATED WORK,

THE MEDICAL ADVISER, the 64th thousand of which is just published, containing 144 pages, illustrated with numerous beautifully coloured engravings, descriptive of the Anatomy and Physiology of the Generative Organs of both sexes, in health and disease; also Chapters on the Obligations and Philosophy of Marriage; Diseases of the Male and Female parts of Generation; the only safe mode of treatment and cure of all those secret diseases arising from infection and youthful delusive excesses; with plain directions for the removal of every disqualification, and the attainment of health, vigour, &c., with ease, certainty, and safety.

May be obtained in a sealed envelope through most booksellers, or of the Author, price 2s., or free by post for thirty-two postage stamps.

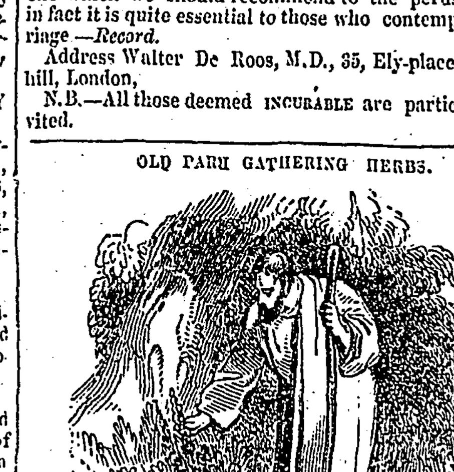
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Extract from the *Medical Gazette* and *Times*:—'Fortunately for our country, a remedy for these deplorable complaints is at last found, and we hail the time as not far distant, when such diseases shall be comparatively unheard of; we hope all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill.'—This work is indeed a boon to the public, as it has the two-fold advantage of plainness, and being written by a skilful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject.'—*Times*.—'This is a work of superlative excellence, and one which we should recommend to the perusal of all; in fact it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage.—*Record*.

Address Walter De Roos, M.D., 35, Ely-place, Holborn-hill, London.

N.B.—All those deemed incurable are particularly invited.

OLD PARR GATHERING HERBS.



THE ONLY RATIONAL REMEDY IS

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

The Advantages derived from taking Parr's Life Pills are:
1st—*Long Life and Happiness.*
2nd.—*Sound and Refreshing Sleep.*
3rd.—*Good Appetite.*
4th.—*Energy of Mind and Clearness of Perception.*
5th.—*General Good Health and Comfort.*
6th.—*They are found, after giving them a fair trial for a few weeks, to possess the most Astonishing and Invigorating Properties.*

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing disease of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research and a thorough knowledge of his subject.

None are genuine, unless the words "PARR'S LIFE PILLS" are in White Letters on a Red Ground, on the Government Stamp, pasted round each box; also, the fac-simile of the signature of the Proprietors, "T. ROBERTS and Co., Crane-court, Fleet-street, London," on the Directions.

Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and family packets at 11s. each, by all respectable medicine venders throughout the world.

Wholesale London Agents.—Messrs. Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, St. Paul's Church-yard; Sutton and Co., Bow Church-yard; Sangar, 151, Oxford-street; Hannay and Co., Oxford-street, London; Mottershead and Roberts, Manchester; Raimes and Co., Edinburgh; and J. Noble, Boston; and sold by all chemists.

N.B.—A NEW THEORY.—A new and startling theory as regards the natural duration of human life, appears in a little book called 'The Extraordinary Life and Times of Thomas Parr,' generally called Old Parr; this little work, besides the said theory, contains much that is instructive and profitable as regards the means of ensuring good health, and may be obtained gratuitously of any agent for PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

A Dangerous Liver Complaint Effectually Cured by Holloway's Pills.—Extract of a letter from Mr. W. Rogers, blacksmith, Ravensworth, Hunter River, New Wales, to Mr. J. K. Heydon, agent for Holloway's Pills and Ointment at Sydney, dated January 17th, 1849:—'Sir,—About eighteen months since I was attacked with a severe liver complaint, for which I consulted the two medical men of the district, but I derived no benefit from their treatment, and at last they gave me up without the least hope of recovery. I then commenced taking Holloway's invaluable Pills, and continued them for about seven weeks, and I am now completely cured. I have great pleasure in giving publicity to the case.'

Post-Office Regulations.—Another instance of the inconvenience of the recent postal arrangements occurred at Bristol on Monday. The usual Midsummer Quarter Sessions commenced in the morning, and some documents requiring the inspection of the Recorder, arrived by that morning's post, which, had it not been for the arrangements mentioned above, would have arrived the day before. The Recorder accordingly had to look over them whilst the business of the court was being transacted, instead of having—which in all probability their nature required—time for their leisure perusal.

Poetry.

NAEBODY KENS YE.

Are ye doin' ought weel?—are ye thrivin' my man?
Be thankfu' to Fortune for a' that she sen's ye;
Ye'll ha'e plenty o' frien's aye to offer their han';
When ye needna their countenance—a' body kens' ye;
A' body kens ye,
A' body kens ye,
When ye needna their countenance—a' body kens ye!

But wait ye a wee, till the tide tak's a turn!
An' awa wi' the ebb drifts the favours she sen's ye,
Cauld friendship will then leave ye lanely to mourn;
When ye need a' their friendship, then naebody kens ye;
Naebody kens ye, &c.

The crony wha stuck like a burr to your side,
An' vowed wi' his heart's dearest bluid to befrien' ye,
A five guinea note, man, will part ye as wide
As if oceans and deserts were lyin' between ye!
Naebody kens ye, &c.

It's the siller that does't man! the siller! the siller!
It's the siller that breaks ye, an' mak's ye, an' men's ye!
When your pockets are toom, an' nae web i' the loom,
Then tak' ye my word for't there's naebody kens ye;
Naebody kens ye, &c.

But thinkna I mean that a' mankind are sae—
It's the butterfly frien's that misfortune should fear aye—
There are those worth the name—gude sen' there were mae!
Wha, the caulder the blast, aye the closer draw near ye;
Naebody kens ye, &c.

The frien's wha can tell us our fau'ts to our face;
But aye fra our foes in our absence defen's us,
Leeze me on sic hearts! o' life pack he's the ace
Wha scorns to disown us when naebody kens us.

CHORUS.

Naebody kens us, naebody kens us,
Poortith's a dry nurse fre folly whilk speans us
She daprives us o' means, just to show us our frien's,
Wha winna disown us when naebody kens us.

THE BETTER LAND.

BY HENRY LESTAR HARRISON.

Oh, my Brothers! seldom see we
Hale old men with bright grey hair,
Calm as Time! Ah, soon ye wither,
Dying young, for peace is rare!
Wait no longer, there are other,
Brighter skies at your command;—
Bid defiance to oppression,—
Onward to the Better Land!

Bread enough there is, and wasting,
While the little children moan,
And in piteous anguish see it,
Mocking, till it seems but stone;
Poverty, with clay-cold finger
Galleth more than feudal brand;—
Wake, on wake! burst off your fetters,
Onward to the Better Land!

Many hearts of noble nature
Still will find their duty here;
Ye who yearn for other missions,
Trust your impulse, never fear;
Launch'd upon the bounding waters,
Leaving England's haughty strand,
Lift your flag of Hope rejoicing,—
Onward to the Better Land!

Riding o'er the broad Atlantic,
Learning Freedom on the deep,
Sowing seeds of aspiration,
Which your children yet shall reap,
Where the Western prairies, swelling,
Roll their music soft or grand,
Resonant with life and freedom;—
Onward to the Better Land!

There the air is pure and glad'ning,
Earth is free as are the waves,
Free from lordlings, free from despots—
"Britons never will be slaves."
Rise then, be ye slaves no longer—
Join as Brothers, heart and hand—
Swell your song of Hope triumphant,—
Onward to the Better Land!

The National Instructor.

Public Amusements.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Mr. Kirkland, a young aspirant for histrionic fame, has been representing some of Shakspeare's best characters for several nights with great success. The pieces usually represented at this theatre are of a melo-dramatic character, and the company being adapted for such pieces, any *artiste* in the higher walk of tragedy, must necessarily appear to disadvantage, owing to the want of adequate support from the *corps dramatique*. Impressed with this idea, we were agreeably surprised to find the tragedy of Hamlet placed upon the stage in a manner deserving commendation, and which certainly reflects great credit on the management. Mr. Kirkland's Hamlet is a very respectable performance, the soliloquies were well delivered, and his scenes with the ghost, and also with Ophelia, were excellent; both his voice and figure are good, his action graceful, and many of his points were well made. We are not disposed to be hypercritical, and have no doubt but that a little more practical experience and study will realize Mr. Kirkland's fondest hopes. The personation of the Ghost by Mr. Green, was very good, and the excellent acting of Mrs. C. Boyce as Ophelia, received well merited applause. We trust that the playgoers in this quarter, will get a relish for the legitimate drama, and that the management will be well supported in catering, not only for the amusement, but the instruction of its numerous patrons.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

Miss Woolgar took her benefit on Wednesday night, and the crowded state of the house, and the long string of carriages in the Strand, showed the favour in which this young and rising actress is held by the public. The production of Mr. Knowles' *Hunchback* afforded her an opportunity of displaying her talents in a higher class of character than that to which she has hitherto been accustomed. Her acting of Helen was marked by an easy and ladylike deportment, an unaffected gaiety, and a diligent study of the points of the character. It is quite possible to vulgarise this part exceedingly, but Miss Woolgar, while she conquered the frigidity of her victim Modus, gained her victory, not by rude assaults, but by irresistible insinuations. It was altogether an excellent performance, and will, we hope, be a prelude to the advance of Miss Woolgar beyond the ordinary precincts of farce and melodrama.

FLAX MADE TO RESEMBLE COTTON.—However much the following method may now admit of simplification, it is very interesting to see how much cotton was esteemed formerly in relative value, and how much skill and capital have had to do with its present general development. In the "Swedish Transactions" for the year 1747, a method is given of preparing flax in such a manner as to resemble cotton in whiteness and softness, as well as in coherence. For this purpose a little sea water is to be put into an iron pot or an untinned copper kettle, and a mixture of equal parts of birch arches and quick lime strewed upon it; a small bundle of flax is to be opened and spread upon the surface, and covered with more of the mixture, and the stratification continued till the vessel is sufficiently filled. The whole is then to be boiled with sea water for ten hours, fresh quantities of water being occasionally supplied in proportion to the evaporation, that the matter may never become dry. The boiled flax is to be immediately washed in the sea by a little at a time, in a basket, with a smooth stick, at first while hot; and when grown cold enough to be borne by the hands, it must be well rubbed, washed with soap, laid to bleach, and turned and watered every day. Repetitions of the washings with soap expedite the bleaching; after which the flax is to be beat, and again well washed; when dry, it is to be worked and carded in the same manner as common cotton, and pressed between two boards for forty-eight hours. It is now fully prepared and fit for use. It loses in this process nearly one-half its weight, which is abundantly compensated by the improvement made in its quality.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO SIR ROBERT PEEL.

An accident of a fatal nature occurred to Sir Robert Peel on Saturday evening last, as he was proceeding up Constitution-hill on horseback. Sir Robert left his residence in Whitehall-gardens shortly before five o'clock, attended by his groom, and, passing through the park, had arrived nearly opposite to the new entrance in Grosvenor-place, on Constitution-hill, when his horse suddenly shied at something that was passing, and, kicking up its heels threw Sir Robert over its head, on his face, in the road. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert for the moment retained hold of the reins—and the horse, being thereby suddenly checked, fell heavily upon Sir Robert, the animal's knees striking him between the shoulders. There were several persons passing near the spot at the time, and among the rest Sir James Clark, her Majesty's physician. The first persons to raise Sir Robert from the ground were two gentlemen named Towll and King. The right hon. baronet was then completely insensible—his features were slightly abrased, and his face perfectly pallid, indeed, so much changed, that it was some moments before his identity was discovered. Sir James Clarke, on observing the accident hastened forward to render all the assistance in his power, and Commodore Eden, who was the first to recognise Sir Robert, galloped off to give the first information at the right hon. baronet's residence, and endeavour to lesson the shock to the family on receiving the intelligence. Another gentleman gallopped off to St. George's Hospital, and returned immediately with one of the medical assistants and a cabriolet to remove Sir Robert. Mr. Mackenzie just previously observed an open carriage approaching, in which were two ladies, Mrs. Lucas, of Bryanton-square, and her daughter, had explained to them the serious nature of the accident, upon which Mrs. Lucas at once insisted upon alighting and placing her carriage at Mr. Mackenzie's disposal. Sir Robert had at this time shown symptoms of returning animation, and Sir James Clarke having expressed his opinion that his removal might be effected, was lifted into the carriage, and supported by the two gentlemen who had picked him up, and attended by the medical officer from Sir George's Hospital, was driven slowly home. On Sir Robert's arrival in Whitehall-gardens, he was immediately placed in bed and subjected to a medical examination. Sir Benjamin Brodie, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Cæsar Hawkins, Mr. Hudson, and Mr. Jackson, the family surgeon, were very soon in attendance, and after a careful examination had been made the following bulletin was issued:—"Whitehall-gardens, June 29, seven p.m.: Sir Robert Peel has met with a severe accident by falling from his horse. There is severe injury of one shoulder, with a fracture of the left collar-bone. There is great reason to hope that there is no internal injury."

We have the painful duty of announcing the death of Sir Robert Peel. The right hon. baronet expired on Tuesday night, at a few minutes after eleven o'clock. A gleam of hope was raised on Tuesday morning, at eight o'clock, by the appearance of the following bulletin:

"After seven o'clock, last evening, Sir Robert Peel's symptoms were considerably aggravated, so as to cause much anxiety respecting him. Early this morning, however, he had some refreshing sleep, and the alarming symptoms have somewhat abated.—Whitehall, half-past eight o'clock a.m."

During Monday night, when the right hon. baronet's symptoms appeared very unfavourable, Viscount Hardinge, who for many years has lived on the most affectionate terms of friendship with Sir Robert, was sent for. The noble viscount answered the summons immediately, and remained with his right hon. friend throughout the night, taking leave for a short time only when the more favourable bulletin was issued in the morning.

In consequence of the great number of carriages which drove up to the mansion on Tuesday, and the urgent necessity of preserving the greatest quietude, so as not to interrupt the occasional rest of Sir Robert, the medical gentlemen gave instructions at an early hour that no carriages should be allowed to enter the court-yard. The gates were accordingly closed, and as parties arrived they were referred to the bulletin, copies of which were exhibited on the gates. A porter was in attendance to receive cards, and so great was the anxiety exhibited throughout the day, that the number of visitors considerably exceeded those upon any previous day.

The answer to all inquiries, up to mid-day, was that Sir Robert Peel continued much the same as when the bulletin was issued at half-past eight o'clock. During the afternoon, the crowd increased so much, that additional officers were sent to preserve order, and a copy of the bulletin was furnished to a constable stationed at the entrance of Whitehall-gardens, in order to enable him to answer inquiries in Whitehall, and thus lessen the pressure of the crowd near the mansion. At half-past six o'clock the following bulletin was issued.—"Sir Robert Peel is much exhausted; and altogether not so well as he was on the early part of the day.—July 2, 1850, half-past six p.m." After this time instructions were given to admit no person within the gates except the Bishop of Gibraltar, that reverend prelate having been sent for shortly previous by Sir Robert's desire. The Bishop of Gibraltar arrived shortly before eight o'clock, and was admitted to the presence of the right hon. baronet, with whom he remained for nearly an hour. Sir Robert at this time became very much worse, and all the members of his family were introduced to take a last leave of their revered parent. We believe that Lady Peel was reduced to such a state of mind, from excessive grief and watching, that it was not thought advisable to acquaint her ladyship with the approaching dissolution of her husband lest the shock might prove greater than she could bear.

Viscount Hardinge had arrived in Whitehall-gardens some time before, and joined Lord Villiers and Mr. Dawson and all the other members of the family at the bedside of his afflicted friend. Sir J. Graham, the constant political and private friend of Sir Robert, had been sent for, and was also admitted to an interview with the right hon. baronet, who, with the exception of occasional wanderings, retained his sensibility until within a very short period of his death.

At nine minutes after eleven o'clock, Sir Robert Peel breathed his last, in the presence of nearly all the members of his family, of whom he had taken an affectionate leave only a short time previously.

Intelligence of the melancholy event was immediately forwarded to Buckingham Palace, and by electric telegraph to several family connexions of the right honourable baronet resident in the country.

Sir Robert Peel expired in the dining-room of his mansion, from which apartment he has not been removed since his arrival at home after the accident.

MEMOIR OF SIR R. PEEL.

The father of Sir R. Peel was, as is well known, one of the enterprising men who helped to lay the foundation of our present enormous and important cotton manufacture. He was born in 1750, and in 1773 embarked in a cotton factory at Bury, in Lancashire, in partnership with a Mr. Yates, whose daughter he afterwards married. In fourteen years—so rapidly was money made by cotton spinning in those days—he had amassed enough to purchase a large landed estate in Yorkshire, to which he subsequently added others in Staffordshire and Warwickshire. At Tamworth, then falling into decay, he set up an extenseve factory, and by restoring its business activity, and giving employment to its inhabitants, gained political influence, which afterwards secured him the seat for that borough—a seat subsequently enjoyed by his son. When the first French revolution broke out, Mr. Peel, the father, was inclined to regard the principles of its promoters with favour, but subsequent events changed his opinions, and he supported Mr. Pitt during the war—so steadily, indeed, that when, in 1797, voluntary contributions were asked towards the support of the expenses of the campaign, he and his partner gave no less than £10,000 in one sum. He had, it is said, at that time in his employment, and relying on the wages he paid, no less than 15,000 persons, towards whom he exercised a benevolent regard, limiting the hours of labour of the young, and providing the means of education for such as were willing to avail themselves of such advantages. When invasion of the country was spoken of Mr. Peel contributed towards the formation and support of the Lancashire fencibles, and he raised, chiefly from among his own workmen, six companies of volunteers—the Bury Loyal Volunteers—of whom he was the lieutenant colonel. These services added to the consideration of his great wealth, gained for him in 1801 a baronetcy. In Parliament he often spoke upon questions of trade and manufactures; he advocated the union with Ireland, and had strong opinions on the currency—opinions, it may be remarked, opposed to those afterwards put forward and carried into effect by his son.

The late Sir Robert Peel, the subject of this notice, was born on the 5th of February, 1788. Inheriting his father's talents and aptitude for business, he had all the super-added advantages of an early, sound, and complete education. He was first sent to Harrow, where he was form-fellow with Byron. The poet, in a letter since published by Tom Moore, says: "There were always great hopes of Peel amongst us all, masters and scholars, and he has not disappointed them. As a scholar he was greatly my superior; as a declaimer and an actor I was reckoned at least his equal; as a schoolboy, out of school I was always in scrapes and he never, and in school he always knew his lesson and I rarely." From Harrow the future statesman went to the University of Oxford, where he entered as a gentleman commoner of Christ Church. The qualities he evinced at his public school went with him to his college. He displayed the same application and proficiency that had distinguished him at Harrow, and took a first-class degree both in mathematics and classics.

No sooner had he taken his degree than his father secured for him a seat in parliament, and he was returned, in his 21st year, for Cashel. Upon taking his seat, he adopted the political party of his father, and spoke and voted with the Tory party. He at once displayed great capabilities for debate, and made several speeches of great promise. In 1810 he was chosen to second the address to the throne on the opening of the session; and in the same year he was appointed Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. The official career thus commenced, and fated to lead to the highest offices of the state, did not linger on its early stages. From an Under-Secretaryship in Downing-street Mr. Peel was promoted in 1812 to the onerous post of Chief Secretary for Ireland during the Viceroyship of the Duke of Richmond. In this position he brought in a bill, subsequently carried, for establishing the Irish constabulary force, popularly known in that country as "the Peelers." A similar force was subsequently embodied in this country. Having changed his constituency from Cashel to Chippenham, he sat for a few years for the latter borough, when a vacancy occurring, in 1817, in the representation of the University of Oxford, upon the elevation of Abbot to the peerage, his Alma Mater paid him the great compliment of electing him to fill the vacancy. Having resigned the Irish secretaryship, he had more leisure for taking a prominent part in the discussions of the English parliament; and on the 17th of January, 1822. Lord Sidmouth having retired on that day, Peel was appointed Secretary of State for the Home Department, a post which he held till the advent of Canning, in 1827. When Canning became premier, Peel and some of his colleagues resigned, but the death of that minister occuring in August of the same year, caused another change in the position of parties.

The Duke of Wellington being called to the counsels of the king in the ensuing January, 1828 Peel was once more in place as home secretary, and held that important post during the troublesome period that preceded the dissolution of the Tory ministry in 1830. Before he took office with the Duke of Wellington, he had staunchly opposed Catholic emancipation, but he entered upon his official career in 1828 knowing that the duke meant to grant relief to the Catholics. His voice and his vote being used against his old friends of the "no Popery party," and in favour of political progress, gave mortal offence to many of his supporters. In vain he declared that his feelings on the subject remained as they had been, but that emancipation "could not any longer be safely withheld." Oxford would have him no longer; he was opposed and beaten by Sir Robert Harry Inglis, and compelled to find his way into parliament through the convenient borough of Westbury.

The memorable three days of July, 1830, that gave Louis Philippe a throne, lent an impulse to Europe which, amongst other things, turned the Tories once more out of office in England, and let in the Whigs to carry the Reform Bill. Sir Robert served his party during the debates on this measure by speaking long and frequently and cleverly in favour of rotten boroughs, and against the proposed changes in our representative system. But in vain. The Reform Bill became the law of the land.

Whilst these political contests were in progress, Sir Robert Peel, the father, died, leaving his son to succeed to the baronetcy, and to an amount of property that rendered him one of the wealthiest commoners in England. On his parent's demise he gained also the seat for Tamworth, which he occupied till his death.

In 1834 Earl Spencer died, Lord Althorp resigned, the Melbourne ministry was broken up, and the Duke of Wellington was again sent for. Sir Robert Peel was at the time in Italy with his family seeking amusement and the improvement of his health. The duke, by this time, seems to have fully appreciated the value of the absent statesman to the Conservative party, for he despatched, at once, a messenger to offer Sir Robert the Premiership. The crowning point of his official ambition was gained. He returned to England, formed a ministry, and dissolved the parliament. Peel was now to show his quality as a statesman. He had his choice of colleagues, and many favourable circumstances for his great experiment. He had secured a reputation for official aptitude, for power in debate, and for services as a law reformer. He had, moreover, taken very decided steps by his bill of 1819, and in other ways, for influencing the currency and monetary arrangements of the country. In executive government, in legislatorial conflict, in the modification of our jurisprudential system, he had made his influence felt throughout the country. The country was now more than ever in his hands, and the people looked on with natural solicitude to know what the new Conservative minister would do.

It was on the 9th of February, 1835, that the new parliament assembled. In this parliament Sir R. Peel's government was beaten on more than one question. On the 8th of April, he and his colleagues resigned, and the Whigs returned to power, which they retained until 1839, but with gradually diminishing majorities, until at length they were virtually defeated on the Jamaica Bill, and retired from office. This was in 1839. Sir R. Peel was once more entrusted with the task of forming a ministry.

The celebrated bedchamber plot is yet too fresh in the minds of most men to require any detailed notice here. It appeared that Sir Robert fancied that the Queen had given him the most ample authority to surround her both in her political and domestic capacity, with parties of his choosing, and submitted a list to her Majesty containing the names of an entirely new household. The Queen was surprised at the proposition, and intimated her disinclination to let political changes reach her in her domestic relations. But Sir Robert was inexorable, and insisted upon the proposed changes in the household, not as a domestic but as a political necessity. Not succeeding in his object, he came down to the House of Commons, and stated that he had abandoned the intention of forming a cabinet, on the ground that he had had the misfortune to misunder stand the wishes of her Majesty on a matter of great importance. Sir Robert was again in opposition, having on this occasion abandoned the Treasury bench ere he had scarcely taken possession of it, on grounds which some affected to regard as good, but which others treated as a mere pretext for relinquishing office, at a time when it was inconvenient in a party point of view to accept it. The apologists of his conduct, on this occasion, find it necessary to magnify the political influence of the immediate personal attendants upon her Majesty and excuse Sir Robert for not forming a ministry, on the score that a few whig ladies at court would have been more than a match for the cabinet at Whitehall.

It was thus that, after a brief succession, the whigs once more resumed their places on the Treasury bench, which, with but few interruptions, they had enjoyed since 1831. They carried on the government till 1841.

They were once more, as a ministry, in the agonies of dissolution, when their unfortunate budget, with its alarming deficit, gave the *coup de grace* to their administration. They did not on this occasion, however, follow the vulgar precedent of resigning. They dissolved parliament, not the cabinet, and appealed to the country. The general election was contested on a variety of issues. The Whigs were arraigned, in connexion with their whole policy, at the bar of public opinion. But it was their position with respect to the corn duties, which raised the chief issue on which the contest turned. Previously to this Sir Robert Peel had been regarded as the head of the party disignating itself conservative, as contradistinguished to the progress party, represented by the Whigs, and nicknamed destructives by its opponents. But, in 1841, during the electoral contest in question, he appeared in a new character, as the head of the country party, against the commercial party, which was then organising, and the principles of which have since culminated in the abstraction known as the Manchester school. The old political watchwords were forgotten in the conflict which was now waged on economic grounds. Protection and Free Trade met face to face on the electoral field, and although political considerations were not overlooked, the battle was chiefly fought between these antagonist systems. In this first pitched battle between them, Free Trade was worsted, and the Whigs, in the autumn of 1841, met a parliament in which there was a majority of nearly 100 against them. As soon as they made this discovery, they resigned, and Sir Robert Peel, the incarnation of the victorious principle, the champion of the country party, and the leader of the conservatives, was once more summoned to form an administration. From the manifestoes which he uttered, and the speeches which he delivered, as well as from the form in which the issue between the two parties went to the country, it could not be doubted that Sir Robert acceded to power as the avowed enemy of Free Trade and the declared protector of the Corn Laws. Strange that he should so soon afterwards take the most prominent part in abolishing the one, and ensuring the permanent triumph of the other!

Neither the ministry nor the parliament which called it into existence was a year old, when the leader of the country party himself proposed a modification of the old Corn Law. The principle was carefully and ostentatiously adhered to, but the general scale of duties from the highest to the lowest was reduced. The proposal certainly excited the suspicions of the country gentlemen, and some of them went even so far as to prognosticate what has since happened. They were, however, reasoned into yielding, which they did, under the belief that by yielding a little to an obvious pressure, they would be all the stronger in their new position. This saved the premier from that odium which he would otherwise have incurred. He was aided not a little, too, by the pride of his followers, many of whom, although with wry faces, went with apparent cheerfulness along with him, lest it should be for a moment supposed that they had been betrayed or even taken by surprise. The agitation against Corn Laws of all kinds was kept up by the "League." About the close of the session of 1844, Sir Robert most positively disclaimed any intention on the part of the government to disturb the settlement of 1842. The squires took him at his word—his declaration indicating what were at the time, no doubt, the real views of the government.

Shortly after the opening of the session of 1845, the government, with Sir Robert as its mouthpiece, proposed one of the most sweeping alterations in the tariff of the country that has ever been effected. The proposal did not touch the great question of the corn laws, but the country was nevertheless taken by surprise at the boldness and comprehensive character of his measure. Hundreds of articles were swept from the list of dutiable articles, and hundreds of imposts, some of them insignificant, but all of them vexatious, sacrificed. In some cases, the duties were only modified, in others they were totally repealed. The latter was the case with respect to glass and auctions. This was a new and a still ruder blow to the confidence of the country party in their leader. They now began to see that they had been duped, and had the mortification of seeing that their opponents were aware that they thought so.

Sir Robert was frequently questioned during the session as to his intentions with regard to the corn laws. His answer was invariably that it was not in contemplation to interfere with them. The country party had now resolved itself into the Protectionist party, the main object of which was to keep up the price of all agricultural products, by exempting them from foreign competition. This party did not limit its views to corn, and what confidence, as regards corn, could it be expected to have in a minister who proposed to admit to the disadvantages of competition British cattle, beef, lard, grease, butter, cheese, &c.? Before the famine of 1845 precipitated the crisis which soon afterwards ensued, the breach between Sir Robert Peel and a considerable section of his party was virtually complete.

The famine, which occurred in the autumn of that year, opened up a very gloomy prospect for the country. The article of food, on which a large part of the United Kingdom almost solely depended, and nearly perished through the influence of an unknown and mysterious disease. The cereal crops were also short, and the prices of the necessaries of life were high and still tending heavily upwards—a state of things, the evils of which were aggravated by partial and precarious employment for the labouring classes. It was under these circumstances that the nation was called upon seriously to contemplate the propriety of keeping its ports any longer almost hermetically sealed against the admission of foreign grain. Lord John Russell was spending part of the recess at Edinburgh, from whence he indicted his celebrated letter to his constituents in London, announcing his adhesion to the League. If report speaks truly, Sir Robert Peel had already been a convert to free-trade doctrines. One morning in December the country was informed that the Peel cabinet was at an end. The ministers left town for Osborne, and returned as private individuals to London. Lord John Russell, now a declared Free Trader and corn-law Repealer, was sent for by the Queen on Sir Robert's recommendation.

The point on which the Peel cabinet split was the opening of the ports. Lord Stanley, then secretary for the colonies, headed the opposition, and ministers placed their resignation in the hands of her Majesty. The Whigs did not succeed in forming a government. Personal disputes prevented them from completing their cabinet. After a week spent in vain efforts to reconcile differences, Lord John abandoned the task, and Sir Robert Peel was once more reinstated in the post which, on this occasion, he can scarcely be considered to have quitted.

Speculation was now rife as to the policy which the restored minister would pursue. That he meditated nothing short of the proposal which broke up his cabinet was evident from the reconstruction which it underwent. Lord Stanley kept aloof, and Mr. Gladstone was elevated to the head of the colonial department. People were perplexed, however, when they saw the Duke of Wellington once more supporting the cabinet, seeing that it was well known that he had sided with Lord Stanley before the dissolution of the previous administration. This was afterwards explained in a characteristic manner by the Duke. For a time, however, it seemed to enshroud the intentions of the minister in considerable mystery; and it was not until shortly after the opening of the session of 1846, that the country was made fully aware of the principles on which he had reconstructed his cabinet. He then formally announced his intention, not of modifying, but of entirely repealing, the Corn Laws. From that moment he became the object of unceasing attack, unsparing invective, and bitter reproach from those who complained that he had abused their confidence and betrayed them. The opposition was strong, bitter, and not ill-conducted, but after a protracted discussion, the policy of the Premier triumphed in both Houses of Parliament. The Corn Laws were abolished; and although the instrumentality of one who, but five years before, had been elevated to power to maintain them. Sir Robert was for but a brief time in office after this. A coalition of Whigs and Protectionists drove him from power on the Irish Coercion Bill. Lord John Russell was again sent for. From that time down to the occurrence of the fatal accident, which has just terminated in his death, Sir Robert Peel, although not in power, could scarcely be said to be in opposition. Through all their difficulties he has given a constant support to the Whigs, even when their measures were of a nature akin to the very measure on which, in league with the Protectionists, they had expelled him from power. He, however, delivered his last speech, and gave his last vote against the foreign policy of the government, on Friday evening, June 28th.

Sir Robert Peel has expired at the age of sixty-two. He occupied a seat in Parliament for forty-one years. He was the master spirit of the house, thoroughly acquainted with all its springs of action, and knowing when and how to touch them. Without being less of a debater, he was more of the orator than Lord John Russell—his speeches always evincing a comprehensive grasp of his subject, and a wonderful command of details.

Sir R. Peel was married on the 8th of June, 1820, to Julia, the youngest daughter of General Sir John Floyd, and had issue five sons and two daughters. One son has enjoyed diplomatic employment, a second is in the navy, a third in the Scots Fusilier Guards, a fourth occupies a place in parliament. One of Sir Robert's daughters was married in July, 1841, to Viscount Villiers, eldest son of the Earl of Jersey.

THE COMMERCIAL MARINE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The extraordinary commercial progress of our country is shown in the following table of the sum total of our tonnage, with the increase per cent. for four decimal periods:—1818, 1,225,284 tons; 1828, 1,741,291 tons, 42 per cent.; 1838, 1,995,689 tons, 15 per cent.; 1848, 3,154,011 tons, 56 per cent.—In thirty years the tonnage of the United States has increased 150 per cent., upon what it was in 1818. The first six States, in point of ship building, are presented in their order, as follows:—Maine, 89,974 tons; New York, 68,434 tons; Massachusetts, 30,366 tons; Pennsylvania, 29,633 tons; Maryland, 17,480; Ohio, 13,676 tons. One-third of the ship-building of Pennsylvania is in the West—8,000 tons of New York shipbuilding is on the Lakes. The State of Ohio, an entire inland State, is the sixth in point of ship-building. The State of Ohio builds as much tonnage in vessels as all the States and ports from Cheasepeake Bay to the Rio Grande.

"A lady in Newport," says the *Swansea Herald*, "was expecting, a few mornings since, the appearance of a new servant, whom she had engaged from the country, but in her stead came the following note:—'Mrs. M——, I am very story to Tell you that some of the latter day sents has Ben here this Morning looking for Marry and she is gone to service to them She is gone again my and her fathers will. What will becum of hur.'"

Varieties.

DEFINITION OF DOGMATISM.—"Robert, my dear," said Jenny, with the deferential air of a scholar, "Robert, what did Mr. Carraways mean when he said he hated dog—dogmatism?" Topps was puzzled. "Robert, my dear," Jenny urged, "what—what in the world is dogmatism?" Now it was the weakness of Topps never to confess ignorance of anything soever to his wife. "A man should never do it." Topps had been known in a convivial moment to declare, "It makes 'em conceited." Whereupon Topps prepared himself, as was his wont, to make a solemn satisfying answer. Taking off his hat and smoothing the wrinkles of his brow, Topps said, "Humph! what is dogmatism? Why, it is this, of course; dogmatism is puppyism come to its full growth!"

IT IS only now and then, says the *Liverpool Mercury*, that anything transpires of the extraordinary addresses which occasionally find their way into our post-office; but we think the following, which was forwarded to its destination last week, would charm the very shade of Wordsworth himself:—

"Take this to *Upton*—well you know the place—
For braw *John Briscoe*—well you ken his face;
'Tis from his brother—brother by the law—
And such a chick the eyes of man ne'er saw!
See *both the chicks*, and, by my troth, ye'll swear
That mortal eyes ne'er lit on such a pair
From this here world HERE to that there world THERE."

IT IS said that the fortune of the Rothschilds is not less than twenty-nine millions four hundred thousand pounds sterling.

A few days ago, says the *Kendal Mercury*, as W. C. Rothery, Esq., of Greta-hall, was rambling through the woods at Buttermere, he accidently trod upon a large viper, which ran up his back and seized him by the hair of his head, and he had great difficulty in shaking it off. It then recoiled and sprang at him again, and hissed most furiously. To avoid its rage, Mr. Rothery was obliged to jump down a precipice of twenty feet, and in alighting he received great personal injury, and was obliged to be brought home in a conveyance. He is still confined to his room.

A QUEER genius being asked why he did not go to the funeral of his wife, replied that he could not leave his shop, and that it was always better to attend to business before pleasure.

A SHOPKEEPER once wrote to his sister—"Our aged father died yesterday of a *large assortment* of disorders."

"DO YOU drink *hale* in America?" asked a cockney. "No; we drink *thunder* and *lightning*," said the Yankee.

A WOMAN, charged with being drunk and disorderly, denied the latter offence, urging that "she was too drunk to be disorderly."

"WHAT A strange thing it is," remarked a Frenchman, after making the tour of Great Britain, "that you should have two hundred different religions, and only one gravy!"

AN IRISH counsel being questioned by a judge to know "for whom he was concerned," replied, "I am *concerned*, my lord, for the plaintiff, but I am employed by the defendant."

AN IRISHMAN, seeing a vessel very heavily laden, and scarcely above the water's edge, exclaimed, "Upon my soul, if the river was but a bit higher, the ship would go to the bottom."

OF A rich man it was said—"Poor man! he toiled day and night until he was forty, to gain his wealth, and he has been watching it ever since for his victuals and clothes."

EXISTENCE IS only really valuable while it is necessary to some one dear to us. The moment we become aware that our death would leave no aching void in a human heart, the charm of life is gone.

LOVE.—At three years of age we love our mothers; at six, our fathers; at ten, holidays; at sixteen, dress; at twenty, our sweethearts; at twenty-five, our wives; at forty, our children; at sixty, ourselves.

A TRUE MAN.—Who is he? One who will not swerve from the path of duty to gain a mine of wealth or a world of honours. He respects the feelings of all, the rich and the poor, the titled and the humble. He is as careful not to speak an unkind or a harsh word to his servant, as to his lord. He is as attentive to the wants of a slave as to a prince. Wherever you meet him he is the same kind, accommodating, unobtrusive, humble individual. In him are embodied the elements of pure religion. No step is taken which the law of God condemns—no word is spoken that pains the ear of man. Be you like him; then you will be prepared to live or die, to serve God on earth or in heaven.

CRAFT.—There was in his native village a wealthy Jew, who was seized with a dangerous illness. Seeing death approach, despite of his physician's skill, he bethought him of vowing a vow; so he solemnly promised that, if God would restore him to health, he, on his part, on his recovery, would sell a certain fat beast in his stall, and devote the proceeds to the Lord. The man recovered, and in due time appeared before the door of the synagogue driving before him a goodly ox; and several Jewish butchers, after artistically examining the fine fat beast, asked our convalescent what might be the price of the ox. "This ox," replied the owner, "I value at *two shillings*," (I substitute English money;) "but this cock," he added, ostentatiously exhibiting a chanticleer, "I estimate at *twenty pounds*." The butchers laughed at him; they thought he was joking. However, as he gravely persisted that he was in earnest, one of them, taking him at his word, put down two shillings for the ox. "Softly, my good friend," rejoined the seller, "*I have made a vow not to sell the ox without the cock*; you must buy both, or be content with neither." Great was the surprise of the bystanders, who could not conceive what perversity possessed their wealthy neighbour. But the cock being valued at two shillings, and the ox for twenty pounds, the bargain was concluded and the money paid. Our worthy Jew now walks up to the Rabbi, cash in hand. "This," said he, handing the two shillings, "I devote to the service of the synagogue, being the price of the ox, which I had vowed; and this," placing the twenty pounds in his own bosom, "is lawfully mine own, for is it not the price of the cock?"—"And what did your neighbours say of the transaction?" Did they not think this rich man an arrant rogue?" "Rogue!" said my friend, repeating my last words with some amazement, "they considered him a pious and a *clever* man." Sharp enough, thought I; but delicate about exposing my ignorance, I judiciously held my peace.

A WESTERN editor requests those of his subscribers who owe him for more than six years' subscription to send him a lock of their hair, so that he may know they are living.

WHEN MILTON was blind he married a shrew. The Duke of Buckingham called her a rose. "I am no judge of colours," replied Milton, "but it may be so, for I feel the thorns daily."

A PARIS letter says, "A cure, aged forty-nine, ran away last week with a young girl of a noble family. Another, last week, was kicked out of an English family for making a disgraceful proposition to a young girl. This happened at Nismes."

THERE IS a man living in the back woods, who, being invited to a New Year's dinner, ate so much bear's meat, that he went home and *hugged his wife*—a thing he had never been guilty of before.

BOY OR GIRL.—The following mode was adopted a few years ago in a branch of my family residing in Denbighshire, with the view of discovering the sex of an infant previous to its birth. As I do not remember to have met with it in other localities, it may, perhaps be an interesting addition to your "Folk Lore." An old woman of the village, strongly attached to the family, asked permission to use a harmless charm to learn if the expected infant would be male or female. Accordingly, she joined the servants at their supper, where she assisted in clearing a shoulder of mutton of every particle of meat. She then held the blade-bone to the fire until it was scorched, so as to permit her to force her thumbs through the thin part. Through the holes thus made she passed a string, and, having knotted the ends together she drove in a nail over the back door, and left the house, giving strict instructions to the servants to hang the bone up in that place the last thing at night. Then they were carefully to observe who should first enter that door on the following morning, exclusive of the members of the household, and the sex of the child would be that of the first comer. This rather vexed some of the servants, who wished for a boy, as two or three women came regularly each morning to the house, and a man was scarcely ever seen there; but, to their delight, the first comer on this occasion proved to be a man, and in a few weeks the old woman's reputation was established throughout the neighbourhood by the birth of a boy.—*Notes and Queries.*

"IT IS VERY CURIOUS," said an old gentleman to his friend, "that a watch should be perfectly dry, when it has a running spring inside."

GREAT WORKS are performed, not by strength, but by perseverance.—*Dr. Johnson.*

THAT WOMAN is despicable who, having children, ever feels ennui.—*Richte.*

THE MOST USEFUL sign painters in the world are publishers of newspapers—advertise your business in the papers if you would draw custom.

MAN WAS NEVER intended to be idle. Inactivity frustrates the very design of his creation; whereas an active life is the best guardian of virtue, and the greatest preservative of health.

DRAWING AN INFERENCE.—Mr. Ralph Waldo Emerson, lecturing in New York, set his audience agape by declaring that "we eat gas, drink gas, tread on gas, and *are* gas!" "Then it's a great shame," cried a calculating Yankee, "that gas is so dear!"

"YOU ARE rather late this morning, William," said good Mr. Risewiththesun to a laggard apprentice, who came at a late hour. "Yes, sir; but 'better late than never,' is an old saying," replied William. "*Better never late*," said the master, "is an axiom of far more worth, though it may not be so old."

A "VEGETARIAN" CONVENTION has been held in New York. Dr. Sylvester Graham and Dr. Wieting had an animated, and not very good tempered discussion. The *Evening Post* says it had supposed "that the effect of the vegetable diet was to make men as meek and gentle as lambs, but it would seem, from the proceedings, that there is some of the old Adam left even in brown bread and sweet apples."

CURES FOR THE UNCURED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

An Extraordinary Cure of Scrofula, or King's Evil.

Extract of a letter from Mr. J. H. Alliday, 209 High-street, Cheltenham, dated January 22nd, 1850.

SIR,—My eldest son, when about three years of age, was afflicted with a glandular swelling in the neck, which after a short time broke out into an ulcer. An eminent medical man pronounced it as a very bad case of scrofula, and prescribed for a considerable time without effect. The disease then for years went on gradually increasing in virulence, when besides the ulcer in the neck, another formed below the left knee, and a third under the eye; besides seven others on the left arm, with a tumour between the eyes which was expected to break. During the whole of the time my suffering boy had received the constant advice of the most celebrated medical gentlemen at Cheltenham, besides being for several months at the General Hospital where one of the surgeons said that he would amputate the left arm, but that the blood was so impure, that if that limb were taken off it would be then even impossible to subdue the disease. In this desperate state I determined to give your pills and ointment a trial, and after two months perseverance in their use, the tumour began perceptibly to disappear, and the discharge from all the ulcers gradually decreased, and at the expiration of eight months they were perfectly healed, and the boy thoroughly restored to the blessings of health, to the astonishment of a large circle of acquaintances who could testify to the truth of this miraculous case. Three years have now elapsed without any recurrence of the malady, and the boy is now as healthy as heart can wish. Under these circumstances I consider that I should be truly ungrateful were I not to make you acquainted with this wonderful cure, effected by your medicines after every other means had failed.—(Signed)—J. H. ALLIDAY.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Cure of Acute Rheumatism of Four Years Standing.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. John Pitt, Dudley, January 19th, 1850.

SIR,—It is with the greatest pleasure that I write to thank you for the benefit I have received from your pills and ointment which have completely cured me of the rheumatism, under which I suffered for the last four years, at times I was so bad as hardly to be able to walk; I had tried every kind of medicine that was recommended without receiving any being. I at last thought I would give your medicine a trial, and purchased from Mr. Hollin, chemist, of this town, two boxes of pills, and two of ointment, and in three weeks, through them and the blessings of God, I was restored to health and strength, and am now as well able to walk as ever I was in my life. I am well known in this parish, having been sixty-five years in it, with the exception of ten years I served in the 24th regiment of foot.—(Signed)—JOHN PITT.—To Professor HOLLOWAY.

Cure of a Bad Leg of more than Sixty Years Standing.

Mr. Barker, of No. 5, Graham's-place, Drypool, near Hull, had ulcers on his leg from the age of eighteen until upwards of eighty, and although for many years he had sought the first advice in the country, nothing was found to cure them. He very often suffered most excruciating pain for long periods together, which incapacitated him from attending to his business. He had given up all hopes of getting a cure, when at last he was persuaded to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which he did, and however wonderful it may appear, the leg was thoroghly healed by their means, and by continuing to use the Pills alone after his leg was well, he has become in health so hale and hearty as now to be more active than most men of fifty.—N.B.—The truth of this extraordinary statement can be vouched for by Mr. J. C. Reinhardt, 22, Market-place, Hull. February 20th, 1850.

Cure of a Desperate Case of Ringworm of Six Years Standing.

One of the most eminent surgeons in Lima (the capital of Peru) had a child covered with ringworm for more than six years; in vain he exhausted all his art in his endeavours to effect a cure. Not succeeding, he consulted among his brethren, the most celebrated medical practitioners of the city, but nothing was found to do the child service. When he was persuaded by Mr. Joseph P. Hagüe, the English chemist and druggist, residing at No. 74, Calle de Palacio, to try Holloway's Pills and Ointment, which was done, and after using six large pots of the Ointment, with a proportion of the Pills, the child was radically cured, to the surprise of the whole medical profession. The name of the parent, from motives of delicacy, is withheld.—Lima, 13th of November, 1849.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Corns (Soft)	Rheumatism
Bad Breasts	Cancers	Scalds
Burns	Contracted and Stiff-joints	Sore Nipples
Bunions		Sore Throats
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Elephantiasis	Skin-diseases
	Fistulas	Scurvy
Coco-Bay	Gout	Sore-heads
Chiego-foot	Glandular Swellings	Tumours
Chilblains		Ulcers
Chapped-hands	Lumbago	Wounds
	Piles	Yaws

Sold by the Proprietor, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar,) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each. There is a very considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box.

ON THE PREVENTION, CURE, AND General character of SYPHILUS, STRICTURES, Affections of the PROSTRATE GLAND, VENEREAL and SCORBUTIC ERUPTIONS of the face and body, Mercurial excitement, &c., followed by a mild, successful and expeditious mode of treatment.

Thirty-first edition,

Illustrated by Twenty-Six Anatomical Engravings on Steel. New and improved Edition, enlarged to 196 pages, just published, price 2s. 6d; or by post, direct from the Establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stamps.

"THE SILENT FRIEND," a Medical Work on Venereal and Syphilitic Diseases, Secondary Symptoms, Gonorrhœa, &c., with a PRESCRIPTION FOR THEIR PREVENTION; physical exhaustion, and decay of the frame, from the effects of solitary indulgence and the injurious consequences of the abuse of Mercury; with Observations on the obligations of MARRIAGE, and directions for obviating certain disqualifications. Illustrated by twenty-six coloured engravings. By R. and L. PERRY and Co., Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by the authors, and sold by Strange, 21, Paternoster-row; Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichborne-street, Haymarket; and Gordon, 146 Leadenhall-street; London; Powell, 88, Grafton-street, Dublin; and Raimes and Co., Leith Walk, Edinburgh.

Part I. treats of the anatomy and physiology of the reproductive organs, and is illustrated by six coloured engravings.

Part II. treats of the consequences resulting from excessive indulgence, producing nervous excitement, and generative incapacity. It is particularly addressed to those who are prevented in consequence from entering into the marriage state. Illustrated by three explanatory engravings.

Part III. treats of the diseases resulting from INFECTION. Illustrated by seventeen coloured engravings.

Part IV. contains a REMEDY for the PREVENTION of DISEASE by a SIMPLE APPLICATION, by which the danger of infection is obviated. Its ACTION IS SIMPLE but sure. It acts with the virus chemically, and destroys its power on the system. This important part of the work should not escape the reader's notice.

Part V. is devoted to the consideration of marriage and its duties. The reason of physical disqualifications, and the causes of unproductive unions are also considered, and the whole subject critically and philosophically inquired into.

The Authors as regularly educated members of the Medical Profession, having had long, diligent, and Practical observations in the various Hospitals and Institutions for the relief of those afflicted with Syphilis, Secondary Symptoms, Stricture, Venereal and Scorbutic Eruptions of the face and body, have perhaps had AN UNUSUAL opportunity of witnessing their dreadful and destructive consequences in all their various stages. Hence, knowing the practical necessity of sound judgment in such serious cases, and having seen the injury that has arisen from the carelessness and neglect of its study, Messrs. R. and L. PERRY have devoted their attention exclusively to this peculiar class of maladies, and the relief they have consequently been enabled to render to their fellow creatures, is fully testified and gratefully acknowledged by convalescent Patients, and others daily arriving in town from all parts of the country, for the express purpose only of personal consultation, while their exertions have been crowned with the most signal advantages, yet, from what they have experienced in inquiring into the nature and causes of these infectious complaints (from their most simple condition to that of the most dangerous and inveterate) they have always entertained the possibility of their PREVENTION and removal.

Messrs. R. and L. PERRY and Co., Surgeons, may be consulted as usual, at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, from eleven to two, and from five to eight in the evening; and on Sundays from eleven to one.—Consultation Fee £1.

THE CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE

AN ANTI-SYPHILITIC REMEDY,

Is recommended in Syphilis and Secondary Symptoms. It searches out and purifies the diseased humours from the blood, and cleanses the system from all deteriorating causes. Its influence in the restoration to health of persons labouring under the consequences which inevitably follow contamination is undeniable, and it also constitutes a certain cure for scurvy, scrofula, and all cutaneous eruptions. Its active principles are transmitted by the medium of the circulating fluid throughout the entire frame, and even penetrate the more minute vessels, removing and expelling in its course all corruptions and impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it with the insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.

Price 11s., or four bottles in one for 33s., by which 11s. is saved, also in £5 cases, by which will be saved £1 12s. To be had at the London Establishment.

THE CORDIAL BALM OF SYRIACUM

Is expressly employed to renovate the impaired powers of life, when exhausted by the influence exerted by solitary indulgence on the system. Its action is purely balsamic; its power in re-invigorating the frame in all cases of nervous and sexual debility, obstinate gleets, impotency, barrenness, and debilities arising from venereal excesses, has been demonstrated by its unvarying success in thousands of cases. To those persons who are prevented entering the married state by the consequences of early errors, it is invaluable. Price 11s. per bottle, or four quantities in one for 33s.

The £5 cases of SYRIACUM or CONCENTRATED DETERSIVE ESSENCE can only be had at 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London, whereby there is a saving of £1 12s., and the patient is entitled to receive advice without a fee, which advantage is applicable only to those who remit £5, for a packet.

PERRY'S PURIFYING SPECIFIC PILLS

Constitute an effectual remedy in all cases of Gonorrhœa Gleets, Stricture, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. per box.

Patients are requested to be as minute and concise as possible in the detail of their cases, noting especially the duration of the complaint, the mode of its commencing, its symptoms and progress, age, habits of living, and position in society. Medicines can be forwarded to any part of the world; no difficulty can occur, as they will be securely packed, and carefully protected from observation.

N.B.—Medicine Vendors can be supplied by most of the Wholesale Patent Medicine Houses in London.

Education for the Millions.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,
No. VI. OF
"THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR."
PRICE ONE PENNY.

The object of the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq., M.P., is to place within the reach of the poorest classes that Political and Social Information of which they are at present deprived by the Government "Taxes on Knowledge."

In addition to a serial history of the "Life and Adventures of FEARGUS O'CONNOR from his Boyhood," it will contain Essays by the best writers on all the leading Questions of the day, written in an earnest, honest, and impartial spirit; Tales and Sketches, illustrative of the working of our present Social and Political System; Reviews and abstracts of New Books of a useful and instructive character, and Mi-cellaneous Information, suited alike for the amusement and instruction of the fireside.

As "THE NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR" is designed to improve and elevate the Political and Social Condition of the Working Classes, its columns will be opened for fair and temperate discussion upon all the questions affecting their welfare, and it will thus become a truthful and living exponent of public opinion.

SIXTEEN LARGE OCTAVO PAGES,
Price One Penny.

CONTENTS OF No. VII.
1. The Owenian Science of Society.
2. Life and Adventures of Feargus O'Connor.
3. The Secret.
4. Joseph Mazzini, a Biography.
5. Gleanings.

Now Ready,
THE FIRST MONTHLY PART,
Stitched into a Wrapper. Price Threepence.

CONTENTS OF PART II.
Sketch of the History of Socialism.
The Slave Ship.
Life and Adventures of Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P. (*Continued.*)
The Tyranny of Competition.
The Secret. (*Continued.*)
A Lithographic Sketch.
A Fact in Rhyme.
England's True Aristocracy.
Gleanings.
Cost of Pauperism.
A Tale of the World's Justice.
The People's Sabbath Prayer.
The Better Land.
Memoir of Robert Owen.
The Value of Labour.
The Confessional in Spain.
London Club Houses.
Robespierre.
The Owenian System of Society.
Joseph Mazzini.

SIXTY-FOUR LARGE PAGES,
PRICE 4 PENCE.

Orders and Advertisements to be sent addressed to the office of the *Northern Star*, London; or to A. Heywood, Manchester; W. Love, and G. Adams, Glasgow; Robinson and Co., Edinburgh; J. Sweet, Nottingham; J. Guest, Birmingham.

The "NATIONAL INSTRUCTOR" will be supplied by all the London Booksellers and News-agents.

JULIAN HARNEY'S NEW PUBLICATION.
Now Publishing for Saturday, July 6th, 1850,
No. III. of
THE RED REPUBLICAN,
Edited by G. JULIAN HARNEY.
☞ In this number is commenced an account of the Institutions and Laws of Republican America.

CONTENTS:
1. Letters of L'Ami du Peuple. No. 3.—'The Truculent "Times," and the Ruffianly Royalists.
2. Poetry to be lived.
3. Bakunin, the Russian Patriot.
4. The "Red Republican," and the "Leader."
5. 'Republic and Royalty in Italy. By Joseph Mazzini, Triumvir of the Roman Republic.
6. Horrible Massacre of the Paris Proletarians.
7. Institutions and Laws of Republican America. No. 1.
8. Poetry: Garibaldi, &c., &c.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

London: Published by S. Y. Collins, 113, Fleet-street. To be had of all Booksellers and News-Agents in Great Britain and Ireland.

POLITICS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ENTERTAINMENT.
M'DOUALL'S MANCHESTER JOURNAL,
Will be published on Saturday, July 13th,
Price One Penny.
Dedicated to the intelligence of the middle and working classes, with the view of securing a common understanding for the PUBLIC GOOD, and a co-operation of head, heart, and hand for the COMMONWEALTH of England.
Beal, 2, Shoe-lane, London; Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester.

THE CHEAPEST EDITION EVER PUBLISHED.
Price 1s. 6d.,
A new and elegant edition, with Steel Plate of the Author, of
PAINE'S POLITICAL WORKS.

Now Ready, a New Edition of
MR. O'CONNOR'S WORK ON SMALL FARMS

Sold by J. Watson, Queen's Head Passage, Paternoster row, London; A. Heywood, Oldham-street, Manchester, and Love and Co., 5, Nelson-street, Glasgow.
And by all Booksellers in Town and Country.

TO THE CHARTISTS OF NEWCASTLE AND GATESHEAD. The committee hereby give notice, that a members' meeting will be held in Mr. Greener's Long-room, Cock Inn, Head of Side, on Sunday evening, July 7th, to take into consideration the propriety of getting up a good district organisation; and also to elect a delegate to attend a district delegate meeting.
Chair to be taken at eight o'clock.
JOHN BROWN, Secretary.

All correspondence for the Chartists of Newcastle-on-Tyne, to be sent to John Brown, care of Mary Brown, 8, Harrison-property, Stepney-bank, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Mr. James Nisbett, late of Newcastle, will much oblige the committee by sending his address to John Brown, Secretary.

TO TAILORS.

By approbation of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, and H.R.H. Prince Albert.
NOW READY,
THE LONDON AND PARIS SUMMER FASHIONS for 1850, by Messrs. BENJAMIN READ and Co., 12, Hart-street, Bloomsbury-square, London; and by GEORGE BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; a splendid PRINT, exquisitely engraved, and very richly coloured. This beautiful Print will be accompanied with very extra fitting, and most fashionable style Riding, Frock and Dress-coat Patterns; a Paletot, or Spring Over Coat of the present fashion for the season; a Youth's Jacket, and the most novel and elegant style Ladies' *Riding Habit, with illustration of every particular part.* Method of Cutting and Making-up fully explained. Also everything respecting Style and Fashion for the present season, and much other useful information. This magnificent Print is exhibited in the Royal Exchange, London, and may be seen there at any time during the season. Price, complete, with all the Patterns and information, 10s. Sold by READ and Co., 12, Hart street, Bloomsbury-square, London; G. BERGER, Holywell-street, Strand; and all Booksellers in the United Kingdom.

READ and Co.'s Patent Measures now become universally adopted, price 5s. the set, with every explanation respecting their utility and use. Registered Patterns, of any description, sent to measure, 1s. each, post free. (Ladies Paletots, same.)

READ and Co's. New System of Cutting will supersede everything of the kind before conceived. Terms and all particulars sent post-free. Instructions in cutting for all kinds of Style and Fashion, so that any person may perform equal to having forty years experience in a few hours. Habits performed for the trade. Busts for fitting coats on. Boys figures, &c., &c. Post-office Orders, and Post Stamps to any amount taken in cash.
N.B. Foremen provided.

EMIGRATION TO NORTH AMERICA.
W. TAPSCOTT AND CO., SHIPPING and Emigration Agents, Liverpool, continue to despatch First Class Ships—
To NEW YORK—every Five Days.
To NEW ORLEANS—every Ten Days.
To BOSTON and PHILADELPHIA—every Fifteen Days.
And occasionally to
BALTIMORE, CHARLESTON, SAVANNAH, QUEBEC, and St. JOHNS.
Drafts for any amount, at sight, on New York, payable in any part of the United States.
Tapscott's "Emigrant's Guide" sent free, on receipt of Four Postage Stamps.
☞ About twenty-eight thousand persons sailed for the New World, in Tapscott's line of American Packets, in 1849.

CHALLENGE FOR £500 STERLING.
THAT DR. GREER'S SIXPENNY PAMPHLET ON MEDICAL REFORM (which will be sent free for six Queen-head stamps), contains the most successful medical and surgical practice since 1814, yet published by any living man.
'DEAR SIR,—After many eminent doctors gave me over, even in the Infirmary, where their best skill and medicine were used, till all declared it was impossible I could survive, as my LUNGS, they said, were as ulcerated as my neck, breast, and arms, which bear many scrofulous marks, your pills cured perfectly; grateful to you and thankful to God. PHILIP TERNIE, 80, Bridgegate-street, Glasgow.—To Dr. Greer.'
Mr. John Monfries, 29, Simon-square, Edinburgh, agent. More agents wanted, at home and abroad, for these Genuine, Hygeian, Universal, Vegetable Medicines, which Dr. Greer, surgeon, improved in 1834, after he had resigned the professorship to the British College of Health, London, (see preface to MORISONIANA of that date,) when Dr. G. received the honour of being enrolled at the head of archives of that College, by the late great, but ill used, Morison, the Hygeist.
Apply to JAMES GREER, M.D., P.H.S., of the SCOTTISH HYGEIAN INSTITUTION, GLASGOW.

A BARGAIN.
TO BE LET, ON LEASE, THE TWO-ACRE ALLOTMENT, now occupied by T. M. Wheeler, at O'Connorville. Rent £9 a-year, the purchase money for crops, improvements, tools, &c. £30, there is an excellent barn, a large shed, capable of being converted, at a trifling expense, into a capital wash-house and dairy, a good tool-house, hen-house, pig-sties, manure tank, &c., together with a quantity of manure. The crops are in first-rate condition, and consist of half an acre of wheat, half an acre of potatoes, half an acre of mangel wurzel and Swedes, half an acre of parsnips, a quantity of barley, of a new and valuable sort, and the remainder of peas, beans, artichokes, onions, &c. There are a considerable quantity of fruit trees of various sorts. The crops alone are worth the money demanded. No one need apply who cannot command the ready cash. Possession can be had immediately.
Applications, containing a postage stamp for reply, to be addressed to T. M. Wheeler, O'Connorville, near Rickmansworth, Herts.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.
OFFICES, 14, SOUTHAMPTON STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

The Executive Committee hereby announce the following meetings:

On Sunday evening, July 7th, Mr. Bezer will lecture at 26, Golden-lane, City.

On the same evening, Dr. Brooks will lecture at the Commercial Lecture Hall, Philpot-street, Commercial-road, East.

On Thursday evening, July 11th, a GRAND SOIREE, to consist of a Tea Party and Public Meeting, will take place in honour of the liberation of Ernest Jones and John Fussell, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-square.

All the advocates of Democratic and Social Reform are invited to take part in the proceedings.

Tea on table at six o'clock precisely, and the public meeting will commence at eight o'clock.

Tickets for the tea, one shilling each, may be had of Mr. Dick's, 7, Wellington-street North, Strand; Mr. Parkes, 32, Little Windmill-street; Mr. Dudderidge, Old Dolphin, Old-street, St. Luke's; Mr. Reynolds, Crown and Anchor, Cheshire-street, Waterloo-town; Mr. Truelove, John-street; and of the Secretary, John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

N.B.—In consequence of the above soiree, the usual Tuesday evening public meeting is postponed to Tuesday evening, July 16th.

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

Portraits of Patriots.

The readers of the "Northern Star," and the Democratic party generally, are informed, that there is now a re-issue of the various Steel engravings lately distributed with the "Northern Star." They consist of

KOSSUTH,	MEAGHER,
LOUIS BLANC,	MITCHEL,
ERNEST JONES,	SMITH O'BRIEN,
RICHARD OASTLER,	JOHN FROST.

These Engravings have excited the admiration of every one who has seen them. They are faithful portraits, and are executed in the most brilliant style. Price Fourpence each.

There has also been a reprint of the undermentioned portraits, which have been given away at different times with the "Northern Star," and which are striking likenesses, and executed in the most brilliant manner—

ANDREW MARVEL,	WILLIAM COBBETT,
ARTHUR O'CONNOR,	HENRY HUNT,
PATRICK O'HIGGINS,	F. O'CONNOR,
BRONTERRE O'BRIEN,	W. P. ROBERTS.
J. R. STEPHENS,	

There is also a re-issue of the two large prints,

"*THE NATIONAL CONVENTION OF 1839.*"
"THE PRESENTATION OF THE NATIONAL PETITION, by MR. DUNCOMBE, in 1842."

To be had of J. PAVEY, Holywell-street.

NATIONAL LAND COMPANY.—DISSOLVING.

Notice is hereby given, that application is intended to be made to Parliament forthwith, for an Act to dissolve the National Land Company, and to wind up the undertaking, and to make sale of the Lands and property belonging to the said Company, and after the payment of all debts, liabilities, and expenses, respecting the same, to divide the surplus monies, to be realized by such sale or sales, between and amongst the shareholders and subscribers entitled thereto, rateably, according to their several interests in the said undertaking.

And notice is hereby also given, that it is intended to vary or extinguish existing rights or privileges, if any, which may impede or interfere with the purposes of the said Act.

Dated this 1st day of July, 1850.

WM PROWTING ROBERTS, Solicitor,
Robert-street, Adelphi.
WALMISLEY & SON, Parliamentary Agents,
23, Parliament-street.

To Correspondents.

DR. M'DOUALL's address is 292, Buckley-terrace, Rochdale-road, Manchester. Dr. M'Douall requests us to state that the balance paid to him by the Liverpool Committee, amounted to £2 3s. 4d. He adds: 'I am consequently unable to begin my profession unless I can borrow £100; but where that is to come from I have yet to discover.'

THE LACEY FUND.—The following subscriptions have been received:—Sir J. Walmsley, Esq., M.P., £1 1s; Tindal Atkinson, Esq., 5s; S. Ward, Esq., 5s; Mrs. Cobden, 10s; C. Lushington, Esq., M.P., £1; J. Hume, Esq., M.P., 5s; R. Gardner, Esq., 10s; Sir B. Hall, Esq., M.P., 10s; G. Pearson, Esq., M.P., 10s; J. Hall, Esq., £1; W. D. S., 2s 6d; T. Prout, Esq., 10s; W. James, 1s! Mr. Henderson, 6d; Messrs. Lewis, 1s; Friends, per Argue, 9d; Mr. Fleming, 6d; A Manchester Red, 6d; H. Wilks, Secretary.

Dear Sir,—Will you be so kind as to correct a mistake in last Saturday's *Star* concerning the Lacey Fund; it should read as follows:—John Sewell, Esq., treasurer, No. 2, Rockingham-row, Kent-road, Surrey. All monies and Post-office orders to be made payable to him at the branch Post-office, High-street, Borough, and all communications to the secretary, Henry Wilks, No. 24, Rochester-street, Westminster, London. Yours, &c. HENRY WILKS, 24, Rochester-street, July 3rd.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. Sweet acknowledges the receipt of the following sums (sent herewith) viz.:—FOR THE HONESTY FUND.—Mr. Dalton, 3d; Mrs. Perkins, 1d; Mr. Smith, 3d.

THE M'DOUALL COMMITTEE desire to express their grateful thanks to the members of the Manchester Chartist Council Victim Committee, and the democrats generally of Manchester, for the generous and timely support rendered to the interests of Dr. M'Douall.

JULIAN HARNEY has received for, and paid over to John Shaw, 2s, from Wm. Coltman, Leicester.

POLISH REFUGEES.—By referring to the address, which appears in another column, Mr. Coltman will see to whom money should be sent for the Polish Refugees.

MR. WILD, Oldham.—We do not answer legal questions. Consult Mr. Roberts, 2, Robert-street, Adelphi, Strand.

IN ANSWER to numerous correspondents, we cannot answer legal questions.

THE NORTHERN STAR.

SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1850.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

The most eminent Statesman of the age has been suddenly snatched away from us in the full maturity of his physical and intellectual powers. A few hours after closing a speech in the midst of loud and long continued cheering, in the House of Commons, he was stretched, bruised, bleeding, and almost unconscious, on the bed of death. On Friday night week he was in his place in the Senate House, where, for forty-one years, he has held a distinguished position; on Tuesday night he had ceased to exist. During the whole of that long period Sir ROBERT PEEL was, with short intermissions, entrusted in one capacity or another with the Government of the country, and he "died in harness." Other Statesmen have been permitted to retire, and in the leisure and calm enjoyment of private life to prepare for the grave, but he was stricken down in the midst of his labours. He may have cherished the hope that time would yet set him right with the great party from whom he was severed a few years ago, and again restore him to the proud position of Premier of England. But his "sun has gone down while it was yet day." All is over. His name and his deeds now belong to history.

Never was there a public man whose loss was so sincerely and deeply regretted by men of all classes, and all parties. We believe that the great mass of the people, whose political predilections are of a moderate description, and who do not take any active part in political struggles, looked upon the deceased Statesman as the right hand of the country. In the case of any emergency, or any great crisis, the eyes of all parties would have instantly turned to Sir ROBERT PEEL as the man to solve the difficulty, and to carry the vessel of the State safely through whatever dangers might threaten it. His long experience of official life had given him a thorough knowledge of administration in all its aspects, while his political career had prove d that he was pre-eminently capable of march/ng with the age, and that he knew how to sol ve that most difficult problem in Statesmanshi p—how to reconcile Conservatism with prog ress. Sir ROBERT was not an originator, bu/ no man understood better how to apply new principles to action, how to introduce new elements into the body politic, with the lea st possible displacement of existing interests, or how, at the very climax of a crisis, to turn aside the threatened explosion. It was the general conviction of the existence of this peculiar faculty in his character which caused him to be generally regarded as the sheet anchor of the State.

Unlike many of our public men, who begin their career as Reformers, and end by being Tories, Sir ROBERT's public life was one of progress in education, in liberal ideas, and of corresponding liberality in his measures. He was brought up amidst the most rampant high Church and Tory influences, and for many years faithfully and zealously maintained the blind, bigotted, exclusive, and intolerant doctrines and policy of a party, which looked down on the masses as born to be their slaves and thralls. In that capacity, and, no doubt, most conscientiously, he resisted every proposal of a liberal character or tendency, whether it affected our criminal jurisprudence, our civil and religious or our commercial system; and yet strangely enough in the issue, he has inseparably linked his name with all the greatest reforms in these matters that have distinguished the present century.

To PEEL we are indebted for the amelioration and humanizing of our criminal code. He introduced and carried through the measure which placed Roman Catholics on a social and political equality with their Protestant fellow citizens, and by him the principle of *freedom of commerce* was made the *governing principle of the policy of this country.* It was impossible that any man could thus act in opposition to his early views and opinions without incurring odium and reproach from those with whom he had formerly acted. Incapable of reasoning themselves, or of appreciating the influence of expanding knowledge upon such a mind, they attributed his conduct to the lowest motives, and stigmatised him as a traitor and a renegade. But the whole of his public career proves, undoubtedly, that he must have been animated by the highest and holiest convictions of duty, and that the good of the country was at all times his paramount consideration. He had everything to lose and nothing to gain by change, in the ordinary calculations of the politician. In order to carry two of his great reforms, he had to separate himself from those with whom he had lived a lifetime of intimate friendship; he had to sever his connexion with two great and powerful parties of whom he was the acknowledged leader and head, and the last of which he may be said to have created and organised himself. From the time the Reform Bill became law, Sir ROBERT set himself to form what was called the Conservative Party. His celebrated advice—"Register, Register, Register," laid the foundation of, and ultimately gave the supremacy to that party. By separating himself from it he knew that he gave up the high position of Prime Minister and virtual Ruler of this mighty empire. They must have been strong convictions indeed of public duty which induced him to make such sacrifices as these. We have plenty of instances of public men sacrificing their principles to obtain power, place, and dignity; few, indeed, of their sacrificing all these when gained, in order to act upon an honest conviction of what was best for the public good.

Such a man cannot pass away from the arena in which he filled so large a place without causing a marked and important change in the position of parties, and in the course of public events. Ever since the passing of the last measure of the PEEL Cabinet, and its consequent resignation, parties in this country have been, as it were, checkmated. Sir ROBERT, and those who adhered to him, held the balance of power in their hands, and they used it to maintain the *status quo.* They were not prepared to let their ancient allies into power to interfere with the commercial policy they had inaugurated; nor were they prepared to support the Whigs, even if the latter had been disposed to propose any very liberal measures. That this unsatisfactory state of things must, in some way or other, have been altered, there can be no doubt. The nation would not much longer have tolerated the policy of stand-stillism and do-nothingism, which has characterised the Administration of the Whigs for the last four years. Sir ROBERT PEEL's death has precipitated a change. Those of his party who were prevented by personal attachment to him from joining the party with whom they are really in affinity, will now go over to the Conservative camp. Those of them who have decided tendencies to such very moderate Liberalism in politics as is embodied in Whiggism, may be expected to make common cause with the Ministerial party, and take their share of the loaves and fishes, as the price of their adhesion. The Peelite party died with its head. We are, therefore, getting back to a more natural state of things. Parties will be fairly pitted against each other. The unhealthy stagnation which has marked English politics for several years back, will now give way to vigorous action. In the struggle which may ensue, it is possible that reaction of a decided character may take place. The Tory party are powerful, and may secure a majority sufficient to carry them into office. But that would in the end, we believe, ultimately advance the cause of popular liberty. The nation would be roused to active and earnest agitation, and would find earnest and active men to give utterance to its convictions—to demand the reforms which are felt to be necessary, and which cannot be much longer withheld. Lukewarm friends, and sham Reformers, will be driven aside to make way for honest and sincere men. The reign of humbugs cannot be very long protracted. The Whigs, now that they can no longer depend on the aid of their best and most powerful supporters, will be compelled to move in one direction or another. They have, opposite to them, a party which out-numbers their own. They have, on their own side of the House, eighty members, who, though giving them a general support, are yet pledged to a much more liberal policy. If that party now does its duty to the country it will compel Lord JOHN to repay its past support, by conceding at least the moderate amount of representative reform, advocated by Sir JOSHUA WALMSLEY and his friends. Parliamentary Reform is the first great question that demands settlement. The masses, who are now deprived of all share in the government of the country, must have that fair and legitimate participation in legislative influence to which their numbers, their intelligence, and their value to the country, so justly entitles them.

While, therefore, we share in the profound and universal sorrow which is felt throughout the country at the sad event which has so suddenly deprived us of a great man—while we are anxious to do all honour to his memory, and to pass over without comment the shortcomings of his long and eventful career—while we are fully sensible of the great gap which for the time is caused by his withdrawal from public life, and the loss of his matured and comprehensive judgment at moments of difficulty and doubt—we see reason to believe that his death will eventuate in benefit to the country, by restoring a more healthy tone to English politics, by putting an end to the transition period through which we have been passing, and by placing all parties in their true relative position. Stagnation must give way to Progress.

MINISTERIAL FOREIGN POLICY.

Lord PALMERSTON's splendid defence of his Foreign Policy saved himself and the Ministry from defeat. Notwithstanding the desertion of Messrs. HUME, COBDEN, BRIGHT, VILLIERS, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and other Liberal Members, and the union of the Peelite party with the Opposition, Ministers succeeded in getting a majority of forty-six, at four o'clock on Saturday morning, in a house of 574 members. Such a majority is scarcely equivalent to that by which the Government was beaten in the House of Lords; but something must be allowed for the larger question at issue in the Commons, and upon which greater difference of opinion might have been fairly expected. The motion of Lord STANLEY narrowed the subject to the affairs of Greece, while that of Mr. ROEBUCK opened up the whole of Lord PALMERSTON's Foreign Policy since he held office. We do not see why so wide a question should have been selected, when the immediate object was to test the sense of the Commons on the particular point respecting which the other House of Parliament had come to an adverse decision. Many Members might have approved of Lord PALMERSTON's conduct towards Greece, who might conscientiously object to other portions of his policy; and to such an extent was this feeling prevalent a short time previous to the division, that it was not expected the majority would be more than fifteen, or twenty at the utmost. Such a small number would have been equivalent to a defeat and a resignation of the Ministry. We believe, however, that the larger number was gained entirely by the speech of the Foreign Minister. It produced an immense effect upon the public mind, and deputations were sent from several constituencies, to remonstrate with Members who were understood to contemplate voting against him. Among those who had the screw put upon them was Mr. BRIGHT, and, we believe, Mr. COBDEN had also to withstand solicitations from his constituents. At all events, in his speech he several times complained, with considerable bitterness, of the cabals that were got up out of doors, to prevent Members from giving their votes according to the dictates of their own consciences.

In treating this subject last week, we complained of Lord PALMERSTON's policy, because it did not go far enough; his speech, however, leads to the inference that the blame of this defect does not rest upon his shoulders. He has to struggle against a despotic and reactionary party within the Cabinet itself; and hence his hands have been tied, and his efforts paralyzed, at the moment when vigour and determination were most urgently needed. If we want England to be efficiently represented in international affairs, this clique of sympathisers with Russia, Austria, and Naples, must be ousted from power. In future, those who struggle for constitutional governments throughout the world, should know not only that the sympathies of England are with them, but that if need be, her power and her influence are at their disposal, and will be exerted in their behalf.

The debate was calculated to raise the intellectual character of the House of Commons in the estimation of the world. With few exceptions, the speeches on both sides were masterly displays of Parliamentary eloquence. The theme was a great one, and the speakers rose to its level. Mr. COCKBURN, the member for Southampton, produced an impression almost unparalleled in the House of Commons, by the brilliant, fervent, and impassioned character of his speech. We never heard such hearty and ringing cheers in that house before as those which for some minutes followed his powerful peroration, and the rush from all quarters of the house to shake hands with him was quite marvellous. The occupants of the Treasury bench were amongst the foremost to present their congratulations, and of course the learned gentleman will not be forgotten when Solicitor-Generalships, or other good things are next to be disposed of.

One good effect of the debate has been to draw public attention more to foreign policy than has been the case heretofore in this country. Our insular position tends, to some extent, to isolate us from other nations, and to render us indifferent to what is passing among them. In the midst of this apathy and want of information, it has been easy for the Foreign Minister of this country to play into the hands of foreign despots, and to prostitute the great power and influence of Great Britain to subserve the most infamous policy and designs. It has also tended to our being frequently hurried into wars with other nations for objects totally alien to the public feeling, but the cost of which we have had to pay. If the attack upon the policy of Lord PALMERSTON, by the Tories, has helped to dispel this indifference, and to arouse the people to a sense of the vast importance of keeping that department of the Government under efficient and vigilant control in future, it will have produced a national benefit. One thing is quite certain, that the speeches delivered on the question proved that our present Legislators are better acquainted with foreign affairs than their predecessors: that they pay attention to them, and by so doing qualify themselves for pronouncing an opinion upon subjects which were formerly left to the exclusive control of the Foreign Secretary and a small and exceedingly select *coterie,* who were supposed to monopolise all the information and all the wisdom extant upon these matters.

We hope that Lord PALMERSTON, encouraged by the response he has received from the country, will in future be more bold, decided, and *when necessary, practical in his assistance* to those who may require his aid to maintain free institutions on the Continent. He will have the people with him in any measures he may adopt, to prove that England is not the tool of despots, but the friend and natural ally of all free peoples. Had this been done two years ago, we should not have witnessed the present prostrate and manacled state of Europe, and the glorious KOSSUTH, and his copatriots, would not now be wasting life in the gloomy solitude of a remote Turkish fortress.

RAMPANT TORYISM.

The Lords have revenged themselves on the Commons for their adverse vote of Saturday last by virtually throwing out the Irish Franchise Bill on Monday night. By that measure the County and Borough Franchise was placed upon an £8 rating, and it was calculated that it would give to a nation, possessing a population between seven and eight millions in number, a constituency of about one third of a million; such a homœopathic dose of Parliamentary Reform did not seem to call for any profound gratitude or extreme thankfulness on the part of the people, and it might have been fairly expected that the Press would let it pass, especially as the total constituency of Ireland has now dwindled down into some six-and-thirty thousand voters!—less by twenty thousand than the number on the register for the West Riding of Yorkshire! A more flagrant mockery of an electoral body never was heard of; but, true to their instinctive impulse to check every movement of a popular nature, the House of Obstructives decided, in a very lordly way, that the Irish people—whom Lord STANLEY calls "*rubbish*"—shall not be entrusted, even to a limited extent of the Whig Bill, with the power of self-government. The Earl of DESART—a very solemn young man, with a very considerable opinion of his own abilities, and a corresponding contempt for the rights or interests of other people—proposed that the franchise should be raised to £15, or nearly double that agreed to by the Commons, and condescendingly informed the Irish people that *he* had considerable doubts whether that would not give them too many voters. It cut down at once, the three hundred and eighty thousand who were estimated, under the £8 franchise, to one hundred and eighty thousand; and thus sweeping away the chance of the enfranchisement of two hundred thousand Irishmen. But that was hardly enough for this amiable lordling. It was with reluctance he persuaded himself to give votes to so many of the "rubbish." He was strongly backed by his brother Obstructives; and Lord LANSDOWNE, seeing a defeat before him, offered to give up the £8 franchise, if the Opposition would give him £12 as a compromise. The overture was refused, and a majority of twenty-two against the Government conclusively put an end to the Irish Franchise Bill for this Session, at least, because we can scarcely suppose that the Government will be craven enough to agree to a qualification which is nearly double that they fixed upon, and which reduces the constituency they proposed to enfranchise, more than one-half.

We presume that the Lords were stimulated to take the course they have done, not only by the desire to retaliate on the Commons for their vote on Foreign Affairs, but also by the prospect of a general election at no distant date, and the certainty under the present constituency, of getting a majority of Irish Members to support a Protectionist policy and Cabinet. Their lordships, however, have but deferred the political enfranchisement of the Irish people; they cannot prevent it, even with the aid of that most inconsistent and uncomprehensible old turn coat, Lord BROUGHAM, who, at the close of his life, seems to take a pride in opposing every principle, the advocacy of which, in early life, made his name famous. He is a bundle of crotchets and contradictions, in which it is in vain to look for any connecting link or consistent idea; and it will puzzle many to reconcile the former part of his speech, in which he advocated a united franchise for the Irish, with the closing portion of it, in which, with his usual copious command of forcible words, he advocated the extension of the franchise to the hard working, hard faring, hard headed artizans of this country. Most truly did Lord BROUGHAM declare that they were by far the more honest and independent than the "capitalocracy," the shopkeepers, and ten pound voters, who monopolize political privileges under the present system; and most cordially do we echo his wish, that he may live to see that valuable, *honest, and independent section of his fellow* countrymen now enfranchised. By the way, as he must always be doing something or other—mischief when he can find nothing else—why does his Lordship not introduce a bill for the political emancipation of the class he lauds so highly? We should like very much for him to test the real value of the cheers which greeted his glowing eulogy of the artizans of this country.

Meantime, the Lords have only to pursue the same course with respect to one or two other of the measures which have been, or may be sent up to them, and the present Session will be, to all intents and purposes, effectually nullified. All the wearisome work which has been gone through from the 1st of February till the 1st of July, will have been thrown away, leaving a net product of *nothing.* The two houses are in collision, which of the two will yield?

MADMAN OR RUFFIAN,—WHICH?

In our fifth page will be found an account of an examination at Guildhall, of "a young man, very respectably dressed, who refused to give his name," who has been masquerading in, and libelling the character of "a determined Chartist." It will be seen that the said "young man" has been giving publicity to certain revolting schemes directed against the aristocracy. Small love as we have for that class, we cannot too strongly repudiate the devilish devices set forth by this fool or knave. Until the re-examination has taken place, it would be premature to comment on this subject, other than to demand that, if the "respectably-dressed young gentleman" is proved to be insane, he shall be handed over to the proper authorities; or otherwise, if proved to be a villain—a second POWELL—he shall be adjudged to suffer the punishment of the cat-o'-nine-tails; the fitting reward of any one who, being in possession of his senses, could even imagine atrocities worthy of Austria's assassin-tools, but utterly opposed to the sentiments of Englishmen of all classes, and every variety of political opinion.

PARLIAMENTARY REVIEW.

The great debate on Foreign Policy appears to have unfitted members for the despatch of the ordinary business of the Legislature. The elevation has been too great to enable them to readily descend into the common and prosaic atmosphere of routine, in which they are accustomed to move. The sudden and lamentable death of the most eminent and distinguished ornament of the House of Commons, still farther indisposed its members for doing business. On Wednesday—by way of testifying the profound grief felt for the bereavement they had sustained, and to mark the high estimation in which his public character was held—they separated, immediately after assembling, having just given utterance to the emotions excited by the painful event, which was uppermost in the minds of all. On Monday night the debates were of that miscellaneous and scattered description which characterises a Supply night. It is only needful to chronicle the result. The money was voted. On Tuesday the business in the Commons was of a purely routine kind, and the House broke up early.

In the House of Lords, Earl HARROWBY, on the part of the Church, made an attack on the disposal of the Government grants in aid of Education. The clerical cormorants are not satisfied with the immense revenues they already enjoy, they hunger and thirst after the few thousands spent in educating the people, and they want to have the disposal of those thousands, without being accountable to, or interfered with by the Government. We are happy to say this barefaced attempt at plunder was defeated. On Thursday both Houses were occupied with a fruitless attempt to prevent the Monster Exhibition of 1851 from spoiling Hyde-Park. The longer this scheme is before the public the less attractive does it become. We were among the first to expose its true character, and to denounce it as a piece of Charlatanism and mock liberality unworthy of this country. At that time we stood alone, but we have now plenty of co-labourers; and the money comes so slowly in, that we suspect the show will ultimately neither be of the vast dimensions, or the satisfactory character which its originators intended it should. We must say, however, that the opposition to locating the Exhibition in Hyde-Park is too barefaced a developement of class-selfishness, and exclusiveness, for us to sympathise very heartily with. If London really is to have this gigantic Bartholomew Fair, let the rich experience its inconveniences as well as the poor.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL, on Thursday, made the usual announcement, which heralds the approach of the close of the Session. "The slaughter of the innocents" as it is called, has this year been a merciless one. Having lost ten days by the debate on Foreign Policy, and other matters not immediately connected with Bills in progress, the PREMIER has availed himself of the circumstance for throwing overboard nearly every Government measure of importance on the paper. Among those so treated, we find the Bill for the Abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy, the Securities Advances (Ireland) Bill, which was intended to facilitate the working of the Encumbered Estates Commission; the Merchant Seamens' Bill, for the better regulation of our mercantile marine, and the protection of seamen; the Bill for the much needed reform of the Woods and Forests has also been cast into that limbo which is the usual receptacle of Whig "good intentions." With all these, and other deductions, we shall certainly, at the close of the Session, have a beggarly account of deeds to reckon up, as the result of so much talk and work.

On the part of the QUEEN, the Government and the Legislature, Lord JOHN RUSSELL offered the friends of Sir ROBERT PEEL—if they were agreeable—the honours of a public funeral, and in doing so passed a warm eulogy on his great predecessor in office, and for many years his political rival, a eulogy which was warmly responded to by the House. In the House of Lords a similar demonstration of respect was made by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, on the part of the Government, and responded to by Lord STANLEY, for the Protectionists, and the Duke of WELLINGTON, for the Moderate Party in the Peers. Mr. GOULBURN declined the honour of a public funeral in consequence of Sir ROBERT PEEL having, like the late QUEEN DOWAGER, distinctly directed in his will that his funeral was to be without any ostentation whatever, and that his remains are to be interred in the Church, at Drayton Bassett, in the same vault where his father and mother were buried. The honour of the Legislature having suspended its sitting for a day was never before paid to a subject, and will testify to posterity the estimation in which he was held by his contemporaries.

MONIES RECEIVED
FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 4TH, 1850.

THE HONESTY FUND.
Received by W. RIDER.—W. Rigg, Bridgeford-gate, 1s 3d—Preston, per J. Brown, 2s—H. H., New Swindon, per W. Bennett, 2s 6d—W. Simpson, New Swindon, 6d—D. Morison, New Swindon, 6d—A Friend, New Swindon, 1s—Nottingham, per J. Sweet 7d.

£ s. d.
Received by W. Rider 0 8 4

AGITATION FOR THE CHARTER.
Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—Sutton-in-Ashfield, per W. Felkin, 15s—Exeter, per R. Snow, 10s—Washington locality, per Mr. Marsden, 4s 4d—Collected at John-street, 1l 8s 0½d—Cards at John-street, 4s 8d—Marylebone, per J. Goodwin, 5s—Keighley, per Benjamin Morrell, 1l—Bermondsey locality, per John Pearcy, 10s—Mr. Antill, for cards, 6s—Leicester, per E. Thompson, 10s—Huddersfield, per James Ewsall, 10s—Mr. Rider, as per *Star*, June 29th, 3s.—Total, 6l 6s 0½d.

TRACT FUND.
Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—A few Friends, Poplar, per Mr. Matthias, 3s 6d—Mr. Simmons, Poplar, per Mr. Matthias, 1s—Mr. Starling, Marylebone, 6d—Collected at the Marylebone locality, 7d—Charles Jones, Islington, 1s—Alfred Jones, Islington, 1s—Yarmouth, per John Royall, 8s.

FOR DR. M'DOUALL.
Received by W. RIDER.—Mr. Whiff, Uxbridge, 1s—T. Redrupp, Uxbridge, 6d—W. Barber, Uxbridge, 6d—J. Rogers, Uxbridge, 6d—W. Rigg, Bridgeford-gate, 1s 3d—Preston, W. Parkinson, per J. Brown, 1s—Abergavenny, per D. Harris, 4s—P. Cameron, Paisley, 3s 2d—J. Redrupp, 6d.

FOR MR. E. JONES.
Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—A Paisley Friend, per Mr. Reynolds, 5s.

FOR MRS. JONES.
Received by W. RIDER.—P. Cameron, Paisley, 3s 2d.

FOR MRS. FUSSELL.
Received by W. RIDER.—C. Cameron, Paisley, 3s 2d.—Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—Mr. Jordan, per Mr. Turner, 6d—a Pianoforte Maker, per Mr. Turner, 6d.

FOR WIDOWS OF THE LATE MESSRS. WILLIAMS AND SHARP.
Received by W. RIDER.—Preston, W. Parkinson, per J. Brown, 1s—J. Waddell, Paisley, 5s.

DEBT DUE TO MR. NIXON.
Received by JOHN ARNOTT.—A Friend, John-street, per Mr. Shute, 6d.

WIVES AND FAMILIES OF VICTIMS.
Received by W. RIDER.—Preston, per J. Brown, 2s—J. Ronald, Paisley, 1s—R. Irvine, Paisley, 6d—A. Davies, Paisley, 1s.

TO THE PUBLIC.

An appeal is respectfully but earnestly made to the British public on behalf of a large number of Polish refugees who are at present in London in a state of extreme suffering and distress.

Most of those brave men have been engaged in the Hungarian struggle for national independence, and having escaped the vigilance and tyranny of the Northern despots, and suffered fearful privations, have succeeded in reaching the hospitable shores of England, expecting to find that sympathy and support which their patriotic and gallant conduct so preeminently entitle them to.

A Committee has been formed for the purpose of receiving contributions; and, in appealing to their fellow-countrymen for this truly benevolent purpose, they anticipate such a noble response that will at once prove to these gallant men, that although driven from their native land by the miscreants of the north (and they deserve no milder term) the British people appreciate their noble conduct, and honour them for the principles of liberty which they have so firmly and gallantly defended.

Subscriptions will be received by Mr. Harney, 4, Brunswick-row, Queen-square, Bloomsbury; John Arnott, 14, Southampton-street, Strand; Mr. Davis, 1, Buttress-street, Waterloo-town.

Contributions from the country may be forwarded, by post-office order, or made payable to the Treasurer, at the post-office, 180, Strand, in postage-stamps.

G. W. M. REYNOLDS *Treasurer.*
WILLIAM DAVIS, *Secretary.*

MONIES RECEIVED.—Stirling, per Mills, 2s. 6d.; Member of National Reform League, 6d.; Thomas Welsh, 4d.; Wm. Morsing, 1s.; Mr. Beer, 4s. 5½d.; Crown and Anchor, 3s. 1½d.; Hall of Science, City-road, 5s.; Two Red Republicans, Whittington and Cat, 2s.; Mr. Maskell, 1s.; Mr. Morrison, 6d.; Mr. Denny, 6d.; Mr. Masters, 6d.—Total, £1 1s. 5d.—WILLIAM DAVIS, Secretary.

A NEW CALIFORNIA.—The *Port of Spain Gazette,* of May 17th, publishes a circular, a few copies of which had then just reached Trinidad, announcing the discovery of a new gold region in the republic of Venezuela. The circular, which was printed at Ciudad Bolivar, in Augostura, is in Spanish, and is headed *El Oro del Yururay.* It sets forth that one Senor Pedro Monasterio, an inhabitant of the province of Barquesimeto, had just arrived from Upata, bringing with him the intelligence that rich auriferous grounds existed in the vicinity of the Yururay rivers, and producing visible tokens of the authenticity of the fact in the shape of samples of the precious mineral to the amount of 150 ounces. These are stated to be composed of grains of various sizes, some of which are as large as lentils or grains of coffee, and some so large as to exceed half an ounce in weight. The standard of the ore is represented as being of the highest purity, being of twenty-four carats. The circular is signed *Unos Vecinos* (several inhabitants), not a very responsible authority, but the *Port of Spain Gazette,* which seems to make no doubt of the correctness of the announcement, considers this is a very natural substitute for the editorial "we" in a province which publishes no newspaper, though it possesses a printing press and types. A postcript appended to this document makes the further announcement, that since the departure of Senor Monasterio, another individual had collected 138 ounces of gold in the district of Yururay. A letter is also published in the paper we have alluded to, from the agent of a respectabe firm in Trinidad, confirming the interesting intelligence. It is a curious fact that there is every reason to believe the newly-discovered gold region to be identical with the El Dorado of Sir Walter Raleigh, in which case, if there be any truth in the discovery, history will have to make an apology to the manes of that much maligned hero.

AN EXPENSIVE PAUPER.—A woman named Sarah Clayfield died in Stroud Workhouse last week, aged sixty-seven years. It is understood that she became an inmate of Horsley Poor-house when an infant three weeks old, and remained there until the formation of the Stroud Union, consequent upon which she was removed to the establishment in which she died. Supposing, then, the cost of her maintenance averaged 2s. 6d. per week, the deceased has cost the parish upwards of £440 in hard cash, without counting interest, which, for such a long period as her lifetime, would be a very handsome bonus.

"YOU HAVE BROKEN the Sabbath, Johnny," said a good man to his son. "Yes," said his little sister, "and mother's long comb, too, right in three pieces."

THE LATE SIR R. PEEL.

In our third page will be found an account of the death, and also a memoir of this distinguished statesman.

It is impossible to exaggerate the feelings of profound emotion with which the mournful intelligence of the death of Sir Robert Peel was received on Wednesday in every circle of the metropolis. At first a feeling of incredulity was created by the startling intelligence; but when this had been removed beyond all doubt, the next very natural desire was for more ample information than the suddenness of the occurrence had hitherto admitted of. In order to satisfy this very natural anxiety, it will, perhaps, suffice if we embody the leading incidents connected with the calamity in the subjoined narrative, the materials for which have been gathered from sources of unquestionable authenticity:—

Sir Robert Peel had called at Buckingham Palace and entered his name in her Majesty's visiting book only a few minutes before the accident. Proceeding up Constitution-hill, he had arrived nearly opposite the gate leading into the Green-park, when he met Miss Ellis, one of Lady Dover's daughters, on horseback, attended by a groom. Sir Robert had scarcely changed salutes with this young lady, when his horse became slightly restive, swerved towards the rails of the Green-park, and threw Sir Robert sideways on his left shoulder. Two gentlemen who were close to the spot ran forward and raised him, holding him in a sitting posture. Dr. Foucart was the third gentleman to render assistance. He saw the accident from a distance of 150 yards, and hastening forward reached the spot just as Sir Robert had been raised by the other two gentlemen. Sir Robert, on being raised, groaned very heavily, and in reply to Dr. Foucart's questions, as to whether he was much hurt, replied, "Yes—very much." During the few moments which elapsed before a carriage was procured, Sir Robert became unconscious, in which state he remained until after he had been assisted into the carriage. He then slightly revived, and, again in reply to Dr. Foucart, said, "I feel better." The carriage was then ordered to drive slowly through the park to Whitehall-gardens, Sir Robert being supported by Dr. Foucart and the two gentlemen who had first raised him from the ground. They had not proceeded more than thirty yards when Sir James Clarke met the carriage, and, having heard of the accident, came up to see if he could render any assistance. Dr. Foucart requested Sir James to accompany him in the carriage to Whitehall, which Sir James consented to do. In a few minutes after he had entered the carriage Sir Robert became much excited, and endeavoured to raise himself up, which it was thought necessary to prevent. He then again sank into a state of half-unconsciousness, in which he remained until his arrival in Whitehall-gardens. On being lifted out of the carriage he revived, and walked, with assistance, into the house On entering the mansion, Sir Robert was met by Lady Peel and the members of his family, who had been awaiting his arrival in painful anxiety after having received intelligence of the accident. Lady Peel was overwhelmed with emotion, and would have flung herself into her husband's arms had not Sir James Clarke and the other gentlemen in attendance removed her. The effect of the meeting upon Sir Robert was extremely painful. He swooned in the arms of Dr. Foucart, and was placed upon a sofa in the nearest apartment (the dining room). From this room Sir Robert was never removed, and so extremely sensitive to pain did he speedily become, that it was only after considerable difficulty that he could be removed from the sofa to a patent hydraulic bed which had been procured for his use.

Sir James Clarke having consulted with Lady Peel, it was arranged to send at once for Sir Benjamin Brodie and Mr. Cæsar Hawkins. Dr. Seymour and Mr. Hodgson, the family physician and surgeon, were also sent for at the same time. Sir James Clarke and Dr. Foucart remained in attendance until Mr. Shaw (Sir Benjamin Brodie's assistant) came, when the former left. At length Sir Benjamin arrived, and a consultation took place between the six gentlemen whose names are above given. A formidable difficulty presented itself at the very outset of the case, from the distressing fact that Sir Robert's sufferings were so acute that he would not permit any minute examination of his injuries to be made by the medical men. The slightest touch in the vicinity of the injured parts gave him intense agony, and the only manner in which he could be treated under the circumstances was to assume that the comminuted fracture of the clavicle (which was evident to the eye, on the clothes being removed) was the only one, and that the ribs were uninjured. After the consultation it was determined to reduce this fracture, but owing to the extreme sensibility of the patient, the operation was not completely performed, and, at the expiration of a few hours, the sufferer entreated that he might be released from the bandages, and they were accordingly taken off.

During Saturday evening Sir Robert was permitted to see Lady Peel and the members of his family; but after this it was thought advisable to exclude all strangers from the apartment, for fear of producing any additional excitement. Sir Robert passed a restless night on Saturday, his extreme sensibility to touch increasing hourly, and his symptoms altogether becoming very alarming, which at first, we believe, some of the medical gentlemen in attendance did not consider them to be. On Sunday evening, the pulse having increased from between eighty and ninety, at which it was ranged after the accident, to upwards of 100, it was deemed necessary to take some blood, with a view of reducing the inflammation. Twenty leeches were accordingly applied to the left shoulder by Dr. Foucart, and a large quantity of blood was obtained. There was no positive improvement in the condition of the patient from this operation, and he continued in a very precarious state throughout the whole of Sunday and Monday. On Monday night the alarming symptoms were greatly increased. About seven o'clock Sir Robert become delirious, and attempted to raise himself up in bed. In this state he continued during the greater part of the night, and at intervals he became so much exhausted that his medical attendants were several times of opinion that he could not survive through the night. In the paroxsyms of his sufferings Sir Robert's thoughts were with his oldest and dearest friends, and the names of Hardinge and Graham were frequently upon his lips. At four o'clock on Tuesday morning Sir Robert fell into a sound sleep, in which he continued uninterruptedly until eight o'clock. On awaking, his mind was quite composed, and his medical attendants considered him to be much refreshed by the rest he had enjoyed. There was still, however, cause for intense anxiety. From the period of the accident up to this time (nearly seventy hours) Sir Robert had taken no other sustenance than a glass of champagne and the yolk of one egg beaten up, which he was induced with some difficulty to swallow. Medicine had been administered, as a matter of course, but throughout the same lengthened period the system had remained perfectly inactive. The pulse had greatly increased on Tuesday, marking from 112 to 118, and becoming very weak. At noon on Tuesday Sir Robert expressed himself to be a little easier. This relief, was, unhappily, of short duration. At two o'clock far more dangerous symptoms than any which had yet been observed presented themselves. At this time Sir Robert began to breathe stertorously, and his senses again failed him. He ceased to answer any of the questions addressed to him, and appeared to be sinking into a comatose state. Sir Benjamin Brodie was again sent for, and on his arrival agreed with Dr. Foucart, and the other medical gentlemen, that the case now assumed a most dangerous aspect. The pulse had become very weak, and marked 118. From two o'clock to six o'clock the change for the worse was progressive, the pulse increasing to 130, and becoming gradually weaker. Stimulants were administered, but had no apparent effect, and the stertorous breathing became more and more painful. The relatives were now informed that all the relief medical science could afford was exhausted, and that no hope whatever existed of Sir Robert Peel's life being prolonged for twenty-four hours. The Bishop of Gibraltar (the Rev. Dr. Tomlinson), a very old friend of Sir Robert's, was now sent for to administer the last offices of the church. On the arrival of the prelate it was intimated to Lady Peel and the members of the family, that they might now, without risk of increasing the dangerous condition of the patient, be admitted to the apartment in which he was lying. In a few moments the whole family were assembled in the presence of their beloved relative, whose exhausted condition at this time scarcely enabled him to recognize their identity.

It is not the province of the journalist to violate the sanctity of a scene like this, and therefore this portion of our narrative necessarily omits all matters of detail. It is sufficient to say that the lamented sufferer revived sufficiently during one period of the interview to identify the features of those beloved ones surrounding his couch—towards whom he at length extended his faltering hand, and, in an attitude bespeaking the intensity of his feelings, whispered in a scarcely audible voice —"God bless you!"

At the termination of this distressing scene Lord Hardinge and Sir James Graham, who had been informed of the fatal result anticipated, were admitted to the presence of the patient, now rapidly sinking. Both gentlemen were painfully affected; and well might Lord Hardinge remark, on leaving the room, that the contemplation of his beloved friend upon his dying couch had more unnerved him than all the dangers he had encountered on the plains of Moodkee and Sobraon.

At nine o'clock Sir Robert had become so exhausted as to be callous to all external impressions. The members of his family still remained near him, with the exception of Lady Peel, whose painfully-excited feelings rendered it absolutely necessary to remove her from the apartment. The sufferer's strength was, however, so far exhausted that, although he gave occasional indications of being sensible of their presence, the power of utterance had altogether ceased, and it soon became evident that his end was rapidly approaching.

Sir Robert ceased to exist at nine minutes after eleven o'clock. Those present at his decease were, his three brothers, the Dean of Worcester, Colonel Peel, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Peel, three of his sons, Mr. F. Peel, M.P., Captain W. Peel, R.N., and Mr. A. Peel; his son-in-law, Lord Villiers; Lord Hardinge, Sir J. Graham, and the medical gentlemen in attendance. Sensibility to pain had ceased some time before death, and his last moments were not disturbed by any physical suffering.

After death an examination of the body was made, when a most important fact was, for the first time, discovered, viz., that the fifth rib on the left side was fractured. This was the region where Sir Robert complained of suffering the greatest pain, and it was probably the seat of the mortal injury, the broken rib pressing on the lung, and producing what is technically known as effusion and pulmonary engorgement.

The family were consulted on the subject of a *post mortem* examination, but both Mr. Frederick Peel and Captain Peel objected to allow the remains to be disturbed in any way, and the precise cause of death will therefore never be ascertained. An application for permission to take a cast of the face, from an eminent sculptor, was also refused.

Lady Peel continued throughout Tuesday in a state of complete prostration, and on Wednesday morning her illness had so much increased that it was found necessary to call in Sir Benjamin Brodie.

Several of the principal mercantile establishments in the City, and at the West End, manifested their high respect for the lamented deceased, and their regret at his premature demise, by closing their windows—a proceeding almost universally adopted in the neighbourhood of Whitehall. The flags of many vessels on the river, and also on many public buildings, were hoisted half-mast high, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased.

The body was placed in a shell on Wednesday evening, and the funeral will, it is expected, take place in the mausoleum of the family at Drayton, near Tamworth, in the early part of the ensuing week.

The intelligence of the death of the hon. baronet has produced a feeling of general regret in all the provincial towns.

ALARMING COLLISION.—On Saturday last intelligence was received at Gravesend of a very serious collision having occurred in the South-West Reach, a few miles this side of the Nore Light, between the Neptune screw steamer, and a fine brig called the Henry Alexander, for Hamburgh. The unfortunate disaster took place about eleven o'clock on the night of Thursday, the wind blowing strong at the time from the E.S.E. The force with which they came in contact may be gathered from the fact that the brig foundered very shortly after she had been struck, the crew just having time to preserve themselves by getting on board the Neptune, which returned with them to this place. The steamer lost her bowsprit, cutwater, and other damage.

THE KOH-I-NOOR DIAMOND.—This celebrated gem arrived in England on Saturday last on board her Majesty's steam sloop Medea, Commander Lockyer, which put into Plymouth, and landed mails and passengers. The jewel was not landed at Plymouth, but was forwarded on to Portsmouth in the Medea, in the charge of the officers entrusted with it from India—Colonel Mackeson and Captain Ramsey. It remains at Portsmouth until instructions from the Home Office are received by the officers in charge of it as to its removal.

CALIFORNIA.—The *Daily Alta California*, of the 13th April, contains the following announcement —"Dr. Stout's Hospital—now successfully established for a year, and the oldest in San Francisco —offers every comfort to invalids at reduced terms: a private room, twelve dollars per day; a private ward, eight dollars per day; general ward, five dollars. These prices include all charges, except surgical operations, night watching, and baths. Washington-street, second block from Portsmouth-square. This institution is rather a private residence for invalids than an hospital, and the proprietor feels that an inspection of its comforts and order will remove the popular prejudice against entering hospitals."

THE GERMAN fleet, lying at Stettin, is described as going to ruin from the failure of the funds for its support, in consequence of the uncertain position of the Central Government.

DERRYNANE ABBEY, so long the home of the O'Connells, and the palace of the Liberator, whose name has conferred upon it a share of his own immortality is announced for sale—an act which, it seems, is prompted by some half-dozen creditors, and, curious enough, the name of the sheriff who is to effect the object is O'Connell!

MONEY-ORDERS.—GENERAL POST-OFFICE, JUNE. —Newton Butler, county Fermanagh, having been constituted a post town, the office there will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders on and after the 6th of July next, upon which date also the receiving office for letters at Tottenham Cross will be opened for the issue and payment of money orders.

AN OBSTACLE TO KEYS AND PICKLOCKS.—During the whole of last week the officers belonging to our county prison, the Castle, were unable to lock the gate leading to the Little Roodee. On Friday last they got a smith to take off the lock, when, to their astonishment, they discovered that some bees had lived in the lock, and that every ward of it was filled with wax. This is the first time we ever heard of such a singular circumstance.—*Chester Chronicle.*

Police.

GUILDHALL.—DANGEROUS ASSAULT.—Samuel Nettlefield was brought up, charged with committing a very dangerous assault upon Henry Gunning, under the following circumstances:—Mary Gunning, wife of the unfortunate man, was called, and stated that she lived at 25, Philip-lane, and that on Saturday, about seven o'clock in the evening, she was sent for, as the prisoner had been ill-treating her nephew, Richard Rolfe Fowler, a boy about eleven years of age, in Philip-lane. She told the prisoner it was a great shame to beat a poor boy who had neither father nor mother to protect him, upon which prisoner, and the woman he was living with as his wife, ran out and called her all the most abusive names they could think of. Witness's father came out, on hearing such a volley of abuse levelled at his daughter, the consequence of which was that blows were exchanged between them, when witness's husband, Henry Gunning, came up, and asked prisoner the reason why he insulted his wife, whereupon prisoner's woman immediately pushed Gunning, and while he was staggering back prisoner ran up and struck him a violent blow in the mouth, and another at the back of the ear, which knocked him down, and his head coming in contact with the kerb caused a very dangerous concussion of the brain, which left him senseless. Witness, thinking her husband was killed by the blow, interfered, when the woman seized her by the hair of her head and held her while prisoner struck her several very severe blows on the face. She was rescued from the hands of the two wretches by one of the bystanders. Gunning was picked up and conveyed to his own house, and Dr. Simpson was sent for, and, on examining the head of the patient, he pronounced him to be in very great danger, since which he has been getting worse and worse.—Richard Rolfe Fowler said he resided at 2, Bird-court, Philip-lane, and that on Saturday evening, shortly before seven o'clock, he was skipping up the court, when the prisoner came out, and caught hold of him by the breeches and neck, and threw him with great violence from the greengrocer's to the public house over the way, a distance of about ten or twelve feet. Witness complained to his grandfather about prisoner's ill-usage, who immediately expostulated with prisoner upon his rough treatment of a boy so young. Prisoner threw himself into a fighting attitude, and challenged the old man to fight. —Several witnesses corroborated the above statement.—The woman who lived with the prisoner appeared, and was ordered to be placed in the dock by the side of the prisoner. The surgeon's certificate was then put in, which stated that the poor man's life was despaired of. The prisoners were remanded.

ROBBERY OF A BANK NOTE.—Frederick Pullen was placed at the bar before Alderman Finnis, charged with receiving a £50 bank note, the property of the Gloucestershire Banking Company, well knowing the same to have been stolen.—Mr. James Maurice Shipton, of Pucrup Hall, near Tewkesbury, and one of the Directors of the Gloucestershire Banking Company, stated that on the 24th of June he had occasion to go to the station at Tewkesbury, having in his pocket at the time a pocket-book containing a £50 bank note marked "B 111," that being the private mark of the Gloucestershire bank applied to that particular note; the pocket book also contained a memorandum book, and several cards with the prosecutor's name and address on them. While at the station he noticed a great many loiterers about, sauntering up and down, and directly after leaving he missed his pocket-book. He immediately proceeded to the bank, and gave directions to the managing clerk to write to Messrs Bush and Mullins, the solicitors to the Gloucestershire Banking Company, to stop payment of the note at Messrs. Jones Lloyd's bank. Witness identified the note produced as the same he had lost in the country, and stated that he had never seen the prisoner before.—Elizabeth Lipscombe said she was in the service of Mr. Devey, Cornhill, and that about one o'clock on Friday, as she was coming down stairs, she saw the prisoner going out of the street door, in company with another young man, since which time she had seen nothing of the prisoner. She could not describe the young man's appearance, as she only caught a glimpse of him as they were going out.—Remanded for further evidence.

A MADMAN.—A young man, aged 20, very respectably dressed, but who refused to give his name, was charged with making use of seditious language at the Queen Victoria public-house in King-street, Smithfield. It was also mentioned in the charge that he was supposed to be insane.—Police-constable Webb, of the detective force, said that from information he received he went to the Victoria public-house about two o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, in the parlour of which he saw the prisoner, and asked whether he was the person who wished to see witness respecting a letter he then held in his hand. Prisoner said he was, and, turning to the landlord, asked him if he could be accommodated with a private room. On being shown into a private room, prisoner said to witness "I suppose you know the contents of the letter," and on being answered in the affirmative, he asked witness if he was a determined Chartist. Being again answered in the affirmative, he added, "I am a determined Chartist, and a physical force man." He then asked witness if he would assist him to carry out a certain plan, and after explaining what it was, he said if witness did not do it he (prisoner) would, adding, "It can be easily done, and if you will not do it I am determined to get some one else." He then again spoke of his plan, which is laid down in the letter produced: "29th June, 1850.—Sir,—In Kensington-gardens of a Tuesday and Friday evening, about six o'clock, nearly the whole of the aristocracy in town are congregated to hear the band play. A great number seat themselves under the trees near the band, but a greater portion promenade upon the gravel walk. They are so crowded together that the dresses of the ladies, which are of the lighest materials, touch one another. Therefore if we could set fire to one of the girl's dresses the flame would immediately extend over the whole. The scheme is this: Go to the Gardens some very fine Tuesday or Friday evening, and take with you a piece of paper steeped in turpentine, a few matches, and some cigars. Screw up one end of the paper in the form of a cigar-light, light it with a match, and after lighting a cigar drop the blazing paper upon a muslin dress, which it will immediately set fire to. The girl would instantly rush into the crowd, and in the confusion all the people running together they would push the persons near the girl against her, and the ladies' dresses being all in motion the flames would rapidly extend to a great number. The people could not easily escape, as there are so many chairs and stools about they would fall over them. You could easily escape in the confusion, and it would be advisable to turn penny-a-liner, and report the matter to the newspapers as an accident, for which you would get a good sum, and as it would allay any suspicion that might otherwise arise, you would have the satisfaction of grilling the greater portion of old Satan's representatives, besides saving him some trouble, by sending them to their final residence half roasted. If you could succeed in getting a light dress fairly on fire success would be almost certain, as persons on fire, especially ladies, naturally rush to anybody near at hand. If you do not like this scheme I am acquainted with some others, one of which is to set the Opera-house on fire on a grand night, in such a manner as to cut off the retreat of the audience; but this would require three or four persons.—Yours, &c., A.B. Addressed to 'A determined Chartist.'" Witness then asked the prisoner if the foregoing was in his handwriting, and was answered that it was; and on being further questioned as to whether he had any more such letters about him he produced the following:—"June 29, 1850.—Sir,—Are you a determined Chartist? If so, and you would not mind risking your life in assisting your party, I am acquainted with a scheme whereby you may do so, by settling the greater portion of the aristocracy now in London. Although I do not belong to your party, yet the aristocracy have so misbehaved themselves to me that I should like to start 500 of them on their infernal journey. If you would not like to undertake the business yourself can you inform me of a person who would? I want a cool determined fellow who does not mind running some risk.—Yours, &c., A.B."—Prisoner: This is my writing—I admit it; and the first letter is also my writing.—Witness further asked if he was determined to carry the plan into execution; and he answered that he certainly was, and if witness did not choose to do it he would go and get some Frenchmen who would do it in no time, and added that he thought no more of taking a man's life than he did of spitting. Witness then took him into custody, and, on prisoner's name being demanded at the police station, he said he would rather be hung at Newgate than say who he was. On searching him a piece of paper containing the following instructions was found in his pocket:—"Instructions to persons about to commit suicide.—(Note: Operatives with starving families cannot get relief.)—You may as well be hanged as drown yourself. Break head of relieving officer. If none at hand practice on that of policeman. Attend at Belgrave-square or Eaton-square at twelve at noon, when a lady is passing from her mansion into her carriage, settle her with a crack of a life preserver. If you killed a duchess it would be as good as a life insurance for your family.—(Note: Spitalfields weaver on 3s. 6d. per week.)—Fasten a cork on the head of a long bodkin—attend at Regent-street, about three p.m., and as a lady is passing from her carriage into a silk mercer's, thrust the bodkin into her temple, and you will kill her instanter. If you had the luck to stick a countess you would do more for the distressed needlewoman than all the societies and public speeches have ever done. You would very likely escape being hanged, on the ground of insanity, and if so, be comfortably provided for for the rest of your life.—(Note: Distressed needlewoman on slop wages.)—Attend at Tattersall's and shoot the first jockey you see.—(Note: Ruined by betting on horse racing.)—Kill some person of that class who have driven you to desperation. If you are hanged for so doing, you will depart to the future state easier and more respectably than if you had drowned yourself, besides being of some use to society in your death.—(Note: All persons about to commit suicide.)—A second piece of paper, found on the prisoner, had written on it the following:—"National Hall, Holborn—Meeting-house, bottom of Holborn-hill, up yard—Sons of Fussell—Bonner's-fields Cottages, near there—Chartist leaders French Republicans in London—Qy. Get one to come over from Paris." — Robert Smith, residing at No. 30, King-street, Smithfield, a commercial traveller, said he saw the prisoner between one and two o'clock on Wednesday at a house where witness usually dines. Prisoner came in and called out, "Is there any one here who is a Chartist?" Witness treated the matter lightly, and jokingly said that he was a Chartist, upon which prisoner wanted to speak privately with witness, who would have nothing to say to him unless he spoke aloud. The prisoner then said that what he contemplated would be best known by the perusal of the two first letters, which he handed to him. Witness treated him as a person a little deranged, and left him with a friend of his. His friend took him to the "Victoria," and witness afterwards thinking that it would be unsafe for such a person, if deranged, to be at liberty, went and asked him for the first letter, which was given to him, and he then gave information to the police.—The prisoner who, during the examination, was smiling at everything that was said by the witnesses, when called on for his defence, handed in the following paper:—"July 3, 1850.—I merely explained how an unlawful act might be committed, but did not incite the person to commit it, and expressly stated I should not do it myself. This is no legal offence. To save trouble, I admit the papers are in my handwriting, but decline to state who I am. Should it be necessary to bear any punishment I am quite ready to do so, even to the sacrifice of my life upon political principles."—Mr. Alderman Finnis decided on remanding him in order to afford Webb the officer time to learn more about him.

MARLBOROUGH-STREET.—AN UNNATURAL MOTHER.—Mary Lee, a dress-maker, living at No. 5, Sneyd's-gardens, was brought before Mr. Bingham, at the suit of the parish authorities of St. George, Hanover-square, charged with having neglected and cruelly ill-treated her child, aged three months.—Several persons gave evidence which fully substantiated the charge, and Lacy made a communication that appeared to create a sensation on all who heard it. He said that the prisoner's neighbours had told him that the prisoner had contrived to put away five or six children before by the same system of neglect and ill-treatment. Another week would no doubt have ended the miseries of this last child had not some kind-hearted people interfered. — Mr. Bingham thought the best way would be for the prisoner and her husband to pay 3s, a week to the parish for the maintenance of the child.—The prisoner, who evidently expected a different kind of punishment, readily agreed to this, and began to whine about having back her dear infant. — Mr. Bingham thought the lesson she had received would induce her to reform her conduct and her habits. She must undergo a probation of two months before he would listen to her application for the custody of her infant.

MARYLEBONE.—TWO GENTLEMEN!—Two respectably-dressed persons, who gave their names as Thomas Jones and John Smith (no doubt fictitious,) the former of whom told the inspector on duty at the station-house that he lived at 120, Queen-street, and the latter that his residence was at 34, Bedford-place, were brought before Mr. Broughton, charged under the following circumstances:—The defendants were both described on the charge-sheet as being "Gentlemen."—Drinkwater, 291 D, deposed that the same morning, at two o'clock, he heard a great noise in Park-crescent, Regent's-park, and, on proceeding to the spot, he there saw Jones very drunk, and creating a disturbance. He was desired to go quietly on, but he refused to do so, and abused witness in the most gross language imaginable; he also struck him a violent blow, which knocked him down, and, while upon the ground, he (Jones) kicked him, and tried to bite him on the arm. Other constables came up to his assistance, and his assailant was taken into custody. The defendant Smith was in Jones's company at the time, and his conduct would be sworn to by other witnesses.—Smith: Will you swear that this gentleman, Mr. Jones, knocked you down?—Witness: I have sworn it.—Jones: Then you have perjured yourself, by ——.—Mr. Broughton: I desire, sir, that you will behave yourself, with proper decorum; recollect that you are now in a court of justice.—Pike, 255 D, said that when he went up he saw Jones and the first witness struggling together on the ground. Smith used his utmost endeavours to release Jones, and said he'd be —— if he wouldn't see him home; he (Smith) was extremely violent.—Other evidence was gone into, from which it appeared that Smith exclaimed to one of the officers, "D—— your eyes, you shan't take my friend," and, on finding that he could not prevent the police from doing so, he offered them money to let him go with Jones to his house, which he said was in Queen Ann-street, Cavendish-square. Smith had no doubt been drinking, but he was not drunk.—Jones, in answer to the charge, admitted that he was the worse for liquor, and accused the constables of having treated him with unnecessary harshness, and Smith said that he was taken for no other offence than that of wishing to get his friend home.—Jones was fined 60s., and Smith 40s. The penalties were paid.

ASSAULTING A TOLL-COLLECTOR.—Captain Philip Barnard, residing at 14, Somers-place, Hyde-park, was charged with having violently assaulted Thomas Staples, a toll-collector.—Complainant deposed that on Tuesday afternoon, the defendant, who was on horseback, passed by the Mornington-crescent bar, Hampstead-road, without paying toll. He (complainant) walked after him, and demanded 1½d., but defendant, instead of paying, laughed at him, upon which complainant finding that he could not get his money seized the horse's reins, when the defendant raised his stick, and with the lower end of it struck him several sharp blows over the head and shoulders; he also hit him with the butt end, and the number of blows he received in the whole was seven or eight.—Defendant—Did you demand the toll of me before you laid hold of and stopped my horse.—Complainant—Most certainly I did, more than two or three times.—George Jackson, coachman to the Earl Compton, said, he saw complainant, who had gone after defendant to speak to him, flogged by the latter; the blows appeared to witness to have been given with considerable force.—Defendant, on being asked what he had to say, replied that he knew nothing about any bar being at the place alluded to until after his horse was violently seized by complainant, who then for the first time demanded the toll. When at the station-house, to which he was taken by a constable, complainant wished to compromise the affair with him, but he would not agree to anything of the sort; the only assault he committed was that of striking complainant on the head.—Defendant called a witness who said that there was nothing like a gate at the spot to indicate that toll was expected; all that was there was a sort of chain bar, not projecting into but at the side of the road.—Defendant was fined 40s. which in addition to 1½. for the toll due from him he immediately paid.

BOW-STREET.—DARING ROBBERY IN A STEAM BOAT.—A desperate looking fellow was charged with the following robbery on board one of the halfpenny steam boats. The prosecutrix, a young Parisian, deposed that she was on board one of the halfpenny steam boats plying between London Bridge and Hungerford last Saturday afternoon, and whilst coming up the river she was robbed of her purse. She observed the prisoner sitting next to her, and also noticed that he appeared to be uneasy about something, as he was continually moving from one side to another. When she got up he followed her, and as she was going off the boat she fancied she felt a hand in her pocket, but she did not think of looking at the moment. Directly afterwards a little boy came to her and told her that the prisoner had robbed her of a purse. Upon looking she discovered she had lost her purse, with some silver in it, and a constable coming up she gave the prisoner into his custody. Notwithstanding that several persons saw the robbery the prisoner denied ever being in the boat, and swore that the purse was his own property; he was, however, fully committed.

THE LATE CHARGE OF THROWING A WOMAN FROM A WINDOW.—COMMITTAL OF THE PRISONER.—Daniel Donovan, the pugilist, who has been in custody for some considerable time, was brought up for final examination charged with throwing his wife, Ann Donovan, from a second-floor window, with a felonious intent to do her some grievous bodily harm.—Mr. J. Wood now stated, in answer to questions by the magistrate, that for the first time since the injured woman had been in the hospital he could state from general symptoms that she was out of danger, and would be able to leave the ward in a few days. Any excitement, in his opinion, would bring on a relapse, which might terminate fatally. The witnesses were then all bound over to prosecute, and the prisoner was fully committed to take his trial at the next session of the Central Criminal Court on the charge of felony.

WORSHIP-STREET.—DETERMINED ACTS OF SELF-DESTRUCTION.—Emma Constable, a young girl of delicate appearance, and scarcely exceeding 16 years of age, was charged before Mr. Arnold with the following repeated and determined attempts at self-destruction.—Francis, a constable of the N division, stated, that while on duty at Hackney at a late hour on the night of the 20th of May last, he found the prisoner wandering about in a very wretched and disconsolate condition, and, as she acknowledged that she was both homeless and destitute, he conveyed her to the station-house. Upon reaching there she was placed in one of the cells, and remained perfectly quiet until about two o'clock in the morning, when witness was hastily summoned by the reserve officer on duty, who had noticed something strange in her manner, and upon opening the cell door he found her sitting in one of the corners, tugging as hard as she could at the ends of a handkerchief, attached to two pieces of tape, which were secured so tightly round her neck as to leave no doubt of her intention to destroy herself. After cutting the ligatures she slowly revived, and on asking her what she meant by such an act, she told him she was determined to put an end to herself at the first convenient opportunity. On that occasion she was brought to this court for attempted suicide, and remanded by the magistrates for a week, at the expiration of which she was liberated and received into a charitable institution in the neighbourhood, and he saw nothing more of her until the night of the 20th of June, when he found her lying under one of the railway arches at Hackney, and on rousing her up and inquiring why she was not in the institution, she replied that she had been subjected to ill usage by another of the inmates, and had run away in consequence. At that time she was again remanded for a week, when a gentleman named Tucker, attached to the City Mission, attended and offered to procure her admission into another institution where she would be properly protected, but she refused to avail herself of the opportunity.—Bennett, 152 N, stated, that shortly after the prisoner had been locked up on the last occasion referred to by the officer Francis, he heard a gurgling noise in the cell where she was confined, and upon opening the door found her crouching down in the back part of the cell with her garters tied tightly round her throat. She had not at that time entirely lost her senses, and struggled violently to prevent his saving her life, but he succeeded with assistance in loosening the garters, and as soon as he had done so she told him sharply to leave her alone, as he had no right to interfere with her. During the remainder of the night he continued to visit the cell at intervals of every ten minutes, and upon going there a few hours afterwards he found her again lying at full length upon the floor, with her shawl wound tightly round her neck, completely black in the face, and evidently in the agonies of strangulation.—She was upon this occasion again remanded by the magistrate, that he might have an opportunity of considering what course to adopt to insure her safety, and was transferred to the House of Detention in the prison van, with private injunctions to the van gaolers to watch her actions. This seemed scarcely necessary for the greater portion of the distance, as the prisoner remained perfectly tranquil, but upon opening the wicket of her compartment shortly before reaching the gaol the officer discovered her silently strangling herself with a piece of green riband taken off her bonnet, and which was tied so firmly round her throat that it was necessary to cut it with a knife. —Alderman, the gaoler of the court, apprised the magistrate that since the prisoner had been in his custody she had solemnly declared to him that it was her fixed determination to deprive herself of existence, and that all the precautions they took to prevent her were perfectly useless, as she would fulfil her intention the very first opportunity that presented itself. He had continually kept a woman in the cell to watch her, but she obstinately refused to assign any reason for her extraordinary resolution.—A second gentleman belonging to the City Mission, who appeared to take great interest in the fate of the girl, and expressed his anxiety to procure her admission into another asylum, was now in attendance, but the magistrate thought it advisable to take further time to determine what course he should pursue with a person who had manifested such a pertinacious determination to destroy herself, and the prisoner, who remained obdurately silent, was again remanded for a week.

SOUTHWARK.—ASSAULT ON A POLICE-CONSTABLE.—William Hughes was charged with committing a violent assault on police-constable 39 M, while in the execution of his duty.—The officer stated that a little after twelve on Sunday night, he was on duty near St. George's Church, when he saw the prisoner go up to several females and grossly insult them. He went up to him and told him that unless he desisted he should be compelled to take him into custody. No sooner had he done so than the prisoner turned round upon him and struck him a severe blow in the face, and attempted to kick him. He then took hold of him, for the purpose of conveying him to the police station, when he struggled violently, and attempted to get away.—Several persons came forward, and stated that the prisoner was extremely violent, and that he used most disgusting language towards every female he met, and that the officer acted with great forbearance towards him.—Mr. A'Beckett fined him 40s. for the assault, and in default of payment committed him for one month.

LAMBETH.—BIGAMY AND CHARGE OF ATTEMPTING TO POISON.—Henry Page, a master bricklayer, and Mary Clarke, were brought up for final examination on a charge of bigamy. During the inquiries of the officer, he ascertained that both the prisoners were previously married, but that the former husband and wife were then living. As soon as the female was sufficiently recovered he apprehended her, and both were remanded, for the depositions against them to be taken. The female prisoner admitted in the presence of the constable, that she was married to a man named Clarke, and that he was living. She also stated that Page administered some drug to her in some drink in a coffee-house near Newington church. Several witnesses having proved the marriages, the prisoners were fully committed for trial, and all the witnesses bound over to prosecute at the next sessions.

FORGERY.—William Edward Eicke, lately a clerk in the accountant's office of the London and South-Western Railway Company, was brought before Mr. Elliott for final examination, charged with forging and stealing a debenture bond for £2,000, the property of the railway company. The whole of the voluminous depositions were then read over to the prisoner by Mr. Parry, the chief clerk, when Mr. Elliott asked him whether he wished to say anything, as he stood fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Old Bailey sessions, for the forgery and larceny.—Mr. Games, who appeared for the prisoner, declined stating anything.—The prisoner was accordingly committed, and all the witnesses bound over to prosecute.

HAMMERSMITH.—DARING PLATE ROBBERY.—J. C. Urquhart was charged with stealing a quantity of valuable plate from the residence of Mr. Henry Gilbert, a gentleman of property, Oakley Cottage, High-road, Hammersmith.—Catherine Johnson stated that she was governess in Mr. Gilbert's family, and between ten and eleven o'clock on Sunday night, as she was proceeding from her own room towards the kitchen, she saw the prisoner standing at the plate closet. On seeing her he asked her if Mr. Boddington lived there. She answered no, and demanded what he wanted there, on which he rushed out of the house. She, however, followed him down the garden towards the front gate, when he pulled out the soup ladle and struck at her head with it, but she avoided the blow, and it only struck her slightly, and opened the gate and called for the assistance of two young men who were standing opposite. The prisoner had by that time returned again up the garden and climbed over a wall eight feet high. After that she saw no more of him.—The prisoner was remanded.

THAMES.—DESPERATE ASSAUL AND ROBBERY.—Henry Haseman, a registered coal-whipper, Catherine Haseman, a bloated and dissipated looking woman, his wife, and Emma Smith, a girl of loose character, were brought before Mr. Yardley, charged with feloniously assaulting and robbing Mr. Charles Williams, a country gentleman, now residing at 37, Jubilee-place, Stepney.—The prosecutor appeared with his head and face cut and bruised in a dreadful manner. His shirt and clothes were torn and covered with blood, his hands were severely lacerated, and his eyes were swollen and discoloured. It appeared from his evidence that he had only been in London a few days, and that on Monday evening he was passing along John's-place, Stepney, near his own residence, when he met the female prisoners at the door of the house No. 10, and they invited him into the house, and asked him to give them some porter. When that was drunk Smith asked for some rum, and he gave her a shilling to fetch some. This was repeated several times, until the male prisoner came in, with his face begrimed with coal dust, and Mr. Williams was introduced to him as a country gentleman whom they had invited into their humble dwelling to give him a caution against the thieves and sharpers of London. Soon afterwards, and while talking to the women who were constantly hanging about him, he put his hand into his waistcoat pocket and missed his purse, which contained five sovereigns. He was sure it was safe when he entered the house. His silver in another pocket remained untouched. The prosecutor immediately jumped up from the chair and said, "You have robbed me," upon which Smith attempted to leave the room. Mr. Williams put his back against the door and prevented her. The man, Haseman, directly made a furious attack upon him, struck at him right and left with his fists, and declared that he should not leave the apartment alive unless he allowed Smith to leave the room. Mr. Williams was soon covered with blood, which flowed copiously from his nose, mouth, and ears, but he, notwithstanding, defended himself as well as he was able, and he was then set upon by the female prisoners, who struck, bit, and scratched him in a most savage manner; the other prisoner all the while hitting and kicking him as hard as he was able. After a desperate conflict the door was opened, and the parties all got into the hall of the house, where the struggle was renewed. The prosecutor was dragged into the yard at the rear of the house, where an attempt was made to strangle him. He clung to the male prisoner, who threw him down and kicked him, and the women set upon him again and beat him. He called out "Murder, police, thieves!" as loud as he was able, and at length, when he was nigh exhausted, Pye, a police-constable, No. 111 K, rushed into the house just as Mrs. Haseman was preparing, with a piece of wood three feet in length and as thick as a man's arm, to beat out the prosecutor's brains. Pye arrested her arm, and saved the prosecutor from a blow which would most probably have killed him had it taken effect. Pye drove Haseman on one side and raised the prosecutor from the ground. He was then covered with blood, and there was a frightful gash on his forehead. The prosecutor said he had been robbed of five sovereigns and nearly murdered. While they were talking Pye saw Mrs. Haseman attempting to conceal the piece of wood in the garden. He took the male prisoner into custody, leaving Serjeant Smith, No. 28 K, in the house, who began to search the front parlour for the purse and sovereigns which Mr. Williams had lost. While he was doing so, the prosecutor saw the end of his green purse behind a shell on the top of a chest of drawers. He snatched it up, and, the woman perceiving him him to do so, said to Smith, "Search him, he has no doubt got it about him." Mr. Williams immediately said, "Yes, I have got it," and handed it to the sergeant. It contained all the money the prosecutor had missed.—The prisoners endeavoured to turn the tables on the prosecutor by accusing him of most gross familiarities with the two women, which he solemnly denied. They denied all knowledge of the robbery, and said the purse was never in their possession. Haseman also said he caught the prosecutor taking indecent liberties with his wife, and resented it by striking at him, and was struck again.—Mr. Yardley asked the character of the house where the assault and robbery was committed? Smith said it was a brothel where a sailor was robbed and nearly murdered a fortnight ago.—Mr. Yardley, after commenting upon the imprudence of Mr. Williams entering such an infamous place, and joining such company as he had done, committed the prisoners for trial.

NON-DELIVERY OF NEWSPAPERS AND LETTERS ON SUNDAY.—A deputation of the proprietors and their representatives of the principal London weekly newspapers, waited on the Marquis of Clanricarde, Postmaster-General, at his residence, Carlton-terrace, on Wednesday morning, in order to urge upon his lordship, and through him upon the government, the necessity for the abrogation of the recent post-office regulation, suspending the delivery of letters and newspapers on Sundays. Col. Thompson, M.P., had also an interview with the noble marquis for the same purpose. Mr. Serle addressed his lordship at some length, and explained the inconvenience which had arisen to the public and the newspaper proprietors in consequence of the new regulation. He was followed by several other gentlemen, who brought forward a variety of facts and arguments tending to show the injury which had arisen to a variety of persons therefrom, and urging the government to use its influence to rescind it. His lordship, in reply, observed that his own sentiments on the subject were well known to the public. It had not been the wish of the government to pass the regulation, for every member of the government in the House of Commons had voted against the recent alteration at the Post-office. He believed a motion now stood for an early day in the House of Commons for the house to reconsider its judgment, and he might say, all Her Majesty's Ministers would be of opinion, though he was not in a position to pledge his colleagues, that the original rule should be reverted to. The deputation, after some further observations, thanked his lordship, and withdrew.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF CONVICTS.—WOOLWICH, JULY 3.—About eight o'clock this morning two convicts, one named Joseph Hindmarsh, aged 23 years, and the other John Griffiths, aged 21 years, obtained possession of a short ladder, and got upon the top of the dockyard wall at the west end, and, having thrown back their coats and hats, dropped into the lane leading to Charlton-pier. They were immediately pursued by the police, but succeeded in eluding them, and all traces were lost of them for some time, although express was sent to the various police stations and beats in the neighbourhood. About half-past four o'clock p.m. the convict Hindmarsh was brought to Woolwich Dockyard by an inspector and sergeant, of the police, his capture having been effected in a singular manner. It appears the convicts had made their way so far into the country that they reached the farm of Claypits, in the parish of Lee, by the middle of the day, and while occupied in searching for a hiding place found the midday refreshment of three countrymen who were mowing hay on the farm. The convicts were not long in consuming the bread and cheese and drinking the beer, but that did not satisfy them, and they commenced dressing themselves in the clothes and smockfrocks of the mowers. While thus engaged one of the mowers approached to refresh his thirst with beer, and seeing two men putting on the clothes of himself and the other mowers, called them to his assistance to secure their property. The convicts would not give up the property, and the three mowers had a regular fight with them, the convicts resisting them most determinedly and actually putting large stones in their handkerchiefs, and laying on the mowers most unmercifully. The mowers, being three to two, at last secured the convict Hindmarsh, and kept him until given into the custody of the police. The convict Griffiths, finding his associate overpowered, made his escape into a copse near the farm, and a strong force has been placed round it as a cordon to secure him should he attempt to come out.

DEATH OF MR. R. D. BROWNE, M.P.—It is with much regret we announce the demise of Mr. Robert Dillon Browne, M.P. for the county of Mayo, which took place on last Monday morning, about ten o'clock. The hon gentleman was in the enjoyment of his usually excellent health until the Friday previous, when premonitory symptoms of gout developed themselves. On that evening, contrary to the advice of his medical advisers, he attended in his place in the House of Commons for the purpose of recording his vote in favour of Lord Palmerston's foreign policy, and there is little doubt that the excitement and exposure to cold necessarily consequent on that step tended to aggravate the illness with which he was threatened. On the following day he was seized with a violent attack of gout in the head, which terminated fatally, as already stated. Mr. Browne was an accomplished classical scholar and a very able speaker. As a popular orator he had few superiors, and, although he spoke but seldom in the House of Commons, he seldom failed to command attention and respect. Mr. Browne was first elected in 1836, vice the Right Hon. Dominick Browne, created Lord Oranmore, and during the long period that he represented his native county, his votes were given undeviatingly in support of the principles of civil and religious freedom. For some time previous to his death he was busily engaged in asserting his claims to the dormant Irish peerage of Roscommon. Mr. Browne was in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CALCULATOR.—In a report of the proceeding at a recent meeting of the members of the Institute of Actuaries, given in the *Post Magazine*, the following account is furnished of a German, at present resident in London, whose calculating powers seem to outbid those of the celebrated George Bidder:—The remainder of the evening was occupied by the appearance of a German gentleman, named Daze, whose extraordinary talents for calculation, and the facility with which he performs the most tedious arithmetical operations, and answers the questions with equal ease, either verbally or in writing, are so remarkable, as to elicit the wonder and admiration of every one who sees or hears him. His answers are given with almost the same rapidity that the listener can write down the result, allowing nothing for the time spent in computing. The first question asked him was the product of a number, consisting of five figures, by another number of five figures, and the correct answer was given almost instantaneously. His friend, who acted as interpreter for him, stated that he had the most singular power of telling at a glance a great number of objects thrown upon the table—as for instance, the total number of marks on dominoes, even to 100 or more. To test this quality, the balloting balls, which had just been used for the admission of new members, were thrown from the box loose upon the table, and Herr Daze, after taking a single glance, and then turning away, declared the total number to be sixty-eight, which proved to be correct, when the balls were counted and returned to the box. It should be remarked in this case that some were lying much nearer together than others, and that they would appear to an ordinary spectator to be so confused as to puzzle even an experienced calculator how to avoid reckoning some of them twice. He then gave the product of two numbers to twelve figures, multiplied it by seven, and repeated the latter product backwards without an error in any figure. Dr. He was then asked the cube of 457, which was correctly given, 95,443,993, almost instantaneously. He will divide a number by another, consisting of two or three figures, and will write down the answer at once, in one line, without any apparent intermediate process. In as rapid a manner he gave the factors to 7,421, namely, 41,181; but it would take up too much time to state all the surprising proofs of this singular gift of calculation. We may merely mention, as one instance, that he multiplied a number consisting of twelve figures, by another number of twelve figures; and gave the product correct in one minute and three quarters.

TOLLS ON VESSELS.—A return to Parliament (obtained by Sir George Pechell) was yesterday printed, from which it appears that in two years from the 10th of October, 1847, to the 10th of October, 1849—as many as 32,333 vessels passed Dover harbour, the tolls on which amounted to £21,569 12s. 11d. From the port of London 7,3[illegible] vessels passed, on which the tolls in the two years amounted to £8,708 9s. 1d.

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON DURING THE WEEK.—In the week ending last Saturday, 965 deaths were registered in London. The increase on the return of the previous week, when only 775 deaths occurred, arises not from an increased rate of mortality, but from an influx of cases which had been the subjects of coroners' inquests at various periods in the last three months, but were not registered till the end of the quarter. The corrected average for 10 corresponding weeks in 1840-9, is 994; compared with which the deaths of last week exhibit a decrease of 29. Ten persons, of whom 9 were children, died of small-pox, 17 of measles, 14 of scarlatina, 19 of hooping-cough, and 34 of typhus; all of these epidemics showing much less than the usual mortality, except the last, which differs little from the average. But diarrhœa shows a considerable increase; in the last three weeks the fatal cases have run thus,—17, 18, and 33.—Two deaths from cholera were registered:—On the 25th of June, at 4, Princess-street, Cripplegate, a porter, aged 38 years, died of "acute rheumatism (10 days), cholera (3 days.)" The deceased had a severe attack of cholera in August last, and since that time his health has not been good. On the 28th of June, at 23, Windmill-row, the wife of a labourer, aged 54 years, died of "bilious cholera (45 hours.)" The certificate adds that "there was no purging in this case." Mr. Mears, the registrar, when cholera prevailed last year, described this row as in a filthy condition, and singularly adapted to generate disease. The mean height of the barometer in the week was 29·888 inches. The mean temperature was 46·2 deg. It was more than 7 deg. above the average on the first four days, and it was below it during the remainder of the week.

DEATH WHILE UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF CHLOROFORM.—On Friday afternoon, June 28th, an important investigation took place before Mr. William Payne, in the Board Room of Guy's Hospital, respecting the death of Alexander Scott, aged thirty-four, a policeman of the R. division, who died from the effects of chloroform while undergoing an operation for the removal of a portion of the right hand, which had been bitten by a man thirteen months previously whilst on duty at Deptford. Some unimportant evidence having been taken, Mr. Edward Cock, said the deceased was sent to him by a surgeon at Deptford for a severe pain in the right hand. One of the fingers had been removed, and deceased suffered great pain at the stump. Witness found him to be a strong vigorous man. The bone was in a diseased state, as were also the nerves, producing immense tenderness of the arm and right side of the body. The only remedy was to remove the end of the bone and the diseased nerves. The deceased came into the hospital to have the operation performed, when deceased said, "I hope, Mr. Cock, you will give me chloroform, for I cannot bear the pain." Witness informed him that he would rather not use it, and endeavoured to dissuade him from taking it; but the deceased added that he had made up his mind to have it administered to him. Witness always objected to the use of chloroform, for it could never be given without some degree of danger. The ordinary machine was used, and, as it had not the effect, witness directed that a napkin should be folded into the shape of a cone, which was applied with chloroform. The operation of removing a portion of the bone occupied one minute and a half, but before it was completed the blood, which was gushing out, suddenly stopped, when witness directed Mr. Lacey to feel the pulse of the deceased, when they ascertained that the deceased had expired.—Coroner: What was the cause of death?—Witness: The chloroform, most undoubtedly. In this instance a very small quantity had been used, not a tenth part of what had been administered in other cases. Witness could not account for the deceased dying, and was certain there was no disease about him. So strong and powerful an agent was chloroform, that it could not be administered without some amount of risk and danger, and the penalty the public must pay for the alleviation from pain, would be a death occasionally. A similar death occurred about twelve months since at St. Thomas's Hospital, and many other deaths might be recorded. It might be used one or two thousand times or more successfully, and was of great assistance to the operator. The public ought to know the danger and great risk attending its administration. In many cases where chloroform had been used witness had waited with breathless attention for the recovery of the patient. Witness strongly objected to its use.—The coroner then summed up the evidence, and the jury returned a verdict of "Died from the effects of chloroform."

SUICIDE OF THE PROPRIETOR OF THE KENTISH TOWN ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—On Saturday last, Mr. Wakley, M.P., held an inquest at the above assembly rooms, on the body of Mr. James Ware, aged thirty-seven, the proprietor.—John Edwards, an omnibus driver, said that on the previous day he had been asked by the wife of the deceased to go to his bedroom, which was locked. He went up and entered the room through the window, when he found the deceased lying in his bed, bleeding from a wound in his throat, which extended from ear to ear. He was then alive, and once exclaimed "Oh!" but expired in about twenty minutes. Two razors were found lying by his side.—Other witnesses stated, that deceased was of a very nervous temperament, and was a martyr to the gout.—The daughter of the deceased was called to prove his state of mind, but she was too much affected to be able to give her evidence.—Verdict, "That the deceased died in consequence of a wound in the throat, inflicted by himself while in a state of mind which is to the jurors unknown."

SUICIDE BY A CLERGYMAN.—A few days since, the Rev. William Prescott, a clergyman, aged forty, from the country, entered King's College Hospital, for the purpose of undergoing the operation of lithotomy. On the 28th ult., it was intimated to him that the operation would be soon performed, when he appeared willing to undergo it. In the evening the porter found the unfortunate gentleman hanging, and quite dead in a closet. No doubt physical torture and horror at the proposed operation drove him to the commission of the horrid act.

ACCIDENT TO MR. GREEN, THE AERONAUT.—GRAVESEND.—At about a quarter to nine o'clock on Saturday night last, a balloon, under the direction, as it appears, of Mr. Green, the celebrated aeronaut, accompanied by another gentleman, passed over this town, in nearly a direct easterly course down the river. In almost a quarter of an hour afterwards it descended suddenly and fell into the river near Jenkin buoy, off the Nore. A barge happening to be coming up the river at that point, observing the floating monster balloon, made towards it, as did also the Fly revenue cutter, and fortunately rescued Mr. Green and his *compagnon du voyage* from their perilous position. The captain and crew of the cutter found great difficulty in securing the balloon, but the expedient adopted by the captain—namely, pouring a volley of musketry into it so as to give, by the perforations, room for the gas to escape, in a short time enabled them to secure it. It was put on board the barge, and brought, with its owner and his companion, to this town. They, after a short stay at Mr. Waites's Hotel, proceeded to London, at four o'clock on Sunday morning. Mr. Green liberally rewarded the crew of the barge, who mainly contributed to save himself and friend from a watery grave. We regret to be obliged to add that Mr. Green is severely injured on the head and face, doubtless from the struggles he had to make to keep himself on the balloon when in the water.

ACCIDENT AT THE HOUSE OF DETENTION.—On Tuesday forenoon an inquest was taken by Mr. T. Wakley, M.P., at the House of Detention, Clerkenwell, on the body of John Dyas, aged twenty-six, a bricklayer. The deceased, on Saturday afternoon, was employed in repairing the ventilating shaft of the prison, when he had occasion to go into one of the flues communicating from a wing of the building with the shaft. The deceased went too far in, and, it being very dark, he could not see his way. He in consequence fell down the flue, a depth of about twenty-five feet. The alarm was given, and he was immediately removed, not showing any signs of life. His head was extensively fractured, and his right leg was broken. Verdict—"Accidental death."

SUICIDE OF A TRADESMAN.—On Tuesday morning, Mr. Moren, a master plumber and glazier, residing at 24, Blackmoor-street, Clare-market, committed self-destruction by hanging himself under the following circumstances:—He went to bed as usual, but was heard about the house as early as three o'clock. At six o'clock the workmen came, and the housekeeper coming down to let them in, found her master hanging by the ballustrade; she instantly gave the alarm, and medical assistance was procured, but it was of no avail, as life was extinct. The body was removed, and awaits a coroner's inquest. The deceased previously had told several persons that he would destroy himself.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—On Tuesday, Mr. William Carter, the Surrey coroner, and a respectable jury, assembled at the Crown and Cushion, Westminster-bridge-road, Lambeth, for the purpose of inquiring into the circumstances connected with the death of M. Auguste François Quenton.—Charles Campbell said that he was a coffee-house-keeper, and resided at 3, Mount-row, Westminster-bridge-road. On Tuesday last the deceased was brought to his house in a cab, by a person named Greek. Two rooms had been engaged for him in his house. He remained there until Thursday night last, when he absented himself. On Saturday morning he again saw him, when he came to his bar and asked for the key of his apartments, which was given to him, and he went upstairs. Witness saw no more of him till late the same night, when he was called up stairs to break the door of deceased's room open. He there found him hanging by the neck by means of two or three silk handkerchiefs, which were fastened to the hinge of a cupboard door. Life at that time was quite extinct, and apparently had been so for some hours.—Richard Greek said that he was engaged as servant to the deceased, and he accompanied him to Mr. Campbell's house on Tuesday last. He was engaged to watch the deceased and take care of him. He had three cut wounds on his person—one on his neck, another on the throat, and the third on the collar-bone. He understood that these injuries had been inflicted by the deceased himself. He was aware that witness was looking after him, and offered no objection to his so doing. On Thursday last he told witness that he was going to the water-closet, when he went out and entered an omnibus, and rode off. The next time he saw him was on Saturday, when he found him hanging in his room.—Receipts for about three millions of francs were found in the deceased's pocket-book. Several letters written in the French language by the unfortunate deceased were laid before the coroner. One said, "that he owed his distress to the passing days." It was stated that he alluded to the days of Louis Philippe and the French Republic which followed. Another letter said, "I pardon all those who have done me injury, and I claim pity from all those whom I have offended." Another letter, after referring to the settling of his property, concluded with "Adieu—oh, my children—oh, my wife—oh, my son." Verdict of "Temporary insanity."

SUSPICIOUS DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon an inquest was taken by Mr. W. Baker, jun., at the Rochester Castle, Stoke Newington, on the body of W. Fernley, aged 26, pork butcher, lately carrying on business in Holly-street, Dalston, whose death is alleged to have been the effect of the administration of arsenic.—Mary Fernley, deceased's mother, 4, York-place, Stoke Newington, said that her son died at her (witness's) house on Monday morning last. He had been married about seven months. Witness had her suspicions, from what had been told her by a surgeon, and from what had been stated to her by her son, that he was suffering from something he had taken. He came to her on Friday, the 14th June, and was very ill. He complained of excessive sickness, and said that, at breakfast time, his wife gave him a cup of coffee which was so nasty that he could not drink it. He remarked to her that she had put something in it, which she denied, when he observed, "If you have not, then drink it." She immediately took it out of his hand, and threw it under the stove. He asked her to go to the dispensary with him, as he was very ill. He had some medicine. On the Monday following he came again. He still continued to complain of sickness. Witness did not see him again till the subsequent Monday, when she scarcely knew him, as his head was so swollen. He also stated that his legs and stomach had swelled greatly. In answer to the jury, the witness stated that until her son was taken ill with sickness he always had excellent health. She believed that deceased did not live happily with his wife.—The Coroner having here been informed that deceased's wife was in the house, directed that she should be brought into the inquest room. He then read the evidence of the witnesses to her, after which he asked her if she had any questions to put to either of them, stating to her that she had liberty to do so. She said that she had not.—The inquiry was subsequently adjourned, to have a *post mortem* examination of the body, and an analysis of the contents of the stomach.

THE POST-OFFICE OBSTRUCTION.—At an inquest held on Tuesday, at the Hero of Waterloo, Lambeth, on a boy, who fell into the water and was drowned, Mr. Wm. Carter, the coroner, remarked that the recent alterations in the Post-office were likely to work very prejudicially between the coroner's office and the public. He lived at Kingston, and received information of all cases requiring his attendance through the post. On Saturday night last he went to the post-office and received his letters, for which he had to pay one penny on each. Now that was an additional tax, but what was still worse, he sent his warrant appointing the present inquiry for Tuesday. He (the coroner) came to town, but when he arrived at the place appointed to hold the inquest he found neither the summoning officer nor the jury. After a great loss of time he found that the constable had not received his warrant until one o'clock in the day instead of eight o'clock in the morning, owing to the recent postal alterations. The consequence was that he was obliged to go back to Kingston, and return again that day to hold the inquest. It was absolutely necessary that the earliest information should be forwarded to the coroner of all cases requiring an inquest, more especially during the hot weather, for if a *post mortem* examination should be required, the lapse of thirty-six or forty-eight hours might tend to defeat the ends of justice. The jury were unanimously of the same opinion as the coroner, and they said the sooner the recent order was altered the better it would be for all parties.

BURNING OF A BREWERY.—Shortly after one o'clock on Saturday last, an alarming and destructive fire broke out at the spacious brewery belonging to Mr. Raven, situate in Bull's-fields, contiguous to the sappers and miners' barracks, Woolwich. No time was lost by the authorities of the dockyard, arsenal, and artillery barracks, in despatching the various engines belonging to those establishments to the scene, hundreds of soldiers accompanying them. For a long time, however, they were unable to arrest the progress of the flames, owing to the want of a sufficient supply of water. Placed in this difficulty, and seeing no chance of a continuous supply of water, the troops, to stay the further progress of the devouring element, proceeded to demolish the adjoining buildings and outhouses. By this means the fire was confined to the brewery in which it originated, the whole of which was burned to the ground. The extent of property destroyed is stated to be very considerable.

FIRE NEAR COVENT-GARDEN.—About half-past eleven o'clock on Monday morning a fire broke out in Hart-street, Covent-garden. It originated at the rear of a range of buildings, occupied by Mr. M'Clandish, engineer; Mr. Reeve, carpenter, and others, principally used as workshops. Several engines soon arrived, and after working for an hour, the flames were arrested in their progress, but a great loss of property, working tools, &c., of the workshops near were consumed.

EXTENSIVE CONFLAGRATION IN THE STRAND.—On Wednesday morning, a few minutes before six, a fire, attended with the destruction of a considerable amount of property, broke out in the premises belonging to Mr. Cullingford, a lithographer, carrying on business at No. 22, Southampton-street, Strand. The discovery was made by one of the police constables of the F division. In a very brief period engines and fire-escapes arrived. The engines were set to work; but in spite of the torrents of water thrown over the flames, they continued to rage, and, having extended to the roofs of the houses belonging to Mr. Jackson (No. 23), and Mr. Weatherfield, surgeon, (No. 21,) the destruction of the whole side of the street at one period seemed inevitable. The firemen, however, kept to their posts, and, by conveying the hose of two or three engines on to the adjoining roofs, they were enabled to cut off the further progress of the flames; but it was nearly ten ere they were wholly subdued. The total loss is very considerable, being estimated by some of the firemen at nearly £2,000. A female in the upper part of the premises had a narrow escape. She was not aware of the outbreak until her room become so full of smoke as to nearly suffocate her. Mr. Cullingford was insured in the Phœnix fire-office, and the others were insured in the Sun office.

CHANGES AT ST. PAUL'S.—Workmen have removed the massive iron gates at St. Paul's Cathedral, facing Ludgate-hill, not, however, it is stated, for the purpose of carrying out the projected improvements, but for repair, and new foundation stones are being laid down.

SEIZURE OF AN ILLICIT STILL.—On Saturday last a large still, at full work, was seized in Willow-court, St. Pancras, by Mr. Oliver, the revenue and several other officers, who conveyed the same, together with a vast quantity of spirits, &c., to her Majesty's stores, Old Broad-street, City. Only one man, named Robert Spragg, was found on the premises. He was forthwith conveyed before Mr. Combe, the magistrate, who committed him to the House of Correction for three months, in default of paying £30. Illicit distillation is now carried on to an extent beyond conception, the spirit finding ready purchasers with varnish makers and low beer-shop keepers.

COLLISION ON THE RIVER AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A serious accident, by which two lives were lost and several other persons placed in jeopardy occurred on Saturday night last on the river Thames, about midway between the Hungerford Suspension and Westminster Bridges, on the Surrey side. On the night in question Mr. W. Hawtery, the eldest son of one of the members of the court of common council for Bread-street Ward, and four other gentlemen hired a randam skiff of Mrs. Needham, the boat-builder, at St. Paul's wharf, for the purpose of proceeding up the river. On arriving near Bennett's-wharf in the Belvidere-road, they perceived a steam-boat coming towards them at a rapid pace from Hungerford-market. The persons in the skiff cried to the captain of the steamer to "ease," or "turn astern," but the speed of the vessel was not diminished, but she came violently into collision with the skiff, causing her instantly to fill with water, and the five gentlemen, together with a lad named W. Higton, a nephew of the owner of the boat, became immersed. The steam-boat was stopped immediately after the collision, and ropes with life buoys were thrown out to those struggling in the water, but, owing to the darkness of the night, they were unable to lay hold of them, and had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of a man named Mackalroy, one of Mr. Tomlinson, the boat builder's, men, passing in his wherry, and hearing the screams, the whole six persons must have perished. As it was, this man, at the risk of losing his life by having his own boat pulled over, succeeded in rescuing two of the sufferers, who were in a very exhausted state. They were forthwith removed to the Swan Tavern, Hungerford market, where everything was done for them that the nature of their case required. Two others were also saved—one by swimming to the shore, and the other by clinging to one of the buoys in the river. Mr. Hawtrey and Mrs. Needham's nephew were, however, both drowned. It is supposed that when the steamer struck the small boat they must have received serious injuries about their persons, as they were never seen to rise afterwards. The name of the steam-boat which caused the accident was the Dahlia, belonging to the London and Westminister Penny Company. She was on her last passage from London-bridge to Hungerford and Westminister.

THE METROPOLITAN INTERMENTS BILL.—On Monday, a meeting of deputies from the protestant dissenters of the metropolis was held at the King's Head, Poultry, for the purpose of petitioning the House of Lords on the subject of the Interments Bill. The chair was occupied by J. R. Mills, Esq., who stated that the objections heretofore entertained to the bill by the dissenters still continued, because in its passage through the House of Commons it had been in no respect improved either in its main features or prominent principles. He admitted that the object of the measure was good, but then that good object was about to be made instrumental in inflicting a great injury on the inhabitants, because it invested the whole power of taxation on a board consisting of some four or five persons. He moved the adoption of the petition to the House of Lords. This petition was similar in substance to one already presented by the Dissenters to the House of Commons. It prayed that the bill be not passed, without previously submitting it to a select committee, and the insertion of certain clauses to provide for the decent preservation of burial grounds, which may be discontinued by order of council.—Mr. Conder seconded the adoption of the petition.—Mr. Griffin thought the Dissenters would only be maintaining their consistency of principle by praying that the bill be thrown out, for, in his opinion, the measure was worse now than when it had been originally introduced, inasmuch as the overplus from the fees was, according to Sir George Grey, to be appropriated to the purposes of church extension. He declined to move an amendment. After some discussion, the prayer of the petition was altered and agreed to as follows:—"That the bill may not pass through your honourable house, but that it may be referred to a select committee, before which your petitioners and other parties aggrieved by the provisions of the measure may have an opportunity, hitherto denied them, of explaining and substantiating their objections." The meeting separated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

The Provinces.

ROBBERY OF TRAVELLERS.—On Saturday last information was given that Mr. Henry Bixsill, of Heaford, was robbed in a steamboat, while crossing the Humber to Hull, of a purse containing three £5 Bank of England notes, and about £15 in gold; and that a lady travelling in a second-class carriage on the Staffordshire Railway was robbed of a long blue silk purse containing four sovereigns and a note for £60. Information was also circulated, offering a large reward for the apprehension of highway robbers, six or seven in number, by whom Mr. Edward Flowers, while returning home on horseback from Preston Cape, Northamptonshire, in company with his son, and a servant named Anthony Kirby, was attacked and dragged from his horse and having been severely beaten and injured, was robbed of about £42 in gold, and a silver watch, No. 6,696.

NARROW ESCAPE.—A very providential escape from death by lightning occurred during a heavy thunder storm which, on the night of the 26th ult., visited Wells. The electric fluid struck the residence of a journeyman brushmaker, named Thorn, in Lawpool-lane. It passed down the chimney, shattered a door and a looking-glass to pieces, and then knocked down the poor man's wife, burning her severely, and rendering her for some time insensible. It next struck the fire-irons, tearing a piece off the poker, after which it shattered the windows, and made its exit by throwing down the top of a wall.

PRESUMED MURDER AND ROBBERY AT BOUGHTON-GREEN FAIR, NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—On the 27th ult., an inquest was held on the body of Joseph Warren, farmer, of Earls Barton which was found late the previous night in a retired part of the green under circumstances which lead to a strong suspicion of his having been murdered. When found his left hand breeches-pocket was torn away, and his watch fob turned inside out. The deceased had been seen going in the direction where his body was found in company with a dark woman, presumed to be one of the gipsy tribe, and two men were seen following in the same direction, as if watching the parties, and a threat of violence on the part of one of these men was overheard.—The surgeons who made a *post mortem* examination were of opinion that death had been caused by strangulation or suffocation. Verdict—"Wilful murder by a person or persons unknown." The deceased was a very powerful man, aged fifty-four, which leads to the presumption that the crime could not have been committed by the woman, unassisted, if, indeed, she were a party to it.

ACCIDENT IN CHATHAM DOCKYARD.—On Saturday last a melancholy and fatal accident occurred in the third dock, in which the Nankin, fifty guns, is fitting. Mr. James Barnard, of Rochester, was about leaving that vessel by the port-hole (used by the shipwrights as a gangway,) when he was seen to fall headlong into the dock, a depth of about thirty feet. He was at once taken to Melville Hospital, but soon became insensible, and death put an end to his sufferings in about two hours.

OPENING OF THE PUBLIC WALKS, &c., AROUND NOTTINGHAM.—The public walks (twenty-five miles in length) around the improving and busy town of Nottingham were opened on Monday. The ceremony was not so numerously attended as might have been expected, owing to the badness of the weather.

THE LIVERPOOL Burglars have been thus disposed of:—The three men have been committed for three months, and the three women handed over to the authorities of the country.

THE BRIGHTON PAVILION.—The grounds of the Brighton Pavilion, recently purchased of the Woods and Forests by the commissioners of Brighton, under powers conferred on them by an act of the present parliament, were on Sunday morning opened to the public. During the day many thousands entered the grounds.

EMBEZZLEMENT CASE AT LEEDS.—At the Leeds Borough Sessions, on the 28th ult., a highly respectable-looking man, named James Frenholm, was charged with having embezzled several sums of money, the property of his employer, J. W. Hugall. The receipt of numerous sums of money unaccounted for in the books, having been satisfactorily proved, the prisoner was sentenced to seven years' transportation. A similar result took place in the case of Richard Roberts, for embezzling money the property of his master, Mr. W. Prince.

A BENEFACTOR TO SOUTHAMPTON.—The *Hampshire Independent* says:—We understand that the will of the late Henry Robinson Hartley, Esq., was proved in Doctor's Commons on the 27th ult., and the property sworn under £90,000, the interest of the greater part of which princely sum will eventually come into the hands of the corporation of Southampton, for the promotion of literary and scientific purposes.

STAFFORDSHIRE COLLIERY DISTRICT.—Wednesbury, June 29.—Under this date a correspondent says:—"The busy industrial district of which this place forms a sort of centre is in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state. Various causes are operating to produce this—the depressed state of the iron trade, the disputes between the men and their masters about the payment of wages, and the continued 'strikes' on the part of the men in consequence of the attempts made to reduce their wages. During the last week the chain-makers of Cradley have turned out; and at Darlaston the gun-lock filers, to the number of six hundred, are also laying idle. In the latter instance, at least, the poor men seem to be rather hardly dealt with. There is an order in hand from government for 50,000 locks, but in the competition which necessarily takes place amongst the persons who send in contracts, the price to be paid per lock has been reduced from 7s. to 4s 5d.; to meet this reduction, the contractors have required the workmen to produce each lock, including forging and filing, at 3s. 7d., thereby leaving a profit of 10d. per lock for the contractor, or 2d. more than they obtained during the war. The contract now referred to is divided amongst five persons, so that the clear profit to each, at the labour price offered to the men, would be something like £400, whilst an expert workman would not be able to clear more than half-a-crown a day. Last September a reduction was made in the wages of this class of workmen amounting to ten per cent.; the reduction now proposed is something like twenty-five per cent. additional; this the men have resisted, and at present there appears to be little probability of them and their employers coming to terms. The government assistant-inspector of small arms has been down to the spot, but with no beneficial results. The men complain of promises made to them by him only to be broken; and, whilst all the dissatisfaction and bad feeling produced by this increase, there are scores of families enduring privation. The Board of Ordnance is to some extent to blame for this, but especially are they so for giving their contracts to persons who are connected with 'tommy-shops' and public-houses; it being generally an understood thing that nearly all the money shall be expended therein. The trade strikes in this district are becoming more and more frequent in their occurrence; their evil effects it would be almost impossible to calculate. It is one of the greatest blots in our social system, and it is one for which the employers are to a great extent responsible."—*Daily News.*

APPROACHING RESUMPTION OF WORK BY THE COLLIERS.—The *Monmouthshire Merlin* expresses its pleasure at finding that the colliers are submitting to the reduction found necessary from the state of the coal market, and are about returning to their work generally.

DESTRUCTION OF A VIADUCT ON THE WHITEHAVEN JUNCTION RAILWAY.—A large portion of a beautiful wooden bridge over the Esk an estuary of the sea, on the Whitehaven and Furness Junction Railway, was destroyed by fire on Friday morning last. This bridge is a solid and well-executed construction, and is no less than 320 yards in length. About sixty yards have been destroyed or cut away in order to prevent the fire from spreading. There is a belief that the bridge was wilfully set fire to, but our informant states that he was present at an investigation made on Saturday by three magistrates of the district, the Rev. J. Jenkins, John Peile, Esq., and Captain Scott, and that those gentlemen, after much investigation, did not find anything to confirm the supposition. The fire was first discovered by two workmen, and the alarm being given, a large body of men with buckets and ropes were set to work, but the flames gained so fast that it was thought right to cut away a portion of the bridge to save the rest. This was cleverly done, and a gap being made the fire was prevented from extending along the bridge. The flames were so intense that the rails became red hot, and the flames reached the upright supports of the bridge. The scene at this time was very magnificent. The fire reached to an immense height. Captain Scott has commenced an inquiry at the King's Arms, Ravenglass, from which it appears that there was no sign of the fire at eleven o'clock on Thursday night. When first observed, it was raging to windward, and the eastern side being most injured, seems to show that the fire commenced on the windward side. Very active exertions are being made to repair the damage, and it is hoped that the trains will be able to pass over the bridge in about a week or ten days.

THE REIGATE AND DORKING BANK.—A meeting of the creditors of this bank was held on Monday, at the Town-hall, Reigate, Mr. J. Freshfield in the chair. Mr. Kerrick having reported from the committee appointed at the last meeting, that though the estate did not show quite so favourable a result as they then anticipated, they were opposed to the affairs being wound up under a bankruptcy. Mr. Kelly, who represented Mr. Nash, read a statement of the affairs on the closing of the bank, and then proceeded to announce the determination of Mr. Nash to close the concern. It appeared that the claims against the bank were £60,000, the assets £30,000, and that the remaining £30,000 balance was to be made up from the private estates of Mr. Nash and his partner, Mr. Neale, which were not sufficient to meet it. Mr. Nash was determined to act the part of an honest man. Mr. Wryghte, the accountant, then read a long report, which began by stating that the inspection of accounts showed that the bank had been insolvent for many years—that the dividend payable to creditors was mainly dependent on the realisation of the separate estate of Mr. Neale, and might amount to fifteen shillings in the pound. Mr. Harrison, who represented Mr. Neale, then addressed the meeting, and offered to leave the matter to the meeting (which was obviously with him) as to avoiding a bankruptcy, and after considerable discussion the following resolution was carried unanimously:—"That this meeting, having heard the guarantee given by Mr. Harrison on the part of Messrs. Neale—that the overdrawn account of Mr. Neale, sen., shall be paid in full—expresses its opinion that the affairs of the bank may be more advantageously wound up by a trust deed than by proceeding in the Court of Bankruptcy; and that Messrs. Nash and Neale be called on to assign their property to trustees for the benefit of the creditors." All parties agreed to do all they could to carry this out.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A RAILWAY GUARD.—On Monday evening, a train left Salford station for Accrington, having as its guard a man named W. Walker, thirty-two years of age. Mr. Cooper, the superintendent of the station, saw the train off, and kept his eye on it for about a hundred yards. At the starting, Walker appeared quite sober and collected, and when last seen by Mr. Cooper was standing on the step of one of the eight carriages which the train included. At thirteen minutes past seven the train arrived at the Clifton junction, and Mr. Charles Griffiths, the ticket taker, observed that it was destitute of a guard. A narrower examination revealed that a quantity of blood was spilt on the step of a second-class carriage, and further investigation led to the discovery of the guard lying on his back upon the top of the carriages, quite dead. The body was removed into the station, and information sent to the police; and the latter, on their arrival, found the deceased lying in the station with a large quantity of blood under his head, evidently proceeding from his mouth and ears. No fracture, however, or wound of any kind could be discovered. The body was removed to the Wheat-sheaf public house, at Pendlebury, and on subsequent inquiry it was found that a porter upon the railway, named Cartwright, could give material evidence in the case. Cartwright's statement was to the effect that, shortly before seven o'clock he and a man named Whittle were upon the line a little beyond Oldfield-road Bridge, and saw the train pass under. The deceased at that time was on the top of one of the carriages, and as the train passed under a wooden bridge which is erected across the line from the canal to some mills on the contrary side, they saw the deceased stoop down, and pass safely under. There were two other bridges to be passed before the train left that neighbourhood; and Cartwright did not observe the train passing under the first of these two bridges; but on its arrival at the second, he saw the deceased's head, as it appeared to him, come in contact with the bridge, and deceased instantly fell upon the carriage, and his heels "flew up into the air." Cartwright observed to his companion that the man had hurt himself; but he had no suspicion at that time that he had been killed. An inquest was held upon the body on Tuesday, and the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

ROBBERY BY A SERVANT.—The following depredations have been recently discovered in the establishment of Messrs. Mander, Weaver, and Co., wholesale druggists, of Wolverhampton. From certain suspicions entertained by Mr. Frederick Weaver that Edward Gooch Hone, one of the assistants in his employ, was in the habit of taking money from the shop till, a pound in silver was marked on Thursday last, and Mr. Weaver communicated his suspicion to the chief constable. Col. Hogg then made arrangements for Inspector Plimmer and Sergeant Maddock to be in waiting in the evening to search Hone, as he was about to leave the premises, at eight o'clock. Hone was accordingly searched, when four of the marked pieces of coin were found in his possession, and he was immediately taken into custody. Mr. Weaver's suspicions having been thus confirmed, a search was made at Hone's lodgings in St. John's-square, where a large amount of property of considerable value was found in his rooms, neatly packed up in a trunk and several boxes. The greater portion of the property had since been identified by Mr. Weaver. It consists of all kinds of patent medicines, together with a quantity of quinine, Turkey opium, sulphate of beeberine, citrate of iron and quinine, nitrate of silver, Rowland's Macassar oil, anchovy sauce, essence of anchovies, perfumes, and other valuable articles, forming portions of the stock of a wholesale druggist. A woman who had been living with the prisoner, and who represented herself to be his wife, but is believed to be the wife of another man, was also taken into custody the same night at Hone's lodgings; some articles identified by Mr. Weaver having been found in her workbox. Hone has been in Mr. Weaver's employ for about six months, and it is believed he has been in the habit of robbing his master daily during the whole of that period.

SHOOTING A GAMEKEEPER.—Joseph Field, alias Chance, of Toddington, was brought up before the Woburn bench, on remand, in custody of Superintendent Jebbett, on a charge of having feloniously shot at and wounded John White, gamekeeper, in the employ of W. D. C. Cooper, Esq. The gamekeeper was on his rounds on Monday, the 24th ult. and seeing the prisoner coming along the road, he retired into a field in the occupation of Mr. Philip Holworth, and knelt down amongst the barley, which was about three feet high, to watch his movements. Shortly after the prisoner entered the barley field, and took up his position about twenty-eight yards from the gamekeeper. The poacher had not been there many minutes before he saw something rise up amongst the barley and suddenly drop down again. Thinking, as he said, it was a rabbit, he put a cap on his gun and "smacked" it, but the charge did not go off. The gamekeeper heard the hammer of the gun hit the nipple, but felt certain it was pointed in another direction. Again the dark object was seen to move amongst the corn, another percussion was affixed, the poacher raised his gun and fired. Making sure of his game, he deliberately walked to the spot and found that he had shot the gamekeeper. His first exclamation was, "Oh dear; have I shot you;" and asked what he could do to assist the wounded man. The keeper told him to go for a doctor. He did so; White followed soon after, and met a large party to whom the prisoner had communicated the unfortunate circumstance. Six shots were received in his face, two of them just under the left eye; and nine in his waistcoat; the bulk of the shot passed just over his head. The prisoner appeared surprised and sorry at what had occurred, and declared it was purely accidental. The policeman of the district stated that the gun must have been fired at a considerable elevation, as the bulk of the charge struck the barley about six yards beyond the place where the gamekeeper lay. In his defence, the prisoner said, he thought it was a rabbit. When he went up to the spot at which he fired and found out his mistake, White said he thought he should die, as the shot had entered his brain, on hearing which he (the prisoner) advised him to think of his poor soul. The Chairman said it was a most painful as well as a doubtful case. It was impossible to know whether the gun had been fired off intentionally or not; but it was not likely that a person who was in the constant habit of shooting would shoot six feet above the ground at a rabbit. The magistrates, therefore, had decided upon sending the case for trial at the next assizes. The prisoner was accordingly committed.

ESCAPE OF ONE OF THE LIVERPOOL BURGLARS.—The three men and women apprehended under suspicion of being concerned in the recent burglaries in the neighbourhood of Liverpool, were brought before Mr. Rushton on Saturday last, and were re-committed. Half an hour afterwards the greatest consternation was occasioned by the discovery that the prisoner Mutch had escaped out of Bridewell. It is supposed that, as he was being conveyed with a number of others along the passages to the cells, he contrived to crouch behind a door, and afterwards to pass up the stairs, and by wrenching off the box of the lock of one of the doors, to escape through the Crown Court. Mr. Rushton was sitting in the Nisi Prius Court, so that the man had only to adopt a little caution to get off unobserved. This man is supposed to be the planner of the burglaries, and is said to be possessed of great ingenuity and acuteness. When the prisoners were apprehended he endeavoured to escape by jumping through the window of the railway carriage. Suspicion points towards Scotland as the place of his flight, but no trace of him has been discovered.—*Manchester Guardian.*

FATAL FIGHT AT TUNBRIDGE.—On Wednesday last a fight took place at the Odd Fellows' festival, that was held at Tunbridge on Tuesday, one of the combatants being killed in the fray. An inquest was held at the Bull Inn, on Thursday. About twelve o'clock on Tuesday night there was dancing in the booth that had been erected for holding the Odd Fellows' meeting in, when some dispute arose regarding some deal planks. A young man named Frederick Brigden became much excited, and wished to fight, and at length he fought with another young man named Alfred Walklin. The ground where they fought was very hard and uneven, and after some ten or twelve rounds, during which both parties frequently fell, Brigden fell without being struck, and never afterwards spoke. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidentally killed by a fall to the ground in the act of giving a blow, but there is no evidence to show that it was caused by blows given in the fight." Alfred Walkin and the seconds were then brought into the room, and suitably reprimanded by the coroner.

ACCIDENT AT THE RAILWAY STATION, LIME-STREET, LIVERPOOL.—On Wednesday morning an accident occurred at the railway station in Lime-street, of a very serious character. It appears that an excursion train left the Uttoxeter station, on the North Staffordshire Railway, at an early hour that morning, for Liverpool. The train took up passengers at the various stations till it reached Leek, and then proceeded rapidly on its journey to the summit of Edge-hill tunnel. The train consisted of twenty-two carriages, and would contain, we should suppose, about five hundred people. When it arrived at Edge-hill the engine was detached, and the train was despatched down the tunnel, in charge of two of the breaksmen of the London and North Western Railway Company, and the guards who came with it. The tunnel, as is well known, is on an incline, and the duty of the three men would have been to have used their breaks so as to keep the train under control, and stop it when it emerged from the tunnel. We are informed, however, by the officers at the station that the guards of the train were unacquainted with the incline, and that the two men already alluded to had not sufficient power to control the velocity of the carriages. The consequence was, that the train could not be completely brought up till it came into collision with the stone wall which faces Lime-street. The carriages were very little damaged. From twenty to thirty passengers were more or less bruised by the concussion; some of them are cut about the head and face, and otherwise shaken and contused. The whole of the passengers were much alarmed, and as soon as possible were removed from their unpleasant position. The injured parties were taken over to the Queen's Hotel, by direction of Henry Booth, Esq., who happened to be on the spot, and who directed that every attention should be paid to them at the charge of the company. Dr. Walton was immediately called in, and though several parties are confined to their beds, we are happy to say that he is satisfied of favourable results to his patients. Dr. Harrison, the company's medical officer, with Mr. Palmer, the assistant-manager, have carefully investigated, as far as possible, the injuries which have occurred, and report favourably. The only case reported as dangerous is that of Daniel Pride, aged thirty, who is suffering from concussion of the brain.

Scotland.

FIRST VESSEL FROM THE CLYDE TO CALIFORNIA.—During the present week, the Grace Darling cleared out from Glasgow, and has sailed for California, being the first ship direct from this port for that distant region. She is a fine barque, carrying more than 300 tons, and belongs to Dr. T. H. Donnely, of Greenock, who accompanies the ship as owner and supercargo. She has a full general cargo, consisting of wine, ale, brandy, bottles, ship stores, Arbroath stones, coals, two strong iron houses, &c. It may seem strange to send a cargo of more than 100 tons of coal such a vast distance, at a freight of three guineas per ton, but when it is considered that by the last advices coals were selling in California at the rate of eight guineas per ton, the speculation is likely to be neither unreasonable nor unprofitable. The Grace Darling is provisioned for fifteen months. We wish all success to this first opening of commercial relations between the Clyde and the golden regions of the far west.—*North British Mail.*

FIRE NEAR GLASGOW.—On Saturday a fire occurred on the premises occupied as a printfield by Messrs. Muter and Miller, situate about a mile below Dunglass, near Glasgow. The origin of the fire is not strictly known, but is supposed to have been communicated to the machine room, in which it was first discovered, by the overheating of the flues underneath. This portion of the building being always heated, was consequently very dry, and thus became a speedy prey to the flames. The damage sustained in property is considerable, but is covered by insurance. This fire affords another convincing proof of the evil results arising from the want of force-pumps and other such appliances on all premises similarly situated.

Ireland.

DUBLIN.—RIBBONISM.—The *Newry Examiner*—a paper of strictly liberal principles—asserts that Ribbonism not only continues to exist, but is suffered to flourish, no effectual step being taken for its suppression; and the way-laying system, which so often shows itself, is stated to be the immediate offspring of a Ribbon organisation. "We grieve to say," observes the Newry paper, "that in Louth there has been an increase of marked indications of the progress of Ribbonism; the number of persons charged with the cowardly crime of way-laying brings conviction home upon the point to all who do not resist the evidence of facts. Ribbonism includes the whole system of way-laying; the plot against life or property is hatched in the Ribbon lodge and executed by the Ribbon agents."

THE MARTIN ESTATES.—The *Galway Vindicator* of Saturday last contains the following:—"Notices have been served upon the relieving officers by the managers of the Martin estate of their intention to evict a vast number of unfortunate creatures now residing on this property. The number of houses from which the inmates are to be cast out is 276; but on account of the previous evictions in the same quarter, several families reside, in many instances, under the same roof, so that we conceive, it is a moderate calculation to estimate the number of individuals about to be subjected to all the tortures of extermination at 1,500. In one fell swoop a number of paupers will be made sufficient to fill one of our largest workhouses. It is a curious fact, that out of this property not a farthing of poor rates has for a long time been collected. In a conversation which we had with Mr. Beaumont, who is a large creditor on the property, he informed us that he was shocked at the terrible state of things which existed in Connemara, and that, in his opinion, nothing but the Encumbered Estates Commission could effect a salutary change."

TENANT-RIGHT DEMONSTRATION.—The great tenant-right demonstration of the county of Louth, which took place at Dundalk on Saturday, was to the fullest extent as successful as the most earnest friends of the cause could have desired. The attendance was extremely numerous, the proceedings were perfectly unanimous, and the important object of cementing the union of the North and South, for promoting the common interests of the tenant occupiers of both, was most materially aided on the occasion. In this point of view the Louth meeting has been one of the most important assemblages that have yet taken place in the tenant-right movement.

ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—At length the petitions for the sale of estates are diminishing. During the week ending the 28th ultimo, only four petitions were presented, being one-seventh of the usual average for some months past. The total number of petitions now 982. Some heavy sales are fixed for the present and next month, including the estates of Mr. John O'Connell, of Grena, county of Kerry, and the second division of the estates of Lord Portarlington.

THE POOR LAW.—Although there has been a considerable diminution in the numbers receiving relief pretty generally, there are various unions in which the poor rate is still a ruinous and an intolerable burden. In the union of Callan (extending through a portion of the county of Kilkenny and that part of Tipperary where the insurrectionary movement took place in 1848), the poor rate is still enormous in several electoral divisions. For instance, the rate just struck by the guardians is 9s. 6d. in the pound in Ballingarry; 10s. in the pound in Farrinrory; 7s. in Crobane; and it is not less than 13s. 6d. in Ballyphilip. In the other divisions the rate is lower, ranging from 5s. 6d. to 1s. 4d. in the pound.

CONDITION OF THE BANTRY UNION.—The *Cork Constitution* has a very gloomy account of the condition and prospects of the union of Bantry, which had occupied so prominent a place amongst the distressed unions during the famine. Distress, within the last few weeks, has been again extending—the shops idle, and business suspended, with the exception of an establishment for the cure of fish, on the plan adopted at Peterhead, in Scotland, originated by a London firm, but which latterly has not been going on satisfactorily, owing, it is stated, to the difficulty of training the local fishermen by the persons brought over from Peterhead, who are experienced in the system practised there. In the interior of the union the villages are almost deserted; no cattle are to be seen on the farms, many of the former occupiers having died, or emigrated, or gone into the workhouses. All those houses are crowded. A violent typhus fever has recently broken out in one of them, and the Poor Law Inspector, Mr. Lloyd, who had been, previous to his appointment to that office, a deputy-lieutenant of the county of Mayo, is amongst the victims. That gentleman, who was seized with the malady at Castletown, died on Monday last, after ten days' illness.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT.—The *Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday says:—"We are deeply concerned to announce that the eldest son of George Gubbins, Esq., Milltown, Bruff, was this day accidentally shot by his brother, while incautiously handling a fowling-piece, and the wound is believed to be fatal."

ACTIONS AGAINST THE LORD MAYOR.—In the Court of Exchequer, on Saturday, in the case of Powel *v.* the Lord Mayor, Sir Colman O'Loghlen applied to compel the plaintiff to give security for costs. The learned counsel stated that the plaintiff had instituted nine actions against the defendant, and served notices of twenty-five further actions, for alleged violations of the law in acting in the capacity of Lord Mayor of the city of Dublin. Mr. Dix opposed the motion. The court having fully considered the application, refused it, but restrained the plaintiff from proceeding in more than three of the actions.

THE POTATO CROP.—Accounts have been received of the re-appearance of the potato blight, which has manifested itself in various counties, although up to this time, its progress has been slow, and its range very limited. Most of the provincial journals, however, deny the existence of the disease, and describe the crop as most luxuriant in appearance. This proves that the blight must be very partial in its operations up to this time. The *Newry Telegraph*, of Tuesday, says:—"In our neighbourhood the crop is luxuriant and healthy-looking, as in the best season antecedent to the first appearance of the disease."

CAPTAIN PEEL.—The accounts received from Nenagh on Tuesday morning state, that Captain Peel, of the 6th Royals, the nephew of Sir Robert Peel, who met with so severe an accident by falling from his phæton, is steadily progressing towards recovery.

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—This Association met at Conciliation Hall on Monday, Mr. Rafferty in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell, in alluding to the atrocious outrage upon the Queen, said he thought he was only doing what he ought as a member of the Association, when he gave expression to the horror universally felt by Irishmen at the outrage committed against her Majesty, and their delight that she had not even suffered fright on the occasion. (Cheers.) The rent for the week was announced to be £8 11s. 6d.

THE ORANGE ANNIVERSARIES.—By the northern papers which arrived this week it would appear that the first of July has passed over without any attempt being made to infringe the provisions of the Anti-Processions Act; and, what is equally satisfactory, there does not seem to have been any of those convivial club-gatherings in commemoration of the day, at which "potations pottle deep" were drunk in memory of men and things now matters of history, and which, for peace sake, had better be buried in honourable oblivion. What renders this conduct more creditable on the part of the Orangemen is the fact, that in adopting this course they have been guided by their own good sense alone, and quite irrespective of the advice of those whom they have been taught to regard as their "leaders," for, upon the present occasion, there was no manifesto or address, such as was wont to herald the advent of those anniversaries, the celebration of which has hitherto been the black spot on the fair fame of the northern province.

THE HARVEST.—The reports are generally most satisfactory; and, as regards the potato crop, they encourage the belief that the blight, supposing that it has really appeared in Kerry and other counties, is making no progress calculated to excite serious apprehensions.

MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institute, Lower Abbey-street, "To take into consideration the treatment of William Smith O'Brien in his penal exile."—Mr. James Haughton, presided.—Dr. Gray read extracts of a letter from Mr. Smith O'Brien, addressed to Mr. Butt, Q.C., in which Mr. O'Brien complained of the restrictions under which he laboured in Maria Island. Several resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to make arrangements "to have the case of Mr. O'Brien brought before the House of Commons by regular motion."—Previous to the separation of the meeting, Mr. Duffy, of the *Nation*, was called upon, and spoke as follows:—Just think what you are met here for—to ask that a man, whose ancestors were kings in this country before one stone of this city stood upon another, shall be separated from the worst criminals England flings out of her polluted bosom—a man who, I positively know, if he followed the ordinary course of Irish representatives, would be sitting now in Dublin Castle, as Irish Secretary, dispensing the justice that is refused to him—a man who, I verily believe, if it was not for his own extreme humanity, if it was not for consequences that no human aid could avert, that perhaps no human wisdom could foresee, would be at this hour sitting in that Castle in quite a different position. (Cheers.) For my part I am prepared to say, here and everywhere, that not only did I share his friendship and his counsels, but that there is nothing he did, and nothing he meditated, which I did not heartily enter into, and pledge myself soul and body to carry out. (Loud cheers.) Therefore my sympathy in this business is a matter of course, it adds no weight to it, but I have felt it due to those with whom I have been working to make this candid explanation. Mr. Loughnan told you that but for one honest man I would be tasting the mercies of the black serpent of Maria Island. I am not there, however, but in Ireland, and of that shall come two results. If the Whig ministry—if a man connected with the Whig ministry—if any one who has supported a Whig ministry, shall come upon a platform in Ireland to ask the suffrages of the Irish people, so help me the just God, I, or some of my associates, will be there to say to him or his party that he shall not again possess the suffrages of the people. (Loud cheers.) It is there the Whigs are sensative. (Hear, hear, hear.) What care they for honourable feeling? What care they for public opinion? But they care for votes in Parliament, and we will meet them upon that ground—Tories, Conservatives—devils shall have our votes rather than Whigs. (Loud cheers.) One other practical word. I abhor all outrage against a woman—I abhor all coarseness towards a woman; but I tell the Whig ministry from this place, as I told them from other places, and as I shall not fail to tell them, that while Smith O'Brien is in Maria Island, they shall not dare to bring the Queen of England into this island. (Loud and protracted cheering, waving of hats, handkerchiefs, &c.)—The Chairman: I dissent altogether from that last observation. (Confusion.) When the Queen came to Dublin last year she met with a right welcome and hearty reception from the people, and it is my conviction that when she visits us again she will receive the same. (Hear, hear, cries of "No, no," and excitement.)—The Very Rev. Dr. Spratt was then called to the chair, and the meeting separated.—*Morning Chronicle* of Thursday.

SALES OF ENCUMBERED ESTATES.—Seven small properties were announced for sale on Tuesday, and the result is much less unsatisfactory than the sales of last week, which had given rise to apprehensions that the business of the commission might come to the end for lack of purchasers.

THE WEATHER.—A strong gale from the west prevailed during the whole of Tuesday night. The English mails have been delayed much beyond the usual time.

LOSS OF LIFE ON THE GOODWIN SANDS.—Deal, Saturday.—Disastrous as the late storm of thunder and lightning has proved in different parts of the country, in no place was its consequences more destructive to life and property, unfortunately, than on this part of the coast. Amongst the many casualties, we may notice two which took place on the Goodwin. At daybreak a large schooner, since ascertained to have been the Fame, Mr. Kerr, master, bound, it is said, to Bayonne, and a large French fishing-boat, were descried to be on the sands. A crew of brave boatmen manned the Paul Pry lugger, and, having launched her, they made their way to the stranded vessels. After much difficulty they succeeded in reaching the Fame, and rescuing the whole of the crew, together with the master's wife and two children, who were on board taking a trip to Spain. A laudable effort was then made to preserve the unhappy creatures on board the French lugger, who numbered in all, as far as could be seen of them, about thirty. Unhappily the lugger had struck on that part of the sand which is inaccessible, and a tremendous sea breaking upon them rendered all attempts to rescue the poor fellows fruitless. Nothing has been seen of them or their craft since by the numerous vessels which coast about. The provincial reports forwarded to the London offices of the different insurance companies, by their respective agents, give a lengthened detail of misfortunes resulting from the storm. In the eastern portion of Kent much mischief was done, but we do not hear of any injury to life. In Berkshire, Oxfordshire, Hamshire, Surrey, &c., there was similar havoc.

MR. O'CONNOR'S OPPONENTS.

Glasgow, June 25th, 1850.

My dear Editor,—I have been directed by the Committee of the Glasgow Chartists to transmit to you the enclosed report of a meeting, got up in Paisley, by the opponents of Mr. O'Connor, on the 17th ult., and which was attended by a number of his friends from Glasgow. We would like as much of this report inserted as you can; but I have been imperatively instructed that the report is to be returned to me when you have done with it, as they require it for another purpose, and had not time to take another copy. Meetings of a similar nature are to come off next Wednesday and Thursday here, of which we will send you faithful reports. Mr. O'Connor's friends are not idle in preparing for those meetings.

By paying particular attention to this note, you will oblige the Chartists of Glasgow.

Yours, Wm. Brown.
Democratic Hall, 48, Nelson-street,
Glasgow.

PUBLIC MEETING AT PAISLEY.

A bill appeared, on the 15th of June, announcing a meeting to be held on the 17th of June, in the Exchange Rooms, which was headed, "Charges against Mr. O'Connor;" stating, also, that Messrs. Cochrane, Adams, and Harley were going to prefer them, &c. The bill was signed "James Wilson."

On the night of meeting, after the committee, &c., had taken their seats, it was proposed that Mr. James Wilson take the chair, which, being seconded,

Mr. Andrew Robertson moved as an amendment, —"That Mr. John Howie should preside," and referred to his late conduct as chairman when Mr. O'Connor was in Paisley last, as being a guarantee for fair-play to all concerned."

The amendment being seconded, was put to the vote, and carried by a considerable majority.

The Chairman read the bill calling the meeting.

Mr. Robertson came foward and said: I rise to order, to put it to the meeting if they consider it fair that those three, whose names are on the bill, should take up the whole time of the meeting, without affording an opportunity to reply to their statements; and he proposed,—"That each speaker be allowed twenty minutes alternately, and that other friends from Glasgow be allowed to speak, as well as Adams, &c."

The resolution was seconded, and, on being put, was carried by a large majority.

After the vote, it was contended *pro.* and *con.* for the bill arrangements, and the resolution. Amidst the confusion,

Mr. Pinkerton came forward and said, there was a rule for peace, viz.—"As ye would that others should do unto you, do ye even so unto them." He then observed, that any party could call a legal meeting. That was a legal meeting, and he contended for the right of the programme being spoken to before any other individual be heard to the contrary; and asked where they had ever seen such a course adopted?

(A person in the body of the hall shouted out, "Adams in Glasgow.")

Mr. Cochrane then came forward and said, that independent of the resolution he would not be committed to time, and that he would remain firm to the published order of the proceedings, in defiance of the motion to order. (Shouts of "Cowardly, &c.") Mr. C. then proceeded to state, that it was with the greatest reluctance he came forward to defend himself against the charges preferred against him by Mr. O'Connor, and also to prefer charges against Mr. O'Connor; but as Mr. O'Connor had often said, "he never seeks the battle, nor shuns it when it comes," he referred to his letter of challenge to Mr. O'Connor, and his getting no answer. (The letter is published in the *Glasgow Saturday Post*, of 25th May, 1850, third edition. (Considerable interruption, and shouts of "he came himself, &c.:" which led Mr. Cochrane to refer to his meeting him on the platform, and contending that the meeting was not agreeable to the terms of his letter of challenge.) He then proceeded to state, that when he left London all the people were in a state of enthusiasm about the 10th of April proceedings, and that several districts continued to send their delegates to the National Assembly, till Mr. O'Connor's letter appeared in the *Star*, of the 22nd April, 1848, composing an Assembly of more than forty-nine delegates. He (Mr. Cochrane) then declared that he had been elected by five thousand people belonging to Paisley, as delegate to the Assembly, and that they were unanimous in sentiment against Mr. O'Connor's letter. He next spoke of Mr. O'Connor praising the Home-Secretary, in these words:—"Than whom a more tender-hearted man breathes not." He then animadverted on Mr. O'Connor's opinion of human nature, and denounced the policy of praising such a man; and stated it was the expressed opinion of the Convention that it was wrong. Mr. Cochrane next adverted to Mr. O'Connor's statement, that the Convention had cost him £150 of expenses. He referred to his being on the Finance Committee, and his being willing to pay his share of the sum if it was true. Then he went into a statement to show that they were only £40 in debt instead of £150, and that it was taken out of the funds raised to defend Mr. O'Connor's right to sit in Parliament. He next adverted to the printer having consulted his solicitor, with a view to compelling the payment of £40, due to him for printing, when it was agreed that each place that had sent a delegate to the Convention should raise £2, and that £2 had been forwarded by him from Paisley. [The statement referred to above is as follows:—"Did you hear the d— foole, how they cheered me."] Here he commented on Mr. O'Connor's treachery in making public the sentiments of a private conversation. (Cries of "hear;" "his time is up," &c., which again created a little confusion.) Mr. Cochrane, on order being restored, began to descant on the anxiety of the Convention to form a union with the Irish, and stated, that a deputation, consisting of Messrs. Kydd and Leach, was sent over, and cordially received by them, but that Mr. O'Connor's attack on Mr. Duffy's letter stood as a barrier in the way; but few words to suit a purpose were used. (Cries of "read, read.") Mr. Cochrane attempted to speak again, and said they ought to have hailed them. (Cries of "read.") The sentence was then read, which seemed, from the applause that followed, to give general satisfaction.) He, (Mr. Cochrane,) went on to speak of the two reasons assigned by Mr. O'Connor for desiring the delay of the National Assembly:—1st. Its illegality. 2nd. He (Mr. O'Connor) wanted to see what would be the effect of the new infusion of members from amongst the middle and shopkeeping classes, before the holding of the Assembly—discoursed on Mr. O'Connor's ignorance on these two points—referred to the Scottish Convention in Glasgow—the Parliamentary and Financial Reform Convention a few weeks since, and the Anti-Corn-Law League. He then referred to the strong language employed by Ernest Jones and others, when moving the petition for the liberation and restoration of Frost, Williams, and Jones, as an evidence that the government was not going to interfere—repudiated the idea of waiting to see if the middle classes were likely to join, and closed on this point, by sneeringly asking, what was the use of dissolving one Convention of forty-nine delegates merely to elect another Convention of forty-nine delegates? (Laughter, cheers, and hisses.) He next referred to the numerous letters coming to the Assembly, some praising, and others condemning the conduct of Mr. O'Connor. Mr. Cochrane next alluded to the fact, that they had sent to see if Mr. O'Connor was still of the same mind. The answer returned was, that he was determined to stand by his former declaration. The result of the difference between the sixty delegates who came ultimately to the Assembly, and the one hundred that were elected and expected, was attributed to Mr. O'Connor's letter. There was a letter read expressive of the mind of the delegates who did attend the Assembly, that they would not listen to any repudiation of Mr. O'Connor, but he (Mr. Cochrane) declared that there were individuals there who were prepared to speak against him. He (Mr. Cochrane) said nothing against him, but look at the charges he has brought against me as forming one of the Assembly, viz:—That we were the means of transporting Cuffay, Dowling, Lacey, Fay, and Ritchie. He contended that the language used in the Assembly was milder than that used in the Convention. Look at the strong language of Mr. O'Connor, Frost, Williams, and Jones at the foot of the scaffold. [At this stage of the business the gas went out, and there were nothing but two candles on the platform, which created a little confusion, but the people, anxious that he should proceed, shouted out, "Go on in the dark."] He next referred to P. M'Grath's proposition for raising £5,000, to be under the direction of a committee, and the ultimate conclusion was come to, to raise £10,000, to be under the direction and disposal of twenty commissioners. Mr. Cochrane said, Feargus said we wanted to plunder the people, but I wish I had him here. He then referred to the subject of cowardice, and said, if any one was a coward, Feargus O'Connor was the man. He then went into the subject of England getting quit of Mr. O'Connor. (Shouts of "Sit down, sir," "Pat. Brewster," &c., &c.) Oh, says Cochrane, Mr. Brewster scorned the very idea of meeting him. We are blamed for having spent three weeks abusing Mr. O'Connor, and being a meeting of conspirators; when the fact is, that we only sat a fortnight altogether. He then referred to the sale of the *Star*, at the rate of 13,000, and that Mr. O'Connor was well paid by the people, by such a purchase; resumed a little criticism on the letters of the 22nd of April and the 6th of May. At the close Mr. Cochrane wound up by appealing to every unprejudiced mind to say that Mr. O'Connor was not a fit person to be a leader of the democracy of this country. He then adverted to the getting of Feargus out of the way, &c.

The gas was lighted by the time that Andrew Harley commenced; he said he was coming to the point at once. (Great confusion and expressions of dissatisfaction.) The duty assigned to him was to make a statement of facts, and any one was at liberty to contradict them who thought proper. He proceeded to state, that after he went to London it was stated to him that Mr. O'Connor was the only one to blame for making the statement in the House of Commons relative to the petition; that he was supposed to be a friend of Mr. O'Connor's before he left Glasgow for London as a delegate, and referred to the meeting in the Democratic Hall as evidence of this fact. He stated that when he was in London he was determined to get positive proof as to Mr. O'Connor's conduct; the first opportunity occurred in the statement made by Cuffay, in the presence of Mr. M'Crae (Dundee), Mr. Peacock (Greenock), and Mr. Grassby, and the three gentlemen whose names are signed to the pamphlet of charges against Mr. O'Connor. He showed that Cuffay was a most trustworthy person, from the character Mr. O'Connor gave him, and that Grassby was the same, from the confidence put in him by the various trades, and insisted that nothing should be taken on his word, but that they should depend on the revelations of Mr. Grassby, concerning a private conversation about the petition, as to the manufacturing names, &c., embracing the whole letter of Grassby to Harley on the subject. He (Mr. Harley) then went on to state, that previous to Mr. O'Connor's coming to Glasgow the last time he wrote to Mr. Shirron, of Aberdeen, and got back an answer containing something more than was revealed by Mr. Grassby, viz., the condemnation of Mr. O'Connor's letter of the 22nd April, by the unanimous vote of the Assembly. He then adverted to some of the points in the letters—both Mr. O'Connor's and Shirron's—such as "Tom fool O'Connor spoiled the petition;" "O'Connor's stamping his foot and swearing about the petition;" and that Cuffay had one advantage over O'Connor—viz., "that of being an honest man." He then alluded to a resolution, to the following effect—"That we are of opinion that Mr. O'Connor's conduct is calculated to inform the government of our weakness &c., and also to the statement about Gavan Duffy; to the expenses; and showed that all that was granted for private purposes was £2." He then repeated the words at the close of Shirron's letter, about being disgusted when told "that it was nothing new to O'Connor to be charged with so many lies and inconsistencies." He then went on to speak of the reporters being excluded, &c., and wound up this part by stating that in his estimation it was a pity that a fair opportunity had not been granted for hearing the letters of Shirron, &c., read. He (Mr. Harley) then spoke of the Kennington Common meeting, and Mr. O'Connor's determination to march forward 'till stopped, &c. Mr. O'Connor's declaration in the house about stopping the procession, &c. Mr. Harley then defied any one to prove that he attacked Mr. O'Connor in the Assembly. On the contrary, he said that several persons had eulogised Mr. O'Connor; and then contended that he had the right to canvas the character of Mr. O'Connor, or any other public man, who presumed to be a Leader. (Considerable disapprobation prevailed throughout Mr. Harley's address, relieved occasionally by a little cheering, &c.)

Mr. James Adams came forward to address the meeting, which was the signal for a renewal of great confusion; one man on the platform (a friend to Adams and Company) figured so prominently, that the Chairman declared repeatedly that he would put him out. Order being ultimately restored, Mr. Adams proceeded to state that he would give proof to the conviction of the people's minds concerning Mr. O'Connor's conduct. The first subject he entered on was the transportation of Cuffay and others, and referred to the reply to that charge in the *Star* of December, 1848; Cuffay and others led into rash measures by the conduct of the National Assembly, &c. (Shouts of "Well done, Jamie," and other expressions of contempt, and great laughter.) He (Mr. Adams) defied any one to prove that the Scottish delegates had given any misstatement concerning the state of preparation of the Scotch people, and appealed to the statements of Ernest Jones, who had taken a Scottish tour to see the state, &c.—He then referred to a resolution, confirming what he said, (recorded in the *Star*); and then stated that there was no resolution to confirm Mr. O'Connor's statement. He then went into the statement about Mr. O'Connor's dismissal from the Executive, O'Connor absent, and the rest said he would not stand, &c.—He then adverted to the Kennington Common Meeting, which subject having been handled so much before, it brought out the expression of considerable dissatisfaction on the part of the meeting. The disorder was greatly increased by a crash at one end of the building, as if part of it was giving way, Adams's party shouting out "The Chairman is responsible," and the opposite party declaring that it was the Committee. Adams proceeded to state that there were three statements in connexion with the above meeting, which he wished to bring before the people:—1st. The arrival of two policemen with special information. that if the people proceeded they would be fired upon. 2nd. The declaration in the House of Commons, and no person knowing it but Mr. O'Connor. 3rd. The statement about the deputation to, and conversation with, Mr. O'Connor on Sunday. Mr. Adams said, that the last time Mr. O'Connor was in Paisley, he had told the people that he had passed through marines, horse, foot, &c., &c. Adams declared before high heaven that there was nothing of the kind. He then referred to his speech, in vindication of the Convention and moral demonstration, and said, the hole at which he attempted to get out was his declaration of ignorance of the parties he was acting with. He then referred to the knowledge Mr. O'Connor had of the number of signatures to the National Petition, on Thursday, and his professing that he did not know till Sunday, the 9th, how the petition was made up, till informed in his hotel. He next directed attention to the June number of the *Democratic Review*, for some statements of Harney's. He then referred to the Friday after the petition, about a circular that was handed round, calling a private meeting, and the conclusion that he and Mr. Tattersal came to was, that it would be about the petition. He then referred to the weight of the petition, taking his data from a former opinion in connexion with Sherrington and the Land Scheme, which made the petition to contain within a few of the number mentioned in the House of Commons. They ought to have known something about the petition before they took their mission, &c. They were to go to the country and tell the people that they had been imposed on by the House of Commons; and he said that Mr. Clark called it a d——d imposition. (Shouts of "Why did he not make the statement when at Paisley with Mr. E. Jones?") The number made up by the district overturned his judgment in the matter. He then referred to the information he received from Mr. Cuffay and Mr. Grassby—stated that the committee in Glasgow was favourable to Mr. O'Connor—and that Mr. O'Connor said it was Mr. Adams that damaged the petition, as one of the committee—but here Adams declared that he could swear by high Heaven he was not on the committee. He next stated that Mr. Cochrane was a member, and that he could give his oath that Adams was not on it. He next animadverted on Mr. O'Connor's declaration, that change of circumstances never change his resolution. Mr. O'Connor declared every day that he would hold the procession; so it seems he changes his resolutions when no alteration takes place—all the circumstances were the same—they had characters to protect as well as Mr. O'Connor. Mr. O'Connor taunts them (the speakers, Cochrane, and Harley), about the proposed sum to be raised by the people of £10,000—he (Adams) referred to his speech in the *Star*, about the people not being able to give the proposed sum. Mr. O'Connor may taunt, but a discerning public would see that they had no wish to plunder the people, and that their characters would yet shine forth in resplendent glory. I have (said Adams) confounded Mr. O'Connor: and I now declare, by way of prophecy, that the day is not far distant when every honest man will get his own, and every rogue his deservings—he next referred to the land scheme, about some broken promises; in the midst of which there was another fearful crash at the end of the building, which created considerable alarm.

Mr. Sherrington then commenced the vindication of Mr. O'Connor, &c. After answering the substance of the long letter Adams read on the Land, he (Mr. S.) said he thought it would be a crying sin to meddle with poor Cochrane. Then he went into the subject of the petition, to show that he had given them a data by which to guide them in numbers by the weight of the Petition. Harley determined not to leave London until he got evidence respecting the conduct of Mr. O'Connor, and a letter was sent to Glasgow, stating that they would have Mr. O'Connor overthrown in three days. (Shouts of "Proof, proof.") Reference had been made to J. Keer and D. Paul. The reference to D. Paul was a mistake, as he was not on the Assembly Committee. (Cries of "Where is the letter?") Mr. Sherrington acknowledged the letter to be in the hands of Mr. O'Connor. He then referred to the letter of Shirron to Harley, and stated that, as Shirron was dead, there was no evidence that it was his at all. (Here Adams came forward to show the letter, which drew Mr. Sherrington's attention to him.) Mr. Sherrington then said that Adams had said little against Mr. O'Connor, but in defence of himself. He then went on to show how it was possible for Cuffay and others to be victimised by the Assembly. He then, in reference to the procession going on through the forces, went on to show that there never had been such preparations made. (Interruption, and Question: "Did Mr. O'Connor pass through the forces?") When Mr. Sherrington described about the sand-bags, and the windows taken out in the line of procession, and the loop-holes for the soldiers stationed within to fire through upon the people—which satisfied the people as to Mr. O'Connor's danger, and the judiciousness of not having the procession, as first determined upon. He (Mr. Sherrington) then went on to say, that Adams' declaration, "By high heaven," was not to be much minded, as he had questioned him respecting the petition when at Glasgow, between the meeting of the Convention and the meeting of the Assembly, when he declared, "So help me God! Mr. O'Connor was under the mark, and calculated the whole from the number that went from Glasgow" (*i. e.*, the weight of the parcel that contained the names, &c.). He then showed the meeting how Adams took the liberty of changing at pleasure, but that there was no allowance for Mr. O'Connor to change.

Mr. Weir came forward, amidst great confusion, as the opposite party claimed the next half-hour. Mr. Weir commenced by saying, that the first line of their bill was false, viz., Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., not having accepted the twice repeated offer of Mr. Robert Cochrane to meet him in discussion, &c. He (Mr. Weir) observed that it was not necessary, as Cochrane knew quite well that Mr. O'Connor was coming himself. (Cheering and considerable confusion.) He (Mr. Weir) said that he looked upon this as a meeting got up to sow discord amongst the democrats. He alluded to the reference Mr. O'Connor made to the Home Secretary (Grey), and illustrated Mr. O'Connor's declaration, by a reference to himself in connexion with a church, as being one of a party doing things that he would not do as an individual—dwelt on the fling at the Irish Confederates, and Mr. O'Connor's reply—and said that the conduct of Cochrane and Co., as a party, was sufficient to d—— n any movement.

Mr. Carrick referred to Athens and her Socrates, as proofs that after generations do justice to the maligned and persecuted, whose characters have been blasphemed, and gave a caution to those who were blaspheming the character of Mr. O'Connor. He put in the plea of gratitude due to Mr. O'Connor on the part of the people, for his vast services in their cause. Look (said Mr. Carrick) at his former position—what he might have been if he had sided with our enemies, and when we take these things into account, are we, at the bidding of a few upstarts, to throw Mr. O'Connor overboard, even admitting that he did not risk the slaughtering of the people by the armed forces with which they would have had to contend? (Hear, hear, and cheers.) Again, is it fair, that those whose business it was to look after the National petition, should come forward and blame Mr. O'Connor for doing a thing that it was their place to prevent him from doing; it was their work to look after the petition; it was for that they got the people's money. He next adverted to Mr. Cochrane's letter as evidence in the matter, and showed the meeting that Harley and Adams were disposed to be factious, and referred to their attacks on Owen and Cobden as evidence. He next spoke to the subject of the £150, and said that, if it could not be made up to such a sum, that he (Mr. O'Connor) was out of pocket in consequence of the Assembly, and called upon the people to look at the way his means had been drawn on for the purpose of supporting the Chartist victims, a thing which the country ought to have done, and which it could not be denied he did. They should be ashamed of their ungrateful conduct.

Mr. Cochrane said he would leave the Land Scheme to Mr. Adams. Alluding to Mr. O'Connor coming himself to give his slanderers an opportunity of meeting him, he (Mr. Cochrane) contended that that was a meeting of his (Mr. O'Connor's) friends, to hear an address from him, and that out of 650 tickets, he had only got fifty for his friends; but the terms of the challenge was a meeting duly called &c.—an out-door meeting, if you will, like Brewster. Mr. Weir charged him (Mr. Cochrane) with being actuated by impure motives. There was one charge he would plead guilty to, that of being on the Petition Committee, but James Adams was not. (Shouts of "He said so then.") Cochrane, well, if he said so, he told a lie. He stated that he had been down at the Petition Committee two days, but there was no one there but the friends of Mr. O'Connor, making up the Petition. Mr. Cochrane pleaded an excuse, that he could not attend to his duty to the Petition for doing his duty in the Convention. He next stated that the Convention had resolved to go with the Petition in procession, and that they had sent a deputation to the Home-office to that effect, and that they were going unarmed, and asked, in closing, was it treating the Convention and country right to have the private resolve to stop the procession?

Mr. Harley then came forward, and, in allusion to Shirron's letter, said, that although there were others in the habit of purloining letters, he defied the parties with whom he was at issue to prove that he or his party were. He then referred to Grassby not being called in question as a witness—he is a living witness. He was not a member of the Convention but of the Assembly. Mr. Clark had stated that the House of Commons was correct respecting the petition, and that Mr. O'Connor knew it to be a false statement he made about the petition.

Mr. Adams next came forward, and said, that apparently it was the design of Mr. O'Connor's friends to hide his faults; he had no sympathy with those who would do so. He then went into the subject of Mr. O'Connor leaving the ranks of the aristocracy, &c., and said, he left them a poor man, and he was a poor man yet; what had he but a few poor acres of land in Ireland? (Great disapprobation.)

Mr. Carrick came forward, and dwelt shortly on Mr. Cochrane at last becoming honest in acknowledging his personal neglect, and that it ought to teach him sympathy for others, seeing that he had conducted himself so. It was a pity that they allowed such a petition to go to Parliament, and those who did so were greatly to blame. He next referred to the use Mr. O'Connor made of his money, greatly to his praise; referred to his aristocratic connexions, and his taking up the cause of the working classes. Cochrane's excuse as member of the petition committee was very lame. He then referred to the address, which had just been issued, and asked, who could take part with such factious individuals? Cochrane wanted a leader. Who would they have—who could they put in the place of Mr. O'Connor? Was it Hume or Cobden? and called upon them not to be drawn away from Mr. O'Connor, as not a single charge had been proved against him. Seeing that the national petition had injured the people's cause, through the neglect of the people's delegates, let them after this all attend to their duty.

Mr. Robertson then moved the following resolutions:—

"That the conduct of Robert Cochrane, in his factious opposition to all popular movements for the obtainment of the people's just rights, is trifling and vexatious, and deserving our utmost condemnation."

"That the conduct of Messrs. Adams and Harley, in their continued opposition to affect a union among all classes of reformers, do, in our opinion, show a vindictiveness which ought to exclude them from the association of men of principle, and render them unworthy of the name of citizen."

Mr. Cochrane came forward, and said that the resolution was totally uncalled for; surely he would not be condemned without a hearing; he was now forty years old, and had been a member of the Renfrewshire Political Union; he had taken a part in the Moral and Physical Power System, on the side of Moral Power: referred to the teaching of Dr. M'Douall and Stephens, and read a long bill as to the position he occupied in former days.

The Chairman put it to the vote, when it was manifest that it was not a vote that was heartily entered into, from the very strong language in the resolution. But the chairman declared that the resolutions were carried by a small majority, after which declaration the friends who took part against Cochrane went to look for a conveyance home; in their absence, however, for the sake of satisfying the people, he took the votes over again, when he declared upon his conscience that the resolutions were carried; and the meeting broke up after two o'clock in the morning.

Wreck of the Orion.—The divers are continuing their operations at the wreck with considerable success. Amongst the property recovered is the chest containing the silver plate belonging to the vessel. The value of the plate is upwards of £1,500. The body of Miss Morris, niece of Dr. Burns, was recovered on the 27th ult. This makes, in all, thirty-seven bodies recovered, and at least twenty others are believed to have perished. Some still think many more. The sheriffs' authorities in Glasgow, in compliance with an order from Crown counsel in Edinburgh, were engaged last week in taking the evidence of masters and mates who were acquainted with the navigation of that coast, as to the course through the channel which the Orion should have steered under the circumstances; and also as to the degree of responsibility attaching to the respective officers of a ship during a watch. Confident expectations are still entertained that the wreck will be raised.

An action has just been tried before the Tribunal of Commerce, in which an English gentleman, named James, was plaintiff against the Havre Railway Company. The action was to recover the value of a trunk containing jewellery, and other articles of value belonging to his wife, estimated by him at 1,580f., which was lost during his journey from Havre to Paris. The company refused to pay more than 150f., as their notice stated that jewellery and articles of value ought to have been entered as such, and paid for accordingly. The tribunal, however, decided otherwise, contending that the notice of the company did not apply to personal effects, and condemned the defendants to pay to Mr. James the sum of 1,000f.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, July 1.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Irish Parliamentary Voters Bill.—The house having gone into committee on this bill

The Earl of St. Germans, after some discussion, withdrew his own motion, for a £12 franchise, in favour of

Earl Desart, who moved, as an amendment, that the minimum rating qualification, necessary to confer the franchise upon tenants, should be increased from £8 to £15.

The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the amendment, enlarging upon the necessity which existed of placing the Irish electorate upon a real and substantial basis, and contended that the £8 rating was not too low, while the suggested enhancement of the qualification would very much circumscribe the numbers of the constituency.

Lord Stanley conceded the propriety of creating *an enlarged electorate in Ireland*, but objected to have the voters holding beneficial interest in property swamped by so vast an addition of small tenant voters as would be occasioned under an £8 rating. A pauper constituency was the worst possible. It would overwhelm the property of the country, and might react dangerously upon the imperial parliament. In his opinion £15 was somewhat too low, but he was willing to vote for it as an approach to a sound system of qualification.

A prolonged discussion followed, in which the facts and arguments turned chiefly upon the character of the electorate which would be created under a franchise based upon tenure.

Lord Brougham said, that as one-third of the Irish people were paupers it would be a pauper population, and one peculiarly under priestly influence, both in the north and the south of Ireland. He, therefore, supported a £15 qualification, but he concluded by strongly urging the claims of the working classes of England to an extended franchise, because the tradesmen and shopocracy of the country were far more servile and dependent than the artisans and mechanics of England. His Lordship said, in the first lesson for the day which had been read yesterday it was said that Saul had repented in sackcloth and ashes, when he was about to be turned out of office or dethroned, because he had listened too much to the voice of the people; and in like manner perhaps the government, when they felt they were going out, would repent and do something to extend the franchise in England. (*Laughter.*) He must apologise to the Right Rev. Prelate for thus trenching on his province. (Laughter.) He must admit that if a great change were to be made in the provisions of the Reform Bill it would be most beneficial. Such a change as would give to the enlightened hardworking artisans the franchise in England—a class of persons much more independent than any who now had votes, who did not want the ballot to protect them, but would give their votes fearlessly and openly, who were more independent than £10 freeholders and the shopkeepers, far more independent than what was called the "capitalocracy" of the country. He had no wish to see the present respectable body of Irish members in the House of Commons turned out by a far less eligible set of men, which would be sure to occur if the constituency proposed by this bill was established.

The Marquis of Lansdowne offered to adopt the £12 qualification as proposed in the amendment suggested by the Earl of St. Germans; but this compromise not being accepted, their lordships at length divided.

For the clause 50
For Lord Desart's amendment ... 72—22

On the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Chairman then reported progress, the committee being ordered to resume on Thursday.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The business in this house was commenced by a lengthened conversation, founded on questions by Colonel Sibthorp and other members, upon the subject of the site of the National Exhibition of 1851, followed. The Attorney-General, explaining the legal position of the question, stated that Hyde-park was the property of the Crown in fee, and that on each accession it was invested in the Commissioners of Woods and Forests as trustees for the public. Those commissioners had a right to cut down mature trees, and, with the Royal sanction, immature trees, but were unable to grant any lease for the erection of permanent buildings. He declined to suggest how the public (the *cestuis que trust*) were to interfere, if dissatisfied with the acts of the trustees. Lord John Russell stated that the exhibition was to close on the 1st of November, 1851, at latest, and in seven months from that date, the whole building was to be removed, and he reiterated the statement that there was no idea of applying to the public purse for assistance. Mr. Reynolds offered the Phœnix-park, Dublin, for the Exhibition, and Mr. Alcock proposed Battersea-fields. Mr. Duncombe thought that it would be better to brave the frowns of Rotten-row rather than peril the Exhibition, and object to the price of half-a-crown, which it was understood was intended to be charged for admission, saying that the entrance ought to be free three days in the week; a suggestion which was rejected by Lord John Russell. Finally it was arranged that the whole matter should be discussed on Thursday, and in the meantime a memorial, addressed to the Lords of the Treasury, by the Commissioners in charge of the Exhibition, stating the decision to which they had come, as to the locality and the reasons for it, was to be placed in the hands of members.

Mr. Smith O'Brien.—On the question for going into Committee of Supply,

Mr. Anstey as an amendment moved for an inquiry into the circumstances under which a letter addressed by Mr. William Smith O'Brien to a member of this house, complaining of his having been placed in solitary confinement by the present Lieutenant-Governor of Van Diemen's Land, was intercepted and opened in that colony by the local authorities. The question was, whether the local authorities had a right to retain or open letters addressed by the convicts under their charge to persons in this country filling an official position? Mr. S. O'Brien having refused a letter of leave was sent to the penal settlement of Darlington, on Maria Island, off the coast of Van Diemen's Land. Mr. O'Brien thought the prison regulations had been unduly stretched for the purpose of inflicting additional hardship, and addressed to him (Mr. Anstey), as a member of Parliament, a letter on the subject. In this country and in Ireland, where those in charge of the prisoners had a plenary power to establish such regulations as they pleased, there did exist regulations in virtue of which the authorities might detain and open letters addressed by convicts to any persons without the gaol, or which might be sent to the prisoners within. The distinction between convict and freeman was recognised in this country; but, for all purposes of police whatsoever, there was no distinction between free and bond in Van Diemen's Land. The post-office there was regulated by a local act, in which convicts were expressly named, and of a particular mode pointed out for transmitting their letters; but the same penalty attached to the unlawful detaining or opening of the letter of a convict as that of a freeman. If there had been information on oath that he (Mr. Anstey) was a suspicious person, and that the letter addressed to him would be used for an improper purpose, he would cheerfully admit that the Governor of Van Diemen's Land acted within the limits of his authority; but the subject was one for inquiry. Mr. O'Brien having addressed the letter to "J. C. Anstey, Esq., House of Commons, London," forwarded it to the Chief Superintendent of Convicts. In the despatch which covered the letter Sir W. Denison, the Lieutenant-Governor, frankly and fairly admitted that it was opened by his authority, and that he read the letter to inform himself of the complaints or misrepresentations, as he called them, Mr. O'Brien might make. When the letter reached Downing-street Earl Grey, through the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, forwarded it, and invited him (Mr. Anstey) to call at the Colonial-office, and read what Sir W. Denison had written. Nothing could be more fair, courteous, or candid than the conduct of the Colonial-office. The letter might have been forwarded thither with the seal unbroken, and Lord Grey would have forwarded it so. The ground of complaint was, that the seal was broken in Van Diemen's Land. During the period he had resided in Van Diemen's Land—from 1829 to the present time—he did not believe there ever had been an instance in which a letter was opened except on sworn information and under warrant. The right hon. member for Ripon, when charged with opening the letters of the hon. member for Finsbury, might as well have pleaded that it was the general practice to open the letters of free persons here, as the authorities of Van Diemen's Land that it was the general practice to open the letters of convicts there. The course taken in opening the letter of Mr. O'Brien was unjust, unlawful, unprecedented, impolitic, and dishonourable. The refusal of Mr. S. O'Brien of a ticket of leave was justified by the consideration that the ticket-of-leave man was exposed to be constantly annoyed by charges of "insubordination," charges of a general or indefinite description which might be brought before a magistrate by any free man, however debased in character. If the government really did not think that the time had come when they ought to release these unfortunate men altogether, he trusted at all events that they would not aggravate their sufferings.

Mr. Dickson seconded the amendment, and referred to a petition from the county of Limerick, in which the deepest sympathy had been expressed with Mr. Smith O'Brien, coupled with an earnest desire for some relaxation of his severe treatment.

Sir G. Grey could not admit that any grounds had been made out for a Parliamentary inquiry. He begged to assure the hon. gentleman that the letter to which he had referred had been opened simply in conformity with the universal practice with regard to convicts who had not received tickets of leave. Mr. S. O'Brien and his associates had forfeited their lives to the laws of their country in consequence of acts of which they had been convicted after a fair and impartial trial. By the free mercy of the Crown their lives had been spared, their sentences being commuted to transportation for life. Under those circumstances the hon. gentleman hoped that the government would extend some further indulgence. Departing from the ordinary custom, these persons had been treated somewhat differently from ordinary convicts. Tickets of leave had been offered them on their arrival in the colony. Three of them accepted the ticket. Mr. O'Brien refused it, and therefore by his own act alone those restraints had been placed upon him, of which he or his friends now complained. The hon. gentleman stated that it was a violation of honourable feeling to open letters addressed by convicts to their friends. Why, it was what was done with regard to convicts in this country and with regard to every convict in Van Diemen's Land who had not a ticket of leave; and for the obvious reason, that were it not so measures of escape might be concocted, articles sent to the newspapers, and means taken to render the punishment a laughing stock, and altogether to defeat the ends of punishment. (Hear, hear.) The government had done what they could in this case to mitigate the severity that attended the sentence of transportation, but he thought that the hon. gentleman was asking for too much when he required that a special exemption should be made in behalf of Mr. S. O'Brien. The only alternative was to treat him as he was treated, or to set him free again on his native soil. He deeply regretted that a gentleman who had sat amongst themselves should have been subjected to this punishment, yet to say because he was a gentleman, and had been a member of Parliament, that therefore a free pardon was to be given him, would be holding up justice to contempt, and rendering punishment a by-word and a mockery.

Mr. B. Cochrane perfectly agreed with the right hon. gentleman that under the circumstances of the case law should be carried out. He saw no reason for showing favour to one class of persons more than another, and it was some false sensibility of that kind that he believed had led to the recent outrage upon the Sovereign. The law ought in all cases to be carried out fairly and fearlessly, without any regard to the class of society to which the persons offending belonged. He believed that Sir W. Denison had acted only in pursuance of his duty.

Mr. O'Flaherty said the people of Ireland felt strongly that, however unfortunate this gentleman might have been, the case was attended with circumstances of mitigation; and he assured the government that, should a favourable opportunity occur of granting a free pardon, it would be most pleasing and grateful to the feelings of the Irish people.

Mr. Hume did not concur in the propriety of interfering with the government in a case of this nature. With regard to the particular complaint, he knew that formerly letters were allowed to pass from a convict to a member of Parliament unopened, and he thought it desirable that the privilege should still exist.

The O'Gorman Mahon deprecated the custom of violating the seal of a letter from a convict to a member of Parliament, and protested against the doctrine that no distinction should be made between Mr. S. O'Brien and ordinary convicts. The hon. gentleman then went through the proceedings of the trial, which, he said, had by no means satisfied him, for, though Mr. O'Brien had been found guilty of treason, it had been unaccompanied by the shedding of one single drop of blood. True, there was the shooting of a child, or an old woman, or something of that sort, by the police, but there was no collision to which Mr. O'Brien had been a party; indeed, but for that gentleman's interference, lives would have been lost, blood shed, and property destroyed to an enormous extent. He trusted that the government would one of these days enjoy the satisfaction of advising her Majesty to an act of mercy, which would, if possible, more than ever endear her to her affectionate Irish subjects.

Mr. Monsell stated, that from communications he had had with the government, and especially the hon. gentleman the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, he felt bound to say that they had shown every disposition to meet the reasonable suggestions which he had taken the liberty to make. At the same time he was not so convinced that the colonial authorities had acted in the same spirit. He found, from a letter from Van Diemen's Land, dated "November 26th," that, having refused the ticket of leave, Mr. O'Brien had been treated very rigorously—in fact, in every respect as one of the worst convicts, except that he was not required to labour or to wear the convict dress; he was restricted to the same food as the others, prohibited from purchasing anything whatever, and not allowed to hold communication with any person.

Sir L. O'Brien observed that some discredit had been thrown upon his former statement by a letter in the *Times* from a Mr. Shaw, writing from Roundtown, Dublin. That was not a fair letter, however; but his own statement was founded upon a communication from his brother to Mr. Butt, Q.C., and might be relied on. He could ask no more than that his brother should be treated with consideration in his present unfortunate position. To ask for release would, perhaps, be unreasonable. He only asked that he might be treated so that his health should not suffer.

Mr. Hawes assured the house that the Governor of Van Diemen's Land had been actuated only by one feeling, a sense of duty as well to the Crown as to the convict. There had been, however, certain modifications since the 26th of November, referred to in the letter read by the hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. Monsell). Mr. S. O'Brien's being confined alone was solely his own act. In respect to his dietary and place of confinement, some especial favour had been shown him, and to that extent it might be that the governor was even open to some censure.

Mr. Ewart thought that Mr. O'Brien was entitled to some consideration at the hands of the government, and he was sure they would not be unwilling to show such as was reasonable.

Mr. S. Crawford said, no one attempted to justify the course of conduct that Mr. O'Brien had pursued; but he could fearlessly state that there but was one feeling of sympathy and compassion for him throughout the whole of Ireland.

Colonel Dunne supported the proposition of the hon. member for Youghal, and concurred in stating that there was a general feeling of regard and esteem for Mr. S. O'Brien's many excellent qualities, and of regret at his present unfortunate position.

Colonel Thompson said, that the case of Mr. Smith O'Brien appeared to him to be just like that of an officer to whom liberty upon his parole was offered when he was let out of prison. He might refuse his liberty upon that condition; but if he did the world at large would be content to let him take the consequences. (Hear, hear.) If he could see the smallest reason to believe that the government desired to press hardly and inconsiderately upon Mr. Smith O'Brien, he was sure there was nothing he would not do to signify his condemnation of it; but he could not see any. On the contrary, he desired to congratulate the present government as being the first of all governments who had dispensed with capital punishment in political cases. (Hear.)

The house then divided; the numbers were—
For going into committee ... 45
For Mr. Anstey's amendment 17
Majority... ... ... —28

The amendment being consequently lost, the house went into Committee of Supply.

£125,000 was voted for educational purposes in Great Britain.

£125,000 for national education in Ireland.

£14,755 for schools of design.

On the vote for £2,006 for salaries and allowances to the professors of Oxford and Cambridge being put,

Mr. Ewart regretted that there was not at those Universities a professor of history in connexion with diplomacy.

Lord Palmerston said that the matter had been for some time under his consideration, and he hoped to be able to make arrangements for examining those who received their first diplomatic commission.

The vote was agreed to.

Other votes having been taken, an interesting discussion arose in connexion with the vote for the British Museum. The sluggishness and the obstructiveness of those whose duty it is to furnish the public with an early and popular catalogue of the library were uncompromisingly dealt with, and, despite the usual official excuses, the feeling of the public in reference to the unwillingness or incompetency of certain of its paid servants to do their duty, in regard to this department of the Museum, was satisfactorily expressed.

The discussion of the Estimates occupied the house till half-past twelve.

TUESDAY, July 3.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Education.—The Earl of Harrowby moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the expenditure of the public money granted annually for the purposes of education. Detailing the chief features of the controversy now pending between the National Society and the Committee of the Privy Council on Education, the noble earl argued that the right of interference claimed by the council with all the schools which were to partake of the national grants, tended to shake and extinguish the efforts of individual zeal among a large portion of the clerical and lay members of the established church. By the system of supervision, the whole body of schoolmasters were placed under the immediate control of the Privy Council, and the result was that the education of the people was checked on one side, and the privileges of the church invaded on the other.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, from an official knowledge of the facts, declared that the system of inspection had worked well, and the aid and advice of the government inspectors were every year more cordially sought for and acknowledged. He admitted that the zeal of the inspectors might in some instances have caried them too far, and led to an unwarrantable intermeddling in the management of the schools; but contended that in general they kept within the scope of their instructions. Respecting the jealousies that had arisen on the part of a certain section of the church, he believed that they were founded upon misapprehension, because the Privy Council had carefully recognised the supremacy of the clergymen in all matters of religion. He nevertheless denied that the legislature had designed, or that the Privy Council were warranted, to place all national grants for educational purposes at the sole disposal of the clergy of the established church. Dissenters and Catholics had a right, and were intended to come in for their share. The Wesleyan body had at first testified some jealousy of the government system, but on acquiring fuller information of the real nature of the contemplated inspection, had waived all difference and cordially co-operated with the Privy Council in utilising the means furnished by the legislature. No invidious distinctions had, as was alleged, been created against the church, but all sects were considered in the Act with the most careful impartiality. Of 689 schools assisted with grants during the two last years, 533 belonged to the established church, to whom had been appropriated eighty per cent. of the funds expended by the Committee of the Council for Education. After reading the testimony of dignitaries and ministers, the noble marquis submitted that the administration of the national funds voted for purposes of instruction was unobjectionable in principle, and useful in its practical results. For these reasons he objected to the appointment of a select committee, observing also that at so late a period of the session there was no time for it to prosecute inquiries to any available purpose.

Lord Lyttelton supported the motion.

Lord Kinnaird suspected that the motion was prompted by a "party" in the church, and urged that the government had gone to the utmost limits of concession towards the National Society.

The Bishop of Salisbury, in supporting the motion, vindicated the National Society from the alleged stigma of party spirit. Entering into the general question of education, he expressed some doubts of the tendencies of the "forcing system" so much in vogue, and which had spread into the training schools constituted under government inspection.

After some remarks from the Earl of Chichester,

The Bishop of Oxford, with much warmth, exculpated the National Society from the charge of looking with jealousy upon lay or government interference in education. This charge, he declared, was founded upon mischievous misrepresentation. Detailing the principles of the dispute between the National Society and the Privy Council, he argued in support of the society, and enlarged upon the arbitrary conduct and irresponsibility of the council in administering the funds granted by parliament to promote the education of the people. He supported the motion.

The Earl of Carlisle gave a brief history of the "management clauses," which had formed the excuse for the opposition excited against the Privy Council. These clauses he contended had long been wanted, and were drawn up with an especial avoidance of unnecessary intermeddling, or of infringement upon the prerogatives of the church. Regretting the influences which had disturbed the cooperation of the church and the state on account of merely hairsplitting differences, he repeated the promise made by the Marquis of Lansdowne, that every required information should be at once produced by the Privy Council, and meanwhile deprecated the appointment of a committee, which could only institute inquiries vexatious on themselves, and wholly useless at the present advanced period of the session.

Lord Stanley concurred in approving of the system of inspection, but apprehended that in practice many irregularities existed, particularly since the extension of the educational operations during the past two years. Some incidents of alleged impropriety he then related, and contended that immediate inquiry was highly requisite to ascertain the truth and extent of those asserted misdoings.

Lord Harrowby replied; and

Their lordships divided upon Lord Harrowby's motion.
Contents 26
Non-contents ... ... 31—5

The house adjorned at a quarter to one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Landlord and Tenant Bill.—On the order for the third reading of this bill,

Mr. Pusey said, in compliance with the suggestion of Irish members, he had assented to its extension to Ireland.

Col. Sibthorp reiterated his objections to the bill, which he considered an absurd one, fraught with mischief, and he moved its rejection.

Sir J. Buller opposed the bill, which, in his opinion, would open a door to constant litigation between landlord and tenant, and was inapplicable to parts of the country where the tenancies were small.

The bill was likewise opposed by Mr. M'Cullagh, Mr. Christopher, and Sir G. Strickland.

Upon a division, the third reading was carried by 53 against 17.

Upon the motion of Mr. Mullings, two clauses were added to the bill, one for lessening the evils of emblements, the other making crops seized by the sheriff liable to rent whilst on the farm.

Mr. S. Crawford moved that "Ireland" be excluded from the preamble, considering that, although the bill might be in some degree suited to England, it was in no degree suited to the former country.

This proposition was negatived, upon a division, by 64 against 14. The bill then passed.

The house suspended its sitting from two o'clock

The motion of Mr. Roebuck respecting the Church of Ireland, fixed for that evening, was postponed in consequence of his indisposition.

Petition of C. R. Hyatt.—Mr. F. O'Connor moved that the petition of Charles Rathband Hyatt, complaining of the conduct of Mr. Commissioner Fonblanque, and praying for inquiry (presented 24th of June,) be printed.

Mr. Thornely (chairman of the public petitions committee) opposed the motion, on the ground that it would cost £15 unnecessarily, as the substance of the petition was already in the hands of hon. members, and was quite sufficient to form the basis of a motion if the hon. and learned gentleman wished to make it the subject of one.

Mr. F. O'Connor did not think the expense ought to stand in the way in such a case.

Sir R. Inglis said he would not be deterred in any instance of alleged grievance from printing a petition on the ground of the expense, but as the substance of this petition was already printed he should oppose the motion.

Mr. Brotherton took the same view, particularly as the petition was a perfect pamphlet in contents.

The house divided, when there appeared:
For the motion 1
Against it ... ... 107—106

The report of the Committee of Supply was brought up, and the resolutions were agreed to.

The Pirates' Head Money Repeal Act Commencement Bill, and the Sheriff of Westmoreland Appointment Bill, went through committee.

The Portland Harbour and Breakwater Bill was read a second time and referred to a select committee.

The house adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, July 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

The Death of Sir Robert Peel.—Mr. Hume.—I hope, in addressing the house, I may be excused for expressing the deep regret which not only I but every member of this house, I am sure, must feel at the loss we have just suffered by the death of Sir Robert Peel. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") I cannot allude to the conduct and career of that right hon. gentleman, more particularly of later years, when events of immense importance have taken place, mainly owing to the part which he has enacted, without forming the highest opinion of him as a public man, ready, as he showed himself to be, to sacrifice power, office, and everything for the passing of a legislative act which he believed the imperial interests of the country demanded. (Cheers.) It is needless for me, on this painful occasion, to do anything more than express a hope, if the house should concur with me in the sentiment of deep regret I have attempted to give utterance to, that they will agree to adopt that course which it appears to me is the best, and, indeed, the only means we have, of showing our respect for the memory of our greatly deplored and late member, by adjourning the house without proceeding with any business whatever to-day. (Cheers.) It is impossible for me, indeed I have not the power, to express what I feel so strongly at the great public loss which that right hon. gentleman's death has occasioned. When I contemplate the many sacrifices he has made, and when I consider the strong feelings and deep interest which have been manifested in this metropolis, and which I am sure will extend throughout the whole country, at this great calamity, I hope I may be excused, even if there should be no precedent—and I am not aware that there is any precedent—on such an occasion—one so seldom, if ever, likely to occur again, at least in my time—proposing, out of respect to the right hon. gentleman whose melancholy death we have to lament, that the house do adjourn without proceeding to any other business. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Gladstone.—As the hon. gentleman, from motives which I am sure all will appreciate, has submitted this motion to the house, and as I see no other person connected by office with the lamented gentleman of whose loss we intend to

mark our sense, I beg leave to second the motion which the hon. gentleman has made. I am perfectly sure that it will be a subject of grief to the noble lord at the head of the government, that in consequence, probably, of the introduction of this subject a few moments earlier than it might have been expected, he has been deprived of the satisfaction of bearing his part in this, the earliest, but not the last, tribute of respect, to be paid to the memory of one whom I may now name—the late Sir Robert Peel. (Hear, hear.) The subject which has been introduced by the hon. gentleman—he will forgive me for saying—is one that does not at this moment bear discussion. Every heart is much too full to allow us to proceed so early to enter upon the consideration of the amount of that calamity with which the country has been visited in, I will say, the premature death of Sir Robert Peel; for, although he has died full of years and full of honours, yet it is a death that in human eyes is premature, because we had fondly hoped that, in whatever position, by the weight of his ability, by the splendour of his talants, and by the purity of his virtues, he might still have been spared to render us most essential services. (Cheers.) I will only quote, as deeming them highly appropriate, those most touching and most feeling lines which were applied by one of the greatest poets of this country to the memory of a man even greater than Sir R. Peel:—

"Now is the stately column broke;
The beacon light is quenched in smoke.
The trumpet's silvery sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill."

(Cheers.) I will say no more. In saying this, I have perhaps said too much. It would have been better if I had simply confined myself to second the motion of the hon. gentleman. I was in hopes that by protracting the subject for some moments others might have entered the house who would have been more worthy to discharge the duty I have undertaken. But it is not so. However, the tribute of respect which we now offer will, I am sure, be all the more valuable, and all the more readily received, from the silence which has prevailed, and which has arisen not from a want, but from an excess of feeling. (Hear.)

Mr. NAPIER.—Perhaps, as I have a motion on the paper for to-day, I may be permitted to say how willingly I waive everything to join in testifying, in any manner I can, my sorrow and regret for the loss which the country has sustained. It is a very curious circumstance, that a large portion of those legislative measures to which I was about to ask the attetion of the house have been suggested by the legislative wisdom of that great man who has just been gathered to his fathers. The impulse and encouragement which he has given to measures of Legislation in connexion with the criminal jurisprudence of this country, and the records he has left behind him of his enlightened wisdom on that important subject, entitle him to the gratitude, and will ever claim the unanimous respect, of all classes of the community. When the news came to him of his death, and when I reflected how short was the period since I had beheld him standing on that spot in the full vigour of a matured intellectual power—chastened but not impared by age and experience—I was reminded what shadows we are; and the life of the wisest and strongest of us is but a wavering flame which the passing breeze may extinguish. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. INGLIS.—Perhaps my right hon. friend was correct when he suggested that silence was more eloquent than any words on the occasion of such a loss as that which this house, and this country, and I may almost say, which the whole European community has sustained in the death of Sir Robert Peel. But, as the silence enjoined by my right hon. friend's address has been broken with equal feeling and truth by the hon. and learned member for the University of Dublin, perhaps I may be indulged in bearing my humble but hearty testimony to the character of the friend whom we have lost. I trust that his memory may be brought to our hearts and minds without the least reference to those political topics which have unhappily divided us, and to which some passing allusion has been made in the introductory address of the hon. member for Montrose. It is not necessary on such an occasion as the present to refer to any topics which might disturb that unanimity of feeling, and that sentiment which I trust pervades, not only this house, but the country at large. (Hear, hear.) It is with the most cordial feelings of respect that I bear my humble testimony to the high and honourable character of the man whose death we now deplore, and, as one who has now sat for some time in parliament, to rise and state that I believe there never was a man who made greater sacrifices for the public good than Sir Robert Peel. (Hear, hear.) Power he sacrificed willingly; and I think he would have sacrificed everything except that which he regarded as paramount, namely, his duty, to the good of his country. (Loud cheers.) Those who might have differed from him on political subjects will, I am sure, unanimously concur in the expression of one cordial feeling of grateful respect for the memory of the man who really did more to distinguish this house among the deliberate bodies of the world than any one individual who ever sat in it. (Cheers.) I cordially join in the proposition that has been addressed with so much feeling to the house, and which has been received with so much feeling by the house, that in consideration of the great loss which the house has sustained, and from the deep sense which it entertains of that loss, the house should proceed no further with the business of the day. (Hear, hear.)

Sir W. SOMERVILLE.—As no notice was given of any intention to move the adjournment of the house, and as it accidentally happens that no member of her Majesty's Cabinet is at present in the house, probably I may be permitted to say, that had such been the case some one of greater importance than myself would have risen to express on the part of the government their deep feeling of regret at the loss which the country must sustain by the death of that eminent statesman whose loss we have now to deplore. (Hear.) I will say no more on the present occasion. It would hardly be becoming or prudent in so humble a member of the house to say more than that I deeply participate in the general feeling which has been expressed on this occasion. I am quite sure that if the noble lord at the head of her Majesty's government had been in his place,—that he is not here I am certain is solely attributable to the fact that he did not expect the motion would have come on at so early a period of the day,—but, if he had been present, I am convinced he would have concurred in the expression of the deepest regret for the lost which the country has sustained, and of his highest respect for the memory of the great statesman who has just departed from among us, and, with the sincerest sympathy and condolence, would have declared his concurrence in the motion that the house out of respect to that great man should not proceed with any further business to-day. (Cheers.)

The SPEAKER then put the question, but

Sir W. SOMERVILLE immediately rose again and said,—I have just been informed that the noble lord the First Minister of the Crown, happens to be in the country, He went last night. (Hear, hear.)

The question was again put, and agreed to unanimously.

The house accordingly adjourned, at a quarter to one o'clock.

THURSDAY, JULY 4.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—The decease of Sir R. Peel was alluded to by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who spoke an epitaph of eulogy upon the virtues and talents of the late statesman, and gave utterance to his own regret at the loss which the country had experienced.*

Lord STANLEY, Lord BROUGHAM, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and the Duke of CLEVELAND successively added their homage to the memory of their deceased friend and colleague.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—A discussion, on the Hyde Park Exhibition followed, in which Lords CAMPBELL and BROUGHAM spoke against the proposed building, and Earl GRANVILLE defended the Commission and its proceedings. Lords REDESDALE and LONSDALE also opposed the erection, and Lord FITZWILLIAM spoke in its favour. The discussion ended in Lord Brougham's withdrawing a motion he had brought forward for referring the subject to a select committee.

The Metropolitan Interments Bill was referred to a select committee, on the understanding that such course was not to endanger or delay the measure.

Their Lordships then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The house met at noon, but after going through the private business adjourned, upon the motion of Sir G. GREY, until half-past four.

On resuming in the afternoon,

DEATH OF SIR R. PEEL.—Lord J. RUSSELL rose, and, with evident emotion, bore an eloquent testimony to the character, public and private, of the distinguished statesman of whose presence the house had been so suddenly and lamentably deprived. He referred to the late Sir Robert Peel's having been stricken down so shortly after the time when, in the full exercise of his mental and bodily strength, he had been assisting in the deliberations of that house. His lordship described the intellectual power, the disinterested patriotism, and the invariable courtesy and candour of the late baronet, and passed an eulogium upon the reforms in commercial policy effected by him. He then expressed his willingness, if the family of Sir Robert Peel should sanction such a course, to move for a public funeral.

Mr. GOULBURN, on behalf of the family of Sir Robert Peel, made a grateful but agitated reply, acknowledging the universal sympathy which had been manifested. But, in reference to the public funeral, a will of Sir Robert's, dated in 1844, which a subsequent expression of his sentiments had confirmed, induced the family to believe that they were but obeying their revered relative's wishes in declining the proffered honour. Sir Robert Peel would, therefore, be buried in the family vault at Drayton.

Mr. HERRIES added a tribute to the memory of the deceased statesman, with which he said that no political reminiscences should ever be allowed to mingle.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL made his promised statement in reference to the course of public business for the remainder of the session. The Stamps Bill, the Ecclesiastical Commission Bill, the Mercantile Marine Bill, the Charitable Trusts Bill, the Savings Bank Bill, and the Parliamentary Oaths Bill were to be proceeded with; while the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, the Woods and Forests Bill, the Securities for Advances (Ireland) Bill, and the Railway Audit Bill were not. The Landlord and Tenant Bill was to be proceeded with to the second reading.

NATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Col. SIBTHORP moved that the report now presented respecting the proposed Exhibition of Industry, to be held in Hyde Park, be referred to a select committee. The hon. member repeated the objections he had urged almost every night for some time past against the Exhibition generally, and the selection of the site in Hyde Park in particular.

Mr. ALCOCK seconded the motion, and suggested Battersea-fields as a less objectionable locality.

Sir B. HALL had succeeded in saving Regent's Park from any danger of this infliction, and therefore had no longer any hesitation in supporting the motion. He proceeded to criticise many of the acts and intentions of the commissioners, censuring particularly their cutting down trees belonging to the public, and concluded by moving that an address be presented to the Crown, praying her Majesty not to sanction the erection of any building in the Park for the purposes of the Exhibition.

Mr. RICE opposed the motion.

Mr. STEPHENSON, as a member of the building committee, explained the reasons which had guided the selection of Hyde Park for a site, and combated the objections that had been adduced against it. To remove the Exhibition from the Park was equivalent to prohibiting it altogether.

Mr. HOPE wished to save Hyde Park from the destruction which the proposed building must inevitably occasion.

Mr. HUME looked upon the opposition to the design of the commissioners as being founded on the narrowest motives of personal comfort and profit. The great benefits expected to arise to the industrial classes of the country ought not to be sacrificed to the convenience of a few ladies and gentlemen. Hyde Park was the best locality for the Exhibition, and indispensable to its successful operation.

Mr. LABOUCHERE believed that, after all that had been said and promised, the passing of the the present motion would amount to a breach of faith between the house and the country, as well as between this country and foreigners. He dissected the statements and arguments on which the opposers of the Hyde Park site had founded their objections, and showed their futility. Months had passed since the selection of that site was publicly known, and yet no opposition was raised until now, when, at the eleventh hour, it assumed its present shape. The dome, which had been so much censured, would, he added, most probably never be built, and the asserted appeal for public money almost to a certainty never be made.

Mr. B. OSBORNE retorted the charge of delay upon the commissioners, who had never thought of examining into the fitness of other sites until the question had been forced upon them. He wished to secure the fullest success to the Exhibition, but felt and stated, many reasons why it should not be held in Hyde Park.

Mr. GLADSTONE (one of the commissioners), remarked that the first principle by which their course was guided was to make the Exhibition a London one. They believed it would be unjust to allure foreigners and country people to the metropolis by promising them a spectacle which they should find themselves afterwards forced to travel many miles off to see. At this moment a change in the plans involved the postponement of the Exhibition for another year, to the general disappointment and serious loss of the multitudes who had already made extensive preparations in the expectation that it would come off in 1851.

Sir DE LACY EVANS deprecated the selection of Hyde Park.

Mr. STANFORD, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE, and Lord DUDLEY STUART having briefly spoken,

Mr. J. STUART recommended the house to wait until the legal question involved should have been settled by the courts of law, and moved the adjournment of the debate.

After a few words from Lord R. GROSVENOR and Sir H. WILLOUGHBY,

Lord J. RUSSELL conceived that no advantage could result from delaying the vote upon this question; but after meeting and rebutting some of the arguments adduced on the other side, he submitted to Sir B. Hall whether it were worth while to press the motion to a division.

Sir B. HALL expressed his willingness to withdraw his motion, but several members having insisted on coming to a vote, the house divided:—

For Sir B. Hall's motion 47
Against... ... ... 166—119

A second division immediately afterwards took place on the motion of Col. SIBTHORP, which was also rejected by a majority of 166 to 46—120.

HOME-MADE SPIRITS IN BOND BILL.—Lord NAAS moved the second reading of this bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER reiterated the arguments he had urged upon the first reading against the measure, and declared his intention of again taking the sense of the house upon it.

Mr. WYLD moved the adjournment of the debate, and the house divided,

For adjourning the debate...... 95
Against ....135—40

The discussion was continued by Mr. FOX MAULE and Lord J. RUSSELL, who withdrew their opposition to the second reading of the measure.

The bill was then read a second time, and the house adjourned at two o'clock.

(From our Third Edition of last week.)

FRIDAY, JUNE 28.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The debate on the Foreign Policy was resumed by Mr. COCKBURN, who in an eloquent speech, supported the government.

Mr. WALPOLE opposed, and Mr. MILNES supported the motion.

Mr. COBDEN was anxious to consider this question on its legitimate issue, not for the purpose of indulging in any personal opposition, and seeing nothing in the question which involved any plot or conspiracy or cabal. He desired to be exonerated from the charge preferred against those who would not support the motion, that they were advocates of despotism. He, at least, was no ally of Russia. He then entered fully into the Greek question, and concluded by saying, they were further asked to identify themselves with the whole foreign policy of the government. He should be the most inconsistent man upon earth if he did so, after condemning so many of their acts of interference with the affairs of other countries, done in direct contravention of the exposition of Whig principles promulgated by Lord Grey. The question did not depend upon liberalism or absolutism; it depended more upon peace, commerce, and education.

Sir R. PEEL began by vindicating the motives which influenced his vote, declaring that the suggestion of Mr. Cockburn, that there had been a disgraceful conspiracy, or a base compromise, in opposition to the ministers, on his side of the house, was wholly unfounded. He had given his conscientious support to them, because he had cordially approved their policy in domestic affairs—commercial, monetary, and in relation to Ireland. There were occasions in which he had supported their foreign policy, which he did not now come forward to condemn; but he was asked to give his approval of the whole, and to affirm principles tenfold more important than the saving of a government. Sir Robert then discussed the foreign policy of the government, and asked, was it not, then, a wiser policy to hold the doctrine recognised by Mr. Fox, Mr. Pitt, and Mr. Canning, that the true policy of this country was non-interference? He believed that the cause of constitutional liberty would only be encumbered by our help, whilst by obtruding it we should involve this country in incalculable difficulties. For these reasons he should dissent from the motion.

Lord J. RUSSELL justified the course which government had taken upon this question, and charged the tactics of their opponents with unfairness, and accused Lord Aberdeen of having uttered most unfounded imputations, and made most unjust attacks upon the present Ministers. He then discussed the considerations which had regulated the policy of the government in regard to the continental states, calling upon the house to judge them by the principles they professed, and by the results which had been obtained under circumstances of extraordinary difficulty. He acknowledged it was a just rule of policy not to interfere in the domestic affairs of other nations; but that rule had not been very strictly observed even by Lord Aberdeen in his intercourse with Greece, and it must be relaxed in cases of exigency, for an unbending rule would be the cause of war. After an allusion to a rumoured fusion of parties on the benches opposite to him, and attributing the unfounded suspicions cast upon the policy of the government to foreign agency, he declared that by the verdict of that house, and of the people of England, he was prepared to abide, fully convinced that the government had preserved at the same time the honour of this country and the blessings of peace.

Mr. DISRAELI justified by precedent his own course of conduct on this question, and vindicated Lord Aberdeen. Taking the resolution as that of the government, he observed, if it was meant to lay down the rule that, in countries like Greece, every person calling himself a British subject might look for redress to a British admiral, in what a position would it place this country as well as Greece! The House of Lords had exercised a solemn duty, and pronounced a censure upon the policy which had led to such terrible results. This house was now asked to reverse that sentence; but he was persuaded that whatever might be its vote, it would terminate that system, and announce to Europe, and to another hemisphere, that the Parliament of England had resolved that our policy should be conducted with due regard for the rights of other nations.

After a brief reply from Mr. ROEBUCK, the house divided, when the numbers were—

Ayes... 310
Noes... 264
Majority for Government —46

The house adjourned at 4 o'clock until Monday.

DASTARDLY ATTACK UPON THE QUEEN.

THE EXAMINATION AT THE HOME OFFICE.

On Friday, at twelve o'clock, the prisoner was taken to the Home Office for examination. On entering the room, which contained several persons, the prisoner betrayed no emotion, but took his seat on a chair, to which he was directed by the superintendent. Mr. Huddlestone, the barrister, attended on behalf of the prisoner, instructed by Mr. Hardesty, solicitor, of Great Marlborough-street, the legal adviser of the prisoner's family, and to whom he is personally known, but, on their entrance, he exhibited no mark of recognition. Witnesses were examined in support of the charge, but the prisoner declined to put any questions to them, and he was remanded until Friday next, for further examination.

There is little doubt but that a plea of insanity will be set up in the prisoner's behalf, and, indeed, the prisoner's conduct in not recognising Mr. Hardesty, to whom he is personally known, at the examination, leads to the supposition that such will be the line of defence. It is, however, worthy of remark, that while in custody at the Vine-street station, the prisoner recognised one of the inspectors, who is a member of a highly respectable family, resident at Wisbeach. In the course of conversation the officer remarked, "I wish to heaven I had been at your right hand yesterday, and then this should not have happened." The prisoner replied emphatically, "I wish to heaven you had." He afterwards added, to the same officer, that "he had felt very low for some time past."

We trust, however, that such a defence will not save the dastardly perpetrator of this unprovoked attack from a similar—or a severer—sentence, than that passed upon the poor wretch who presented a block of wood, to which was affixed the ferrule of an old pair of bellows, at the Queen, and for which he was transported. The one was a poor man who had for a long time been out of employment, and was starving; the other is a retired lieutenant in the army, occupying a splendid suite of apartments in the west end, of a wealthy family, and living in affluence. We could give many reasons in extenuation of the one, and condemnation of the other, but shall at present refrain from doing so, hoping, in the mean time that, in this case, at least, there will not be one law for the rich and another for the poor.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The quarrels between the different sections of the reactionary party, are every day increasing in intensity, and Orleanists, Legitimatists, and Buonapartists, attack each other in the most unmeasured terms. The Legitimatists have discovered that they have been completely bamboosled in the matter of the Electoral Law, and the *Opinion Publique* publishes a letter from a leading Legitimatist in one of the departments, stating that the effect of the new law will be to prevent the return of a single Legitimatist for that department, either to the Assembly or to any of the municipal councils.

On Sunday, 180 persons met to dine in the rooms of the *restaurateur* Deffieux, Boulevard du Temple, at a banquet given in honour of the election of M. Giradin. All the hands engaged on every department of the *Presse* newspaper, editors, compositors, printers, clerks, employés, porters, and female folders of the journal were present. M. Victor Hugo, who undertook so nobly the defence of the *Presse* in the Assembly on its arbitrary suspension in July 1848, occupied, among the guests, the distinguished rank merited by this service. One of the workmen proposed, in energetic language, the health of Girardin, the bold publicist, and Victor Hugo, the poet of the Tribune. M. Girardin said, in returning thanks, that the *Presse* had been founded that day fourteen years, and unfolded the first copy printed on June 30th, 1836. He proceeded to read long quotations from Victor Hugo and Lamartine, which had appeared in that original sheet. After a speech by Victor Hugo, and a song called "The Hymn of the Workmen" by one of the printers, the banquet broke up.

The proposed Press Law will extinguish the greater number of the Legitimatist journals; therefore they have now joined the Republicans in their opposition to it, and the Bill will probably be thrown out.

GERMANY.

A letter from Vienna of the 1st, says:—Several cases of cholera have again occurred here; the disease first appeared in the Leopoldstadt, where two persons who were attacked by it died almost immediately. In the heart of the city also, as well as in the suburbs of Laungrabe, several cases have occurred.

LORD PALMERSTON IN FRANCE.—A man with the English name of Gough appeared on Saturday before the tribunal of Correctional Police to answer the complaint of one Nicholas. "I had my pipe in my mouth, and was about to light the tobacco," said Nicholas, "for you must know that after supper I always take a pipe. Well, I advanced towards the lamp of the public-house, and I hummed a tune which I like, because it was Palmerton, Palmiton, Marmiton—what's his name?—

"No, no! never in France
Shall the English reign."

"Palmerston, that's the name," growled the defendant. "Leave out all useless details, and continue, said the President. "But the useless details are the pith of the affair, Mr. President. Well, this young man was vexed to hear me sing—

"No, no! never in France
Shall the English reign!"

And I can understand that, for he is an Englishman, and the English are national like the devil." I an Englishman!" said the defendant, "*per exemple*, I was born at Charenton le Pont, near Paris." "But his father is an Englishman, and there is no setting aside blood. Well, he forbade me to sing the 'No, no! never,' because he said it provoked him; so, to vex him and Palmeston—". "Palmerston!" growled the defendant. "Good. Palmerston! So, to vex him and Palmerston, I roared as loud as I could—

"No, no! never in France
Shall the English reign!"

"You need not repeat the words so loud," said the President. "Ah! Mr. President, I do so to show to this Englishman that we love our country as much as he does his!" "So he struck you?" "Smashed my pipe into a thousand pieces, and cut open my lips with a blow which none but an Englishman could have given." "It was only a slap in the face," said the defendant. "You had no right to slap him in the face," observed the President, "for singing a song which Frenchmen approve of." "I don't say the contrary, Mr. President; every man is free to have his opinion. I didn't want to talk politics, but he bored, tormented, and defianced me with his infernal song." The tribunal condemned the man to two months' imprisonment; being thus severe because on a previous occasion he had been condemned for striking his father and mother. As the plaintiff went away, he cast a sly glance at the defendant, and murmured—

"No, no! never in France,
Never, no never!
Never in France,
Shall the English reign!"

ACCIDENT BY GUNPOWDER.—The neighbourhood of Guildford-street was much alarmed on Wednesday forenoon by a tremendous explosion at No. 33, the residence of Mr. Thomas Wakley, the surgeon. It appears that the valet and an under-groom were amusing themselves in the back-yard by firing off powder with a fusee. A quantity in a canister, not less than a pound in weight, caught fire and exploded, seriously injuring one of the foolish persons concerned, shattering the lower windows, and much alarming the neighbourhood. Mr. Wakley was immediately sent for, and on ascertaining the nature of the accident he had the man removed to the hospital. The whole of the muscles of the thumb were torn away from the bone, and required removal, and the principal nerves and vessels were much shattered and hurt. The poor fellow's wounds were dressed by Mr. Robertson, the house-surgeon, but he still lies in a dangerous state. The other man marvellously escaped without injury.

Law Intelligence.

SHERIFFS' SMALL DEBTS COURT.

LAKER V. WEBB.—A WRINKLE FOR BETTING MEN.

Mr. H. F. Wood stated that his client sought to recover £8 under the following circumstances:—Two pedestrians, Briggs and Woodcock, were backed for a foot race. The plaintiff and a Mr. Allen deposited £8 in the hands of the defendant as the stakeholder. A dispute arose as to the fairness of the race, and his client, upon demanding the stakes, was answered by the defendant paying 30s. into court.—Several witnesses on each side were examined, whose testimony led to a strong inference that the race was what in sporting parlance is termed a cross.—Mr. Hughes, counsel for the defendant, contended that the 8 and 9 Vic., cap. 109, sec. 18, known as Lord George Bentinck's Act, put the plaintiff out of court, inasmuch as the transaction was illegal.—The learned Judge ruled that the plaintiff could only recover for money had and received for use of the defendant.—Mr. Hughes then stated that £2 10s. had already been paid to the plaintiff, and that as 30s. had been paid into court, his client was entitled to a verdict.—Mr. H. F. Wood observed, that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, that Lord George Bentinck's Act applied to the statement of Mr. Hughes, of his client having paid £2 10s. for a bet, equally as much as the defence he had set up against the claim of his client, and he must remark that it was far from honourable in sporting men sheltering themselves from their debts of honour behind the act cited, and he hoped to see the time when the legislature would enact that debts of honour should be recovered.—His Honour ruled that the £2 10s. could not be pleaded as a set off, and gave a verdict for £4.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER.

LEVY V. BEEMAN.

Mr. Lush, with Mr. Barnard, conducted the case for the plaintiff; and Mr. Edwin James appeared for the defendant.—This was an action for goods sold and delivered and on an account stated.—The defendant pleaded, first, that he was not indebted; and then that the plaintiff was indebted to him in a larger sum.—It appeared that the plaintiff is a rag and iron merchant in the neighbourhood of Houndsditch, and that the defendant is a farmer at Wandsworth, in Surrey, and a hop merchant in Southwark; and the action was brought to recover the value of certain manure which had been supplied by the former to the latter in the month of April, 1847, and the real question in the cause was as to what was the value of that manure as well as the actual amount or quantity of that commodity which had been delivered. It was stated that this particular trade was confined to very few persons, of whom the present plaintiff was one. In the spring of 1847 there was a large fire at Irongate-wharf, and the result was that there had been a vast accumulation of rubbish and other articles, mixed up together in one general mass, upon which the watchful eye of the plaintiff was fixed. His judgment told him that this rubbish would be most valuable as an article of manure, seeing that amongst it were linseed, oil, and a variety of other things, which in a state of combustion yielded manure of a valuable character. In course of time, after the fire, this rubbish and ashes were put up to sale by auction by the insurance office authorities, and were purchased by a person who, having failed to clear them off the premises within the specified term, they were about to be put up again, when the plaintiff bought them by private contract for £7 10s. It appeared that the plaintiff and the defendant were old acquaintances, and that the latter, in the previous year, had compounded with his creditors, two circumstances to which was to be attributed the length of time that had been given by the plaintiff to the defendant as credit. The latter having heard of this manure became anxious to have it, as it was peculiarly calculated for the soil of his farm in Garrett-lane, Wandsworth, and therefore an arrangement was come to by the parties that he should pay just as much for it as they might on some future day agree upon as a reasonable price. The rubbish was in due time sent up to Watney's wharf at Wandsworth, and amounted to as much, as was alleged by the plaintiff, as 600 tons. The rubbish having been sorted over on the wharf, seventy sacks of linseed were taken from it, and a vast quantity of bricks, some iron, some copper, some brass, which were taken back to the plaintiff. As the defendant had not been able to pay for the manure at the time, the plaintiff purchased of him his horse and phaeton for £60. Eventually the plaintiff made a claim of £275 for the manure; so that, deducting the £60 just mentioned, he still claimed £215.—Mr. James, on the part of the defendant, contended that this was the most preposterous demand that was ever made, for the plaintiff asked the defendant to pay him £275 for that which had only cost himself £7 10s. But what made the matter the worse was, the plaintiff had taken away and sold all the bricks, and had also realised £20 by the sale of the iron, copper and other articles which he had sorted out from the mass, the whole of which he nevertheless charged the defendant with. Then he had taken the defendant's horse and phaeton at £60, so that he had already, for his outlay of £7 10s, realised a sum of £80. But then there were expenses of course to be deducted, but with those expenses, it would be seen, he debited the defendant.—The jury eventually returned a verdict for the defendant.

MORCATT V. FAGG.—A DISSENTIENT JUROR.

Mr. Edward James, with Mr. Prentis, conducted the case for the plaintiff; and Mr. Martin and Mr. Dowdeswell appeared for the defendant. This was an action to recover compensation in damages for the non-delivery of a parcel which the plaintiff had sent to the defendant's office, the White Bear in Piccadilly, to be forwarded to a Mr. Hobbs at Dawnton in the county of Wilts. The only question in the case was, whether the defendant, who turns out to be the keeper of a "booking-office" only, had led the plaintiff and also the public at large to suppose that he was a "carrier." The question is one of great importance; but as there was no verdict returned, and the point therefore still remains undecided, it was a useless expenditure of our space to enter into the particulars of the case. It may, however, be stated that Mr. Baron Parke said, the case was one of the clearest he had ever heard—there was no evidence to show that the defendant had in any way represented himself as a "carrier." —The Foreman of the jury said, that he and several others of the jury entertained a different opinion, and for himself he would say, with all due respect, that he considered the defendant to be liable.—Mr. Baron Parke: But as a matter of law I tell you that upon this evidence the defendant is not liable and the plaintiff cannot recover. It is for you to take the law from me, and not for you to offer the law to me.—The Foreman: That may be your Lordship's opinion; but my opinion is otherwise, and I cannot find for the plaintiff.—Mr. Baron Parke: If upon your conscience you believe the defendant to be a "carrier," of course you will not find him not to be so; but I tell you you are wrong. —The Foreman: I still think he is, or has held himself out to the world as a "carrier," and I cannot find otherwise.—Another Juryman: Everybody knows that the defendant is not a "carrier," and that he is only a booking-office-keeper.—The jury then had a further consultation, at the end of which the Foreman said, there was no chance of their agreeing. He would, therefore, suggest that the best course would be that a juror should be withdrawn. The counsel on both sides having consulted intimated their acceptation of the suggestion. A juror was accordingly withdrawn. Mr. Baron Parke said, he had never seen a clearer case. The defendant was not liable, but the South-Western Railway Company were.—The Foreman of the jury said, he entertained a very different opinion as a man of business.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

HUMPHRYS V. HUMPHRYS.

This was an action for false imprisonment; Mr. Chambers, Q. C., appeared for the plantiff, and Sir F. Thesiger for the defendant. The facts disclosed in evidence were these:—It appeared that the plaintiff, William Humphrys, who laboured under the supposition that he had some claims against the defendant, George Humphrys, the existence of which the latter denied, was in the habit of annoying the defendant, by trespassing upon his grounds and alarming his family. In May last, the plaintiff came upon the defendant's ground, and walked backwards and forwards in front of his windows, from nine o'clock in the morning till three in the afternoon. The defendant frequently warned him to depart, but paying no attention to his remonstrances, a policeman was sent for, and both parties shortly afterwards appeared before the magistrate. Whilst there, the defendant offered to discharge the plaintiff, provided he would give him a simple promise, or enter into his own recognizance, not to annoy the defendant again. This, however, the plaintiff refused to do, and he was committed. After his liberation, and in August last he appeared once more, at nine o'clock at night, in front of the defendant's house. He was again warned off, but refused to depart, whereupon the defendant ordered his gardener, who was present, either to turn him out of the grounds, or to send for a policeman for his apprehension. He did not leave the grounds, but went and slept that night in the barn adjoining the house. Being found in the barn in the morning, he was apprehended and carried by a police man once more before the magistrate. On that occasion, it was intimated to him that he might go at liberty provided he found sureties for his keeping the peace. This he likewise refused to do, and again threatened to repeat his annoyances when once more at large. The magistrate, at a loss what to do with one so incorrigible, determined to remand him to the petty sessions. This was on the Tuesday, and he was remanded till the Friday. In the mean time he was confined in a damp cell, his imprisonment in which was made the ground of the present action.—For the plaintiff it was not contended that the defendant had no right to turn the plaintiff who was a trespasser off his grounds, and no complaint was made of the manner in which he had availed himself of that right. But it was contended that in imprisoning the plaintiff in the cell in question the defendant had transcended his rights, and had inflicted an injury upon the plaintiff, for which he now called upon the jury to give him damages.—Sir F. Thesiger, in addressing the jury for the defendant, recapitulated all the circumstances of the case to show the great forbearance of the defendant under long continued and systematic provocation. He contended that whatever injury the plaintiff had sustained, he had brought it upon himself, and that the defendant in protecting himself and his family from the repeated annoyances to which they were subjected had not exceeded his legal rights, as was admitted on the other side, with the single exception of the imprisonment in question. But for that imprisonment the defendant was not liable, as it was not his act, but that of the magistrates, the defendant being responsible for nothing which occurred after the plaintiff came before the magistrates. Lord Campbell was about to sum up the facts of the case, when he was interrupted by the jury, who, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

CLARK V. SAVAGE.—SLANDER.

This was an action brought against the defendant for certain slanderous words spoken by him against the plaintiff.—It appeared that the plaintiff, who was considerably advanced in life, was, at one time, the driver of a coach on the Great Northroad. Having married a woman with considerable property, he retired from this occupation about the time that railways broke up the business in which he had been engaged. He then went to reside in the neighbourhood of St. John's Wood, where he became acquainted with the defendant, who was the son of a man of fortune, from whom he inherited a large fortune. After some time the defendant proposed to the plaintiff that he, the plaintiff and his wife, should take the defendant's house, and that the defendant should stay with them in the capacity of a boarder. This arrangement was acceded to, but some time afterwards the defendant's conduct was such, in bringing certain parties to the house, and otherwise, that the plaintiff considered it impossible that his wife could any longer remain in the house. As, however, the plaintiff had brought considerable property into the house, he sent his wife away, but remained himself in the house. The defendant then commenced a system of annoyance in regard to the plaintiff, which had rendered it absolutely necessary for him to apply to the court for protection. In March, 1849, the defendant began to asperse the character of the plaintiff in the most serious manner, charging him repeatedly, and in the presence and hearing of many people, with the commission of unnatural crimes. It was to protect himself against the injury which such imputations were calculated to inflict upon him that he now threw himself upon the court for protection.—The defendant pleaded the general issue.—Evidence was adduced to prove the slanderous words used; but they were such as to render them unfit for publication.—Mr. Sergeant Wilkins did not deny that the words had been used, nor did his client attempt to justify them. The defendant was an eccentric and irritable person, and made use of words in a moment of great heat, implying charges which he had no serious intention of imputing to the plaintiff.—After a few words from Lord Campbell, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

CUFFLEY V. BONE.—SEDUCTION.

This case, which occupied the Court a part of Tuesday, was resumed this morning (Thursday.) It was an action brought by the plaintiff, who sued *in formâ pauperis* for damages sustained by the seduction of his daughter, by the defendant, Mr. Bone, a bookbinder, of Fleet-street. Mr. Sergeant Shee and Mr. Browne appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. M. Chambers and M. Maynard for the defendant. Mr. Sergeant Shee opened the case for the plaintiff, reciting the evidence which he was about to offer. The first witness called was the young woman herself, Ann Cuffley, whose evidence was to the following effect:—She had been a bookfolder in the establishment of Messrs. Bone, employed in folding sheets for the binders. She had also been often employed in doing little matters in the counting house of Mr. Bone, jun., such as lighting his fire and sweeping his room. He had always treated her with more attention and favour than the other girls, often giving her fruit. He had also taken her to Greenwich, and once to Sadler's Wells Theatre. On the 16th of October, 1843, the defendant met her on the stairs in the warehouse, and desired her to go up stairs and light a fire in his counting-house, which was on the second floor; he followed her up stairs, and fetched her the coals and firewood for her to light the fire. After that he brought up some walnuts, and gave her something out of a bottle which he said was wine, and which made her stupid and sleepy; she also drank something out of another bottle, which he said was gin. He then threw her down on the floor, and began to take improper liberties with her, and afterwards effected her ruin, she resisting and crying out at the time. He would not allow her to leave the room, but kept her locked in for three hours, until five o'clock, when the porter brought up Mr. Bone's tea to the counting-house. She then went into a cupboard while Mr. Bone went to the door, unlocked it, and took the tea from the porter. She had some tea with him, and afterwards went down stairs, creeping under the counter to escape the notice of her fellow-workwomen, and got out of the warehouse without being seen. She was questioned on the following morning by the foreman as to the reason of her absence, and said that she had beed locked out and could not get in in time. About a month after she told the defendant that she was with child, he told her it was only a cold; but, at any rate, he would give her something to take. On the 14th of July, 1849, her child was born; and she afterwards went to the defendant with her mother and brother, to try to prevail on him to allow something for the child's support.—Her cross-examination, by Mr. M. Chambers, elicited that she had been in the habit of often going to public houses with young men and drinking spirits with them, also of going to theatres and concert-rooms unknown to her mother. She had also made assignations, and had made an appointment with a gentleman to take a ride with him in his gig to Kew; but she did not do so because it rained on the day appointed.—William Cuffley, the brother of Ann Cuffley, was the next witness, and he deposed that having learned that his sister was in the family way, he went with her and his mother to the defendant to prevail on him to make some provision for the child. The defendant, however, refused to do anything in the matter, denying that he had ever had any connexion with witness's sister. At a subsequent interview he still persisted in his denial.—Harriet Pounceby and Maria Peacock were called and deposed to the attention which the defendant had paid to Ann Cuffley. The former witness had been in her company on one occasion when the defendant had taken them to a public-house called the Blue Hart, and treated them to some refreshment. The second witness deposed to the defendant's having given the girl fruit on various occasions which she brought down into the warehouse, and shared with her fellow work-women. Also to the fact of Ann Cuffley having been discharged from the service of Messrs. Bone some time after by the foreman for some alleged misconduct. —Mr. Montague Chambers defended in a speech of considerable length. The tale of Ann Cuffley, was, he contended, a palpable falsehood, and after commenting at some length upon its probabilities, he left it to the jury to say whether they would by their verdict destroy the character and position of the defendant on such evidence as had been adduced in the present case.—His Lordship summed up, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict for the defendant.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.—The return to Parliament respecting the registration of voters, which was mentioned in the *Times* of Saturday, shows an increase of 8,984 Parliamentary Electors on the lists of 1849-50, compared with the preceding year. In Ireland, in counties, there is a decrease of nearly 6,000 voters. In England and Wales the number of voters in 1848-49, was 872,374; and on the present registry, 887,816:—in Scotland, 90,390, and now 90,305:—and in Ireland, 78,433 last year, and 72,066 on the present register; making the total in 1848-49, 1,041,203; and for the present time, 1,050,187. By the 20th inst. rates and taxes due on the 5th of January must be paid.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—The seal fishery of this season has terminated most successfully. In St. John's alone nearly 350,000 seals are now in course of being manufactured, and we think we shall not exaggerate when we set down the arrivals into the different outports at 150,000. In the year 1840, 630,000 seals were taken; in 1843, 650,000, and in 1844, 680,000. Yet the superior quality of the seals of this year, together with the advanced price of oil and of seal skins, bring up the value of this year's produce to that of any previous year. Early in June we had much snow still remaining, and the patches of land which were uncovered presented a browned and cheerless aspect.

POST-OFFICE.—A very remarkable case of the inconvenience of the new Post-office arrangements occurred on Saturday last. A strong representation reached the Home-office of the serious illness of a man named Joseph Rooke, who was committed to Chester Castle by the magistrates of that city on the 8th of May, under sentence of two months' imprisonment. There was not a moment to be lost in order to save the wretched man it possible, from dying in prison; and yet the necessary order could not be despatched by the ordinary post for the purpose of procuring his immediate release. If sent by post on Saturday evening it would have been delayed to the extent of twenty-four hours before it could reach its destination, in consequence of which this necessary order had to be despatched in the shape of a parcel, at an increased expense to the public, in order to be in time, if possible, to be of use.—*Observer.*

THE *Durham Chronicle* relates, that a man who persisted, in spite of repeated refusals, in wooing the widowed landlady of an inn near Barnard Castle, was seized, a few evenings since, by the widow and her son, who thoroughly tarred and feathered the unhappy suitor from top to toe.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Wednesday, July 3.—The supply of English grain continues exceedingly small, and the foreign arrivals are also small, but there has been very little business done in any description of grain. Wheat fully realised Monday's prices, and Foreign is held with increasing firmness, although the demand is limited. Good fresh heavy oats are in request. The weather here is cool and showery; and from Liverpool it is stated a good deal of rain, which was much wanted, has fallen in that neighbourhood.

BRITISH.—Wheat.—Essex, Suffolk, and Kent, red new 36s to 40s, ditto white, 36s to 46s, Lincoln Norfolk and Yorkshire, red 31s to 38s, Northumberland and Scotch, white 34s to 38s; ditto red 32s to 36s, Devonshire and Somersetshire, red, —s to —s ditto white, — to —s rye, 21s to 23s, barley, 21s to 23s, Scotch 19s to 22s, Angus —s to —s, Malt ordinary, —s to —s, pale 46s to 49s, peas, grey, new 22s to 24s, maple 23s to 26s, white 22s to 23s, boilers new 24s to 26s, beans, large, new 23s to 25s, ticks 24s to 26s, barrow, 25s to 27s, pigeon, 29s to 31s, oats, Lincoln and Yorkshire feed, 14s to 15s, ditto Poland and potato, 15s to 17s, Berwick and Scotch, 15s to 18s, Scotch feed, 14s to 15s, Irish feed and black, 12s to 15s, ditto potato, 15s to 17s, linseed (sowing) 50s to 52s, rapeseed, Essex, new £30 to £34 per last, carraway seed, Essex, new 27s to 31s per cwt, rape cake, £4 to £4 10s per ton, linseed, £9 0s to £9 10s. per 1,000, flour, per sack of 280lbs, ship, 26s to 28s, town, 35s to 37s.

FOREIGN.—Wheat.—Dantzig, 42s to 48s, Anhalt and Marks, 36s to 39s, ditto white, 38s to 41s, Pomeranian red, 36s to 38s, Rostock 38s to 44s, Danish, Holstein, and Friesland, 32s to 36s, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Riga, 30s to 32s, Polish Odessa, 30s to 37s, Marianopoli, and Berdianski, 30s to 34s, Taganrog, 28s to 32s, Brabant and French, 32s to 38s, ditto white, 34s to 40s, Salonica, 28s to 32s, Egyptian, 22s to 26s, rye, 19s to 21s, barley, Wismar and Rostock, 16s to 19s, Danish, 17s to 21s, Saal, 18s to 20s, East Friesland, 13s to 16s, Egyptian, 12s to 14s, Danube, 12s to 15s, peas, white, 21s to 23s, new boilers, 24s to 25s, beans, horse, 21s to 24s, pigeon, 25s to 27s, Egyptian, 18s to 20s, oats, Groningen, Danish, Bremen, and Friesland, feed and black, 12s to 14s, ditto, thick and brew, 14s to 18s, Riga, Petersburgh, Archangel, and Swedish, 13s to 15s, flour, United States, per 196 lbs., 20s to 23s, Hamburgh 19s to 21s, Dantzig and Stettin 20s to 21s, French per 280lbs., 27s to 30s.

Arrivals this week:—Wheat—English, 840 quarters; foreign, 4,350 quarters. Barley—English, 10 quarters; foreign, 2,430 quarters. Oats—English, 120 quarters; foreign, 7,240 quarters. Flour—English, —— sacks; Foreign, 470 sacks.

RICHMOND (YORKSHIRE,) June 28.—We had a tolerable supply of wheat this morning, which had a dull sale, the prices were much the same as last week:—Wheat sold from 4s 9d to 6s 6d; oats, 2s 4d to 3s 0d; barley, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; beans, 3s 6d to 3s 9d per bushel.

BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 4½d. to 6d. per 4lbs. loaf.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, July 1.—There was a considerable decrease in the receipts of home-fed Beasts put up to this morning's market, while their quality was by no means first rate. The dead markets being very scantily supplied, and the attendance of buyers on the increase, the Beef trade ruled steady, at an advance in the quotations of 2d. per 8lbs. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire, we received 2,020 Scots home-breds, and shorthorns; from other parts of England, 350 of various breeds; and from Scotland, 120 horned and polled Scots. The supply of Sheep was considerably less than that exhibited on this day se'nnight. All breeds moved off steadily, and the currencies improved fully 2d. per 8lbs., the primest old Downs having sold at from 3s. 10d. to 4s. per 8lbs. We were fairly supplied with Lambs, in which an average business was transacted, at full prices. The sale for Calves was by no means active. In prices we have no change to notice. For Pigs the inquiry was heavy, at almost nominal quotations.

Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the offal.)—Beef 2s 4d to 3s 6d; mutton 2s 6d to 3s 8d; veal 2s 6d to 3s 4d; pork 3s 2d to 4s 0d; lambs 3s 10d to 5s.

HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.—Friday.—Beasts 640; sheep 16,200; calves 350; pigs 300. Monday.—Beasts 3,832; sheep 36,900; calves 303; pigs 320.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, July 1.—Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; large pork 2s 10d to 3s 4d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 6d to 3s 8d; veal, 2s 6d to 3s 2d; small pork, 3s 6d to 4s 0d; lambs, 3s 8d to 4s 10d; per 8lbs. by the carcase.

FISH, POULTRY, &c.

NEW HUNGERFORD.—Turbots 2s 0d to 14s; brills 2s 0d to 5s 0d; codfish 4s 0d to 6s 0d; whitings 4d to 9d; mackerel 6d to 8d; haddocks 9d to 1s 3d; red mullets, 9d to 1s; and lobsters 1s 6d to 2s 6d each; soles 6d to 2s 6d per pair; fresh herrings, 0d to 0s; and smelts 1s 0d to 1s 6d per dozen; eels, 9d to 1s; and salmon, 1s 3d to 1s 6d per lb.—Supply plentiful, trade middling.

Turkeys 5s 0d to 7s 0d; goslings 7s 6d to 8s; fowls 3s to 5s 0d; capons 5s 6d to 6s 6d; chickens 3s 0d to 4s 0d; ducklings 4s 0d to 4s 6d; rabbits 1s to 1s 6d; hares 3s 0d to 3s 6d; guinea fowls, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; partridges 0s 0d to 0s 0; and pigeons 6d to 8d each. Meat per lb.:—Prime legs of mutton 7d, shoulders 6d, necks 5d, and breasts 4d; roasting beef 7d to 7½d; boiling ditto 6d to 6½; dairy-fed pork, 7d to 8d; lamb (finest quality) 9d to 9½d; and veal in proportion Fresh butter 1s to 1s 3d; best salt ditto 10d to 1s 0d; common ditto 7d to 9d; Cheshire cheese 7½d to 10d; double Gloucester 7d to 8d; and single ditto 5½d to 6½d per lb.—Supply good trade moderate.

HOPS.

MAIDSTONE.—The bines continue to grow vigorously, and are now 'shaking hands' across the alleys. No increase is visible in the number of fly. We had a thunder storm on Wednesday night, and such a fall of hail, or rather of flat pieces of ice, on Friday, as has seldom been witnessed. The last three or four nights have been cold. With the exception of a little 'whipping,' however, scarcely any effect is visible in the grounds, as resulting from these causes. In this immediate district we have found no trace of mould. At present everything bids fair for a crop.

TUNBRIDGE.—The hops in this district are getting on remarkably well. They are perfectly free from fly, though perhaps not quite so forward as at some seasons. I have been through the principal grounds round Hadlow, Gold Hill-green, and Peckham, and find them all equally good. A gentleman connected with the trade was commissioned by a factor to send him all the fly he could get. I think he said he found half a dozen after looking through as many acres, but did not suppose he could find another for a sovereign.

FARNHAM, ALTON, AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS.—Since our last report we have been visited with a high temperature, accompanied with heavy thunder storms. The plant has, of course, made great progress, and there are very few fly to be seen.

SEEDS.

LONDON, Monday.—The seed market was without life; indeed, at this period of the year there is rarely much doing in that department of business; and in this state of things quotations cannot be depended on.

BRITISH.—Cloverseed red 35s to 40s; fine 45s to 50s; white 35s to 50s; cow grass [nominal] —s to —s; linseed (per qr.) sowing 54s to 56s; crushing 40s to 42s; linseed cakes (per 1,000 of 3lbs. each) £9 0s to £10 0s; Trefoil (per cwt.) 14s to 18s; rapeseed new (per last) £30 0s to £35 0s; ditto cake (per ton) £4 5s to £4 10s; mustard (per bushel) white 6s to 9s; brown 8s to 11s; Coriander (per cwt.) 16s to 25s; Canary (per qr.) new 74s to 78s; tares, winter, per bushel 4s 6d to 4s 9d; carraway (per cwt.) 28s to 29s; new 30s to 32s; turnip, white (per bushel) —s to —s; ditto

FOREIGN.—Clover red (duty 5s per cwt.) per cwt., 33s to 50s; ditto white (duty 5s per cwt.) per cwt., 24s to 42s; linseed (per qr.) Baltic 38s to 44s; Odessa 42s o 46s; linseed cake (per ton) £6 to £8; rape cake (per ton) £4 5s to £4 10s; rye grass (per qr.) —s to —s; coriander (per cwt.) —s to —s; hempseed small (per qr.) 32s to 33s; ditto, Dutch 33s to 34s; tares (per qr.) small 28s to 32s; large 33s to 38s.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.

SUGAR.—The market has been steady and last week's prices have been supported, but there has not been much activity, partly arising from the reduction in the duty which is to take place on the 5th inst. 310 hhds. only of West India sold but 3500 bags Mauritius found steady buyers in public sale. The public sale of 3,300 bags Bengal was chiefly withdrawn by the importers above the market value. Refined steady, low brown lumps quoted 48s 6d; fair to fine 49s to 50s.6d.

COFFEE.—This article is firm, the public sale of 250 casks Plantation Ceylon went off at last week's prices, and about 2,500 bags of good ordinary native sold by private contract at 43s 6d.

COCHINEAL.—The small public sale went off about previous rates. Honduras Silver, 3s 7d to 3s 9d.

RICE.—3,000 bags sold in public sale, the fine at full prices, 11s 6d to 12s; other descriptions about last week's currency, 9s 5d to 10s 6d.

SALTPETRE.—600 bags refracting 6 sold in public sale at 26s; two lots 26s 6d.

RUM remains steady.

COTTON.—The market has not been active, but the late advance is fully supported.

TALLOW remains dull at 38s 6d.

TEA.—There has been a fair demand to-day; the transactions have chiefly been in Congou, from 11½d to 1s 1d; common has become scarce and quoted 10½d per lb.

SUNDRIES.—African ginger sold 37s 6d to 39s. Malabar ginger bought in 35s. White pepper sold 4¼ to 4½. Sago sold 19s 6d to 20s. Sago flour sold 18s 6d. St. Vincent Arrowroot bought in 6d to 7½d.

HIDES, AND OILS.

LEADENHALL.—Market hides 56lb. to 64lb. 1½d to 1¾d per lb.; ditto 64lb. to 72lb 1½d to 1¾d; ditto 72lb. to 80lb 2d to 2¼d; ditto 80lb. to 88lb. 2¼d to 2½d; ditto 88lb 96lb. 3d to 3¼d; ditto 96lb. to 104lb. 3¼d to 3½d; ditto 104lb. to 112 lb. —d to 4d; calf-skins each 2s 9d to 3s 6d; Horse hides 6s 6d.

Linseed per cwt. 29s 6d to 29s 9d; rapeseed English refined 37s 0d to —s; brown 35s 0d; Gallipoli per ton 42l.; Spanish 41l.; Sperm 85l. to —l.; bagged 83l.; South Sea 34l. 0s to —l.; Seal pale 36l. 10s to —l. do., coloured 33l.; Cod 35l. to —l.; Cocoa Nut per ton 38l. to 41l. Palm 32l.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The market to-day was very stiff at the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 3,[illegible] taken for speculation and 300 for export.

MANCHESTER, July 2.—There has been a fair business in yarn, and quite as much demand for cloth as within the last fortnight. The consequence is that prices are firmly maintained, and the market has a healthy aspect. [illegible] medium and higher counts of yarn are in good demand and there is an inquiry, not only in Russian, Greek, [illegible] man, and Indian accounts, but for home manufacturers.

Printed by WILLIAM RIDER, of No. 5, Macclesfield-street, in the parish of St. Anne, Westminster, at the Printing office, 16, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietor, FEARGUS O'CONNOR, Esq. M.P., and published by the said WILLIAM RIDER, at the Office, in the same street and parish.—Saturday, July 6th, 1850.