

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The President having been avowedly undertaken for political purposes—every one asks what effect it has had on public opinion, and on the future prospects of Louis Napoleon himself? It must be admitted that there is a great diversity of opinion on this subject, and that with the exception, perhaps, of the President himself, who is said to be delighted beyond measure with all that has occurred, not another man in France is completely satisfied with the result. The over-zealous Buonapartists—men who in the blindness of their zeal would compromise any cause—cannot conceal from themselves that the spirit of Republicanism is stronger in France than they expected, and that in the course of the recent journey the evidences of its existence were forced on their unwilling ears in a manner that put an end to all doubt of the fact. Previous to the journey they had given such open expression to their wishes, and to the hopes which they permitted themselves to entertain as the consequences of Louis Napoleon's appearance among the people, that it is now too late to deny them. The partisans of the Elysée, even to the most moderate among them, fully expected that the sentiments of France in favour of the nephew of the Emperor would become so undeniable as to place the renewal of his tenure of office as President beyond all doubt; and the more ardent among them felt no little confidence that Louis Napoleon, who left Paris as only President of a Republic, would return to it with the proud title of Emperor of the French. There is no doubt that all those who entertained such exaggerated and preposterous hopes as these are disappointed, however much they may disguise their disappointment. The demonstrations at Dijon, Lyons, Besançon, Belfort, Mulhouse, Strasbourg, and Metz, against imperial pretensions, are too significant to be misunderstood; and though the reactions at Nancy and Metz were so flattering as to revive hopes which had previously been nearly extinguished, the almost universal cry of "Vive la République!" which the President was saluted in his passage along the Boulevard of Paris, puts an end to all expectation of any immediate results from this famous journey.

On the other hand, the parties who oppose the pretensions of Louis Napoleon are not quite satisfied. The Republicans, while proclaiming the devotion of the people to the Republic, inveigh against the apocryphal of the public functionaries. The Monarchists, while admitting that a feeling hostile to the Empire was shown, are not very well pleased that there was no demonstration anywhere in favour of the Elysée. Doubts are expressed as to the feelings of the army, which, contrary to the usual practice in France, appears to have been very chary of its applause in presence of the President.

Thiers and the "Bourgeois" also thought they would be Consul or Emperor; and in short, as an evidence of the feelings of the country, and as a means of opening the way to a solution of the great crisis of 1852, the President's journey leaves everything pretty much where it found them—in doubt and confusion.

He is, however, indefatigable in his endeavours to procure a prolongation of his tenure of office, and after a brief rest from one tour, made arrangements for another to Cherbourg, for the purpose of reviewing the army.

The opponents of the Republic have been pressing forward the Councils General of the department to demand a revision—in other words a destruction of the Constitution before 1852, the appointed time; to the object being, in the first instance, to secure the continuance of Louis Napoleon in office, in order that the plots of the various Pretenders may have time to ripen.

The correspondent of the "Chronicle" says:—The deliberations of the Councils-general are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable us to judge of the precise number which will recommend a revision of the Constitution, but there is no doubt that out of the eighty-six at least fifty will adopt resolutions to that effect. Hitherto only one Council-general, namely, that of the Pyrénées-Orientales, has shown itself completely Buonapartist. It has recommended, first, that the Constitution should be revised; and secondly, that the duration of the presidency of Louis Napoleon should be fixed at ten years. In most instances the resolutions adopted are merely general, namely, that the Constitution should be revised, according as may be considered advisable in its wisdom by the Assembly. To this resolution not only the Buonapartists, but the Legitimists and Orleanists agree, as they each and all expect that the advantages to result from the revision will ultimately turn in favour of their own particular party. The only parties who seriously oppose it are the Republicans, both moderate and ultra, who coalesce on this occasion. One Council-general (that of Aveyron) has refused to entertain the subject. A proposition for the revision of the Constitution having been brought forward, it was rejected by a majority of eighteen to eight, which shows that the Republicans are in a large majority in that part of the country.

The Republican papers are loud in their condemnation of the conduct of the President of the Republic, with reference to this unconstitutional proceeding. The "National" republishes the circular addressed last year by M. Dufaure, when Minister of the Interior, to the Councils-general of the departments, informing them that any attempt on the part, either by petition or otherwise, to procure a revision of the Constitution before the legal period, is a crime punishable by the laws, and that the government was determined to enforce those laws. It asks M. Baroche why he is now silent, when it is notorious that the club of the *Dix Décembre* is urging the Councils-general to an immediate revision of the Constitution, and when his silence may be construed into connivence?

Thirty-seven persons were arrested by the police during the entry of the President of the Republic into Paris. On their examination they all declared their only offence was that of crying "Vive la République!"

Some of the papers give a report that in consequence of the bad reception given to Louis Napoleon at Metz, the National Guard of that place is to be dissolved. And it is also said that he intends to punish those that gave him such a bad reception at Besançon, by demanding the expulsion of all Swiss from the department. A very pretty way of showing his gratitude for the shelter and hospitality he received from Switzerland when he was himself a refugee.

The leading Legitimists who returned from Wiesbaden are greatly embarrassed how to answer the questions that crowd on them as to their future policy. One thing seems clear: many that were heretofore moderate are now disposed to push matters to extremities. Conciliation is abandoned in favour of a more decided and more determined policy. The Duke of Bordeaux hints that the President may consider himself lucky if he reaches the end of his official term quietly. The result of the President's journey, of the pilgrimage to Wiesbaden, and the death of Louis Philippe, has been set to the three contending parties more by the ears than ever. M. Mole holds aloof from the government, and is not overpleased with the cool reception given to his counsels. M. Thiers sticks to pure Orleanism, and supports the Duchess of Orleans in her disinclination to a fusion. M. Berryer seems less disposed to support the President's government than when he set out for Wiesbaden; and if the Duke of Bordeaux has effected any union in the conflicting factions of the legitimist party, this has been done at the ultra as of the ultra to the moderates. The friends of the President are as confident as ever in the star of Louis Napoleon; but their hatred of the Legitimists becomes daily less disguised, and it seems highly probable that a new message, or a change of ministry, will mark the commencement of an energetic policy for curbing the pretensions of the partisans of the elder Bourbon branch. That these will support the candidature of Changarnier for the presidency appears a supposition far from improbable.

The trial of M. Florentino and the four witnesses of the duel in which he inflicted a wound in the breast of M. Amédée Achard throws some light upon the state of the literary world in Paris. A literary club called "La Société des Muses de Lettres," which numbers among its members several distinguished literary men, formed out of investigating the character of M. Florentino, and deciding whether a member of the Société, who had been called out by M. Florentino, should accept the challenge without dishonour. This fact of honour, as it was called, after a full inquiry, decided unanimously that M. Florentino was not entitled to the satisfaction of single combat which he demanded: They set their names to a

document, which was printed for private circulation, wherein the grounds for arriving at this conclusion were stated without reserve. A more crushing mass of evidence for the ruin of a man's character was never accumulated. A vast number of persons, generally people interested in the success of those performances, which the *agréable* pen of Florentino was employed in lauding or lauring in the columns of the "Corsaire" and "Constitutionnel," were summoned before this formidable tribunal, and there interrogated exactly as they would have been in a public court of justice. The offence, of which the testimony furnished by these numerous witnesses went to convict Florentino, was that of levying blackmail, or other blood money, as a safeguard against the onslaught of his venal pen.

The statements contained in this document, though unimpeached, became matter of public notoriety, and found their way here and there in foreign and domestic journals, obtaining for M. Florentino a reputation of a by no means enviable kind. In the meantime he was invited to appear in person before the committee of the "Gens de Lettres" in order to confront his accusers, but did not think proper to comply with this summons. Nevertheless, the depositions of parties friendly to them were taken, but seem to have had little weight with the jury of honour. Among the names attached to the verdict of this jury was that of M. Amédée Achard, a contributor to the "Assemblée Nationale," with whom Florentino had once been on intimate terms. To see his former associate foremost in the band of his assailants roused the blood of the Neapolitan, and he made the feuilleton of the "Corsaire" the vehicle of his fury against this adversary. A duel followed with the sword, a weapon in the use of which either party were skilled, and at the first set-to M. Achard was wounded in the breast. At the trial before the Court of Assizes of the Seine all parties were acquitted.

The President set out on Tuesday morning, by the Rouen Railway, on his journey to Cherbourg, accompanied by the ministers Baroche, Rouher, Labitte, and Dufaure. The affairs of the government are entrusted during his absence to the three ministers who accompanied him on his journey to Lyons.

The Count de Chambord, on the evening of the 30th ult., took leave, in a set speech, of the Frenchmen who still remained at Wiesbaden. The address is chiefly remarkable for his using the word "King" in speaking of himself.

The Procurator of the Republic of Strasbourg has issued warrants for the arrest of two men, on the charge of having formed a plot for the assassination of the President of the Republic. One of the men is named Nestor Foulain, and represents himself as the editor of a democratic journal in the south of France; the name of the other is not known.

GERMANY.

A series of protocols, letters, and negotiations have for some time past, occupied the attention of the German states, in which the main object of the principal contending parties seems to be the acquisition of political predominance. Prussia manoeuvres for that purpose, and Austria counter-maneuvres. The people are not in the slightest degree interested in these mere court intrigues.

SAXONY.

According to the government semi-official organ, the "Dresden Journal," it is resolved to introduce considerable reductions forthwith in the army. The reduction to nearly one-half its numerical strength will enable the Minister of War to reduce his budget in a somewhat comparative ratio—under reserves of extraordinary supplies in the case of need.

The "Dresden Journal" also announces that a petition has been addressed to the governing authorities, by a considerable number of manufacturers of Chemnitz, praying it to endeavour, through its plenipotentiary at Cassel, to obtain a renewal of the Belgian treaty, and if possible to obtain conditions favourable to sundry articles, namely, the stocking trade, which article, say the petitioners, Belgium does not manufacture largely—a demand which it is to be apprehended will lead to strong resistance on the part of the manufacturers of Tournay and the vicinity of Courtray.

The whole of the persons prosecuted for rebellious offences during the month of May, within the jurisdiction of the tribunal of Tregard, have been paroled. The greater part are persons who held municipal functions.

BAVARIA.

The monster trial about to take place at Zweibrücken, in the Palatinate, includes a list of 404 persons accused of having taken share more or less in the revolution of last year. They are divided into various categories, viz., twenty-eight for illegally importing twenty-one for destroying bridges and public roads; fifteen for seeking to debauch soldiers from their duty; ninety-eight for robbing the public treasury; seventeen for carrying out military effects; eighty for exacting money and other property; sixty-six for forcibly carrying off horses—of which 202 (horses) are still forthcoming; 117 for misdemeanours of all kinds and sorts—effected by violence or menace. Among the accused are several names, celebrated at the period as leaders of the democratic and rebel parties—such as the ex-Professor Kinkel, already condemned to hard labour for life and in prison in Prussia; Dr. Ester of Cologne; Struve (Gustavus); Penner von Penneberg, the well known biographer of Vienna; Mikolajewski and Szynay; Blesker, of Worms; Schloffer, and seven other ex-members of the Frankfurt Assembly, &c.

SAXE-COBURG GOTHA.

The government have, for the time being stilled the chamber by resorting to prorogation on the 25th. The representatives did their duty to their constituents too honestly to be palatable to worthy stomachs. Their last work was to make a new law of taxation. They however resigned their resolution to support the Sovereign's income and property, and that of his family, including of course his Royal Highness Prince Albert to taxation.

The Danish General does not seem inclined to hazard the territory gained by the battle of Idsted to another general engagement. Not only are substantial fortifications being erected in and around Schleswig as winter quarters for the Danish soldiers, large quantities of provisions and forage of all kinds, heaped up as provisions for the winter, and the ground on which the huts and storehouses are situated, as "strongly broken up, as possible, but even the roads are being broken up and rendered impassable as far as it is possible for the Danish troops to work unmolested. The position now occupied by General Krogh is extremely favourable for such a purpose. A chain of moderately high hills commences immediately behind Schleswig, and terminates at Ekenforde. It is on these hills that the celebrated old wall the "Danneberg" was built by the Germans ages ago, to withstand the invasions of the ancient Danes. Some parts of this enormous wall still exist in the neighbourhood of Schleswig, and have once before, in the present war, been the scene of a bloody fight. Gen. Krogh has rebuilt these portions of the old wall with gun and cultivation had destroyed, and has crowned the chief heights between Schleswig and Ekenforde with entrenchments behind which his infantry and artillery can operate with great advantage. A much larger army than that of the Danes would be necessary to storm any portion of this position, seeing that the loss of life consequent upon such an attempt would be most enormous. It is not likely that General Willems will make the attempt.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHES.

Both armies still maintain the position they have occupied during the last three weeks, and if appearances are to be trusted there is no probability of an attack being made by either for some time to come. The Danish General does not seem inclined to hazard the territory gained by the battle of Idsted to another general engagement. Not only are substantial fortifications being erected in and around Schleswig as winter quarters for the Danish soldiers, large quantities of provisions and forage of all kinds, heaped up as provisions for the winter, and the ground on which the huts and storehouses are situated, as "strongly broken up, as possible, but even the roads are being broken up and rendered impassable as far as it is possible for the Danish troops to work unmolested. The position now occupied by General Krogh is extremely favourable for such a purpose. A chain of moderately high hills commences immediately behind Schleswig, and terminates at Ekenforde. It is on these hills that the celebrated old wall the "Danneberg" was built by the Germans ages ago, to withstand the invasions of the ancient Danes. Some parts of this enormous wall still exist in the neighbourhood of Schleswig, and have once before, in the present war, been the scene of a bloody fight. Gen. Krogh has rebuilt these portions of the old wall with gun and cultivation had destroyed, and has crowned the chief heights between Schleswig and Ekenforde with entrenchments behind which his infantry and artillery can operate with great advantage. A much larger army than that of the Danes would be necessary to storm any portion of this position, seeing that the loss of life consequent upon such an attempt would be most enormous. It is not likely that General Willems will make the attempt.

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To the westward the position occupied by General Krogh is covered by the river Treene, and another small brook (the Reiteran) which runs into the former, and which has been dammed up in order to flood the marshes and morasses in the intermediate district, which the prolonged heat of the summer had dried and rendered passable in many places.

INDIA.

The dates by this arrival are Bombay the 24th, Calcutta the 13th, Madras the 16th of July.

The event of the past month has been the melancholy suicide of Colonel King, of the 14th Light Dragoons, at Wuzerbad, near Lahore, on the 6th ult. The deceased commanded the 14th at Chillianwalla, where from some cause or other up to this day a mystery to the world; the corps retreated from before the enemy and got into momentary confusion, and overtook a couple of our own guns; thereby causing them to be captured by the Sikhs. Matters were smoothed over by Lord Gough, whose own conduct as regarded generalship was on the same eventful day anything but brilliant, and in a short time probably all would have been forgotten had not Sir C. Napier, in a speech to the corps some time back, alluded to the matter in a cutting way by saying that such a corps as the 14th would go anywhere or do anything, properly commanded. This taunt acted powerfully on the over-sensitive mind of Colonel King, who, however, said at first not to have taken it to himself, but subsequent harshness made it but too apparent. From the time this conviction took possession of the unfortunate gentleman's mind he became the prey of a settled melancholy which he never seems to have been able to throw off. In June some of his men were taunted at the theatre by the artillerymen, with being cowards, which was of course resented, and a row ensued. Shortly before this a man of the corps, named McLean, was taken before Colonel King for some crime, and on being sentenced to punishment, called him a coward. For this he was tried by a court-martial, and sentenced to corporal punishment, which he underwent on the 20th of March; and the man on being taken down from the halibut, walked towards Colonel King and said "I am a coward, and I am proud of it." 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From the *Dublin Comet*.

respectable, religious ends they are." You are branded
 tie enough if our part of the press calls you "frank-
 names, but you cannot see that your part of the
 press repays it back to us with interest."
 those insults, and feel to us with bitterness and
 and—how can we be so much "enough," while they
 pass unheeded by your delicate eyes as trivial
 truisms. Horrible, unprincipled, villainous, sedi-
 tious, frantic, blasphemous, are epithets of coura-
 when applied to—to how large a portion of the Eng-
 lish people, you will some day discover to your
 astonishment. When will that day come, and how
 in thunder, and storm, and garments rolled in

Why, didn't they tell us, before the Reform Bill, that extension of the suffrage was to cure every thing? And how can you have too much of a good thing? We've only taken them at their word, we have not taken them at their meaning. We have done it for fear that England's national greatness was owing to her political institutions—to Magna Charta, and the Bill of Rights, and representative parliaments, and all that sort of thing. The other day I got hold of some Tory paper, that talked about the English constitution, and the balance of Queen, Lords, and Commons, as the "Talismanic

Vergnaud read the results of the scrutiny. The convention consisted of 727 voters: of these 394

for, they, government, constitute, the, people, who, deem, the, rights, and, privileges, we, great, classes, see, in, the, hands, of, the, few, and, will, to, prevent, never, give, us, to, him, them, and, therefore, all, our, favours, are, of, no, avail, seeing, that, they, can, be, bestowed, whenever, those, individuals, choose, and, it, will, be, of, course, when, we, are, bettering, condition, at, the, expense, of, a, little, of, their, sufferings, Again, the, Social, Reformers, as, the, people, as, yet, would, be, no, better, with, Charter, than, they, are, now, without, it, because, understand, not, what, their, social, position, even, elevated,

any poor souls going about, with tears in their eyes trying to get somebody to eat them. One of them, off to the ship, and told them that he could find rest-in-the-stomachs of any of his friends; and wanted to know if the crew could not join in. The skipper told him he was on monotonous short allowance, but he couldn't accommodate the poor old fellow, Bill said, looked as if his life would break. There were plenty of sharks about the ship, and the skipper advised him to jump overboard, but he couldn't bear the idea of being eaten. — Blackwood.

rest, running, and such diseases can be comparatively unheard of among all persons so afflicted will lose no time in availing themselves of Dr. De Roos's skill. — This work is addressed to the public; as it has the two-fold advantage, and being written by a skillful and duly qualified man, who evidently well understands his subject. — This is a work of superlative excellence, and we should recommend to the perusal of all; it is quite essential to those who contemplate marriage, and is a most interesting and useful work.

Walter De Roos, M.D., 36; Elm-street, New-Born.

those deemed INDEBATE are particularly in-

The provinces.

COAL-FIRE ACCIDENT AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—On the 26th ult., a dreadful accident, occasioned by fire-damp, occurred at the works of Messrs. Crumplows, Hays Colliery, Ashton-under-Lyne, by which three persons were killed, and six others injured. The deceased were Messrs. Rutter, and Harrison, and a woman whose name was before the evidence was adduced. The first witness called was William Harriot, who said: I am half-owner to deceased John Harriot, and reside in Ashton. I am a miner in the employ of Messrs. John Kenworthy and Brothers. Deceased was twelve years ago. Between eight and ten years ago, I was killing coal, and was working to let the sulphur out therefrom. I had a bit one a half inches. I thought it was nearly through when I went to my work. It was intended to let the hole remain that size, in order that it might drive the sulphur out of the old working. I was then working with Messrs. George and Samuel Saxon, who were not in the mine, but were bored through, and the air, instead of drawing up towards me, drew down the brow with a great force, and made a noise like the roaring of a furnace. It then threw some small coal over the hole, in order to stop it, as, in consequence of my lamp being knocked over, I did not think I could get it. I then went to the top of the tunnel, and called out to let the miners below know that William Harriot was in order that they might keep their tops on the lamps, and he had not been gone above nine or ten minutes when the explosion took place. On his way I finally found a lamp with a top off, and the lamp has since been found. The boy had since told me that he had been in the mine, and that he had been in the mine, and he is much burned. There was a naked lamp hanging in the engine brow, and I believe it had fired by an open light. William Allen, of Dukinfield, had charge of this lamp, and he is much burned. I found Harriot at the top of the tunnel, about 120 yards from where the explosion took place, and he was much burned. I saw him lying on the ground, about 120 yards from each other. By the Jury: I was directed to bore the hole by the underpoker, Benjamin Miller, in order that I might know where I was. The underpoker had given notice to the men not to have their lamps uncovered, and the underpoker has been more than usually strict. Benjamin Miller, underpoker, was then called and deposed: I have been in the employ of Messrs. Kenworthy about three years and a half; I have

been an underlooker about sixteen years. I gave directions for the hole to be drilled, in order that the foul air might escape, so as to prevent an accident. I had no apprehensions of any kind. I was not there less than a few hours previous to the accident. We do not allow any man to work with the top off his lamp. It is my opinion that the flame drew in consequence of Finnity running down the brow, and meeting the air which travels up the brow at the rate of six or seven miles per hour; and that the sulphur was driven up the hole, and travelling at the same speed as the air, and he was travelling in an opposite direction, it would increase the velocity to about eleven or twelve miles per hour, and thereby drive the sulphur through the gauze of the lamp, and fire the whole. It could not be fired by the lamp spoken of by the last witness, as it was not in the possession of the man. It is my opinion that he was not there when he arrived, there it had nearly died away. The jury were of the opinion that James Bowyer had died from the effects of blows received in endeavouring to make his escape, and that William Bell and John Harrington were suffocated; but there was no evidence to satisfy them how and by what means the sulphur was ignited.

THE CASE OF THE CANTERBURY COLOMISTS.—On the 25th of the CRENSHAW, the ships CRENSHAW, Ransom, and Charlotte Jane, were hauled out of the East India Dock, having 800 emigrants on board, the first settlers of the Canterbury settlement and New Zealand. These vessels carry out house and furniture, and other necessaries for the colony.

necessary requisite for domestic comfort on landing, and singular as it may seem, the English soldiers, and even the colonial troops, in order that they may propagate. On Monday a leave-taking dinner was given to the emigrants at Gravesend, Lord Lytton presiding.

THE PORTS BETWEEN THE FRAMER AND THE MILITARY AT ROYDON.—On Friday night upwards of three hundred of the above regiment, under the command of Lord Gage, and others, waited the arrival of the soldiers, and they to their homes; the soldiers having armed themselves with the legs, frames, &c. of their iron beds, which they used as stools for the purpose. The invitation of this hostile assembling having been conveyed to Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, the lieutenant-governor, his lordship immediately proceeded to the barracks, and there he was met by a detachment of the militia to which they were closely confined for the rest of the night. On Saturday night his

have ten pounds left, or I am in hopes I will some day be in my power to pay them the balance of the money I have promised them. I have enclosed this letter, as directed on the outside to have been posted on the 26th of August, although it bears the Northampton post-mark of August 25. It would appear to have been previously posted in Ireland, and the direction upon the letter is evidently written by another hand than that of the bankrupts. The communication, although admitting that the bankrupts had absconded, and that the money was in the hands of a third, both to the warehouses of Galseden, and the amount of the money in his possession.

FAILURE IN MANCHESTER.—We have to announce the failure of a large cotton-spinning firm in Manchester, that of Messrs. William and David Morris and Co. of Salford and Chorlton. The liabilities are variously stated at from £40,000 to £60,000, and the balance of the assets will be estimated at £25,000. Mr. William Morris was an alderman in the corporation of Salford, and has sent in a

The *Liverpool Albion* says that the American sailor, Frederick Jerome, who behaved so gallantly at the configuration of the Ocean Monarch, two years since, was introduced on Saturday last to the committee of the Shipwreck and Humane Society of that port. It was imagined that the gold medal of the society had been presented to him, but the committee had not their present him with the medal or its equivalent in money, at his option. After some little consideration on his part, he stated that he preferred the money to the medal, and twenty-five guinees were paid to him.

AN UNPLEASANT FIX—A singular circumstance occurred at Stafford on the 20th ult. A man named Henry Stokes, in the employ of Mr. Twigg, was engaged in the removal of the materials for the purpose of applying the break to the sails. Having, as he supposed, effected his purpose, he was proceeding to descend by one of the sails, but, when about half-way down they began to revolve. He firmly grasped the sail upon which he was

from the indiscriminate attacks made by the soldiers, a strong feeling of enmity exists in the minds of all the sailors and marines on board the *Enterprise*. In the afternoon, some very mutinous language was displayed on board the *Sprightly*, steam-tender, arising, it is thought, from the order for the confinement of the men of all ships in the port of Portsmouth, on board, during the week. The second master of the *Sprightly* had to draw his sword and order the men to hoist the mutiny signal, when a company of marines was sent on board.

The Official Inquiry into the death of four Irishmen who were drowned in endeavouring to cross the North Channel from Sunk Island, in the East Riding, from the pursuit of several English "navies," terminated on Saturday last. The jury have sat altogether ten days, have examined no fewer than seventy-nine witnesses, and have at length returned a verdict of "manslaughter" against two men named Bielly and Mageshew, who stand committed to York for trial at the next assizes. The circumstances of the case, the coroner has declined to allow the publication of the depositions. There is no doubt that a conspiracy existed to raise the wages of the disaffected, which conspiracy eventually merged into another to drive the Irish from the works. Four men have been committed for trial at the next Doreley sessions on this charge.

ACCIDENT AT THE NEWSPAPER STATION.—Mr. Nater, the young gentleman who was killed by a fall from a platform in the Newcastle station at the moment her Majesty was entering it, is recovering.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—The disappearance of a Mr. Palmer, who has for many years carried on business as a tea merchant in the city, has been the subject of much painful sensation throughout that district. Mr. Palmer, for whose long-continued absence not the slightest reason can be assigned, has been missing since the 1st of August. On that day he left his home in Leamington, leaving his usual wealth and spirits for the purpose of going into Bristol to make purchases. He gave directions, according to his general custom, for his dinner, and has never since been seen or heard of. It has been ascertained that no person answering his name attended a sale at the Horse-bazaar, and that he afterwards partook of refreshment at a tavern in the neighbourhood, which however, he left quite sober. The police are making inquiries, and the most diligent investigation is being made, and every offer for any information tending to throw light on

absence while on the other hand the newcomer, being a native of Ireland, and having assumed a style of dress which has been usually worn by Catholic priests only, has raised doubts as to his identity and thoddy.

ACCIDENT TO GASWORKERS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday evening, a number of men engaged in connecting some gas mains in Richmond-row had a narrow escape by igniting the noxious vapour which they were working upon. One of the workmen, who was mending the joints, was completely overpowered, and some time elapsed before they recovered sensibility. The police and workmen who removed them were also affected by the gas, and the greater number of the party were obliged to be taken to hospital. Mr. Wainwright, was present, and under his direction porters and other stimulants were administered, and after a time the men recovered, without any very serious consequences.

FIRE IN A GAS-WORKS.—On Sunday last a fatal explosion took place at the Geylton Gas Station, near Liverpool. One of the recent losses of quantity of gas had been permitted to escape. Fortunately it was not of a violent character, and the

MATCH AGAINST TIME.—A pedestrian from Leeds has commenced the task of walking 1,000 miles in 1,000 successive hours. The feat will occupy the pedestrian a year, and is undertaken in respect of £250, the stakeholder being a highly respectable gentleman on the other side of the water. The ground selected is a field near the Tranmere Hotel, where a suitable covering has been erected. The pedestrian will walk in a circle at the close of the first hour, and will then be the guest of the proprietor of the hotel, who will receive for himself an hour's rest.

COMBINATION OF COACHMAN AND PROPRIETORS AT LIVERPOOL.—Liverpool, Monday.—All the hackney-coach proprietors closed their establishments to day in consequence of a dispute with the Town-council relative to the rate of tolls to be calculated to defray the expenses of the Liverpool and Manchester roads.

THE ARRESTED COACH PROPRIETORS AT LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday last, a lengthy investigation took place before Mr. William Rathbone, relative to the late robbery of coach. The prisoners were James Davis, William Thompson, Jacob Thomas, Peter Davis, and John Thompson. The last-named party has carried on business as a damaged coachman in Brunswick-street, was charged as the receiver of the stolen property. There had been no fewer than

AN AGENT HELD LIABLE FOR A DEBT DUE BY HIS PRINCIPAL.—At the district County Court, held at Liverpool, on the 10th inst., the case of *Smith v. Ball* was heard. This was a claim of £100, due to the plaintiff by the defendant, for work done and performed. The plaintiff is a builder, and lives at Wenderley; and the defendants is a land agent and relieving officer of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at the same place. On the 10th inst. the plaintiff's bill was returned. From the evidence adduced it appeared that the defendant, in September, 1843, the plaintiff received instructions from the defendant to do certain work at Church Farm, Ashton Clinton, which was performed, and the bill was sent in the following January. Some time after the bill was returned, the plaintiff's bill was returned, and the plaintiff's bill was returned, and the plaintiff's bill was returned.

later acting in the capacity of agent to the Duke of Buckingham, Mr. Bull was therefore not answerable for the present claim.—Mr. Bull was then examined, when he stated that at the time he engaged the plaintiff to do work he was not aware that he was for the Duke of Buckingham. With respect to the cottages, when the plaintiff applied to him (Mr. Bull) about them, he told him that he could not allow the set-off, because the estates had passed from the Duke of Devonshire to the Duke of Buckingham, and could not pay the debts of the former out of the produce of the estates of the latter.—In summing up, his Honour commented in strong terms on the conduct of the defendant in the case in allowing it to be proved that the Duke of Devonshire was surprised at any defence that might be made by the humbler classes, when such an unjust defence had been set up by so respectable a person as the defendant. The only point, too, in the defence tended more to confirm the plaintiff's case than to upset it. It was, however, the duty of the jury to find the person acting as agent for a noble Duke say what when a tradesman applied to him for settlement of a just debt, it could not be paid out of the produce of the estate because it had passed out of the hands into those of another Duke. Upon consideration of the whole matter he must order a judgment to be entered for the plaintiff for the debt and costs.—Immediate payment ordered.

We saw, a sawyer, and another named Rivers, a painter, were insulting." The two soldiers remonstrated with the men for such unmanly conduct, but the latter still continued to abuse the soldiers and the woman, who did all they possibly could to prevent the soldiers from striking Rivers and the painter. The latter continued to commit a breach of the peace, and the soldiers left, and were proceeding quietly down the street, when they perceived that they were being followed by nearly twenty persons. When the soldiers arrived opposite to the Crown and Anchor both their caps were knocked off by a mob, who ill-treated them in the most cowardly way. After several attempts to subdivide the mob, the soldiers perceived that being about fifty persons present at this time, some of whom jumped upon the soldiers when lying in the road, kicked and otherwise ill-treated them. The soldiers then beat a retreat, but they had not reached beyond Mr. Read's, watchmaker and jeweller, when they were again overtaken. After they had again retreated, the soldiers perceived that the hands of the mob, the soldiers once more managed to get away from them, one running up Globe-lane, and the other round Mr. Churchman's corner, pursued by their assailants, who were hallooing and making a great noise, much to the annoyance of the respectable inhabitants. The soldiers ran up Globe-lane for some distance, and got out from the pursuers, but the other poor fellow was not so fortunate, and finding them too close, at his heels to be pleasant, he ran into the house occupied by Mr. Rowland, nearly opposite the Temperance Hall, and begged protection. Mr. Rowland was much difficulty in keeping some portion of the people

the previous night, sallied forth with the evident determination to make an attack upon the parties, some of whom it appears were well known to them. For this purpose they proceeded to the Royal William Bowling-green, where they found West and Jordan, who had originated the quarrel, and a person named Morgan, who was the row here took place between them, which resulted in West and Jordan being rather roughly handled by the soldiers in the public road, but the former managed to escape from his assailants. About half-past eleven o'clock, ten or twelve soldiers again met West and Jordan opposite the "Peathers' public house, in Westgate-street, when they made another assault, and the soldiers had taken off their jackets, one of the combatants being killed. Some of the soldiers were at this time armed with hand spicsticks, which they used pretty freely upon the heads and persons of West and Jordan, so much so, that Jordan's head was broken open, and he was taken

discharging the contents, causing immediate death. The coroner's inquest was held on Monday; it appeared that the deceased had for some time entertained suspicion of the virtue of his wife, who had lately been addicted to drinking. Some circumstances having occurred on Monday week to confirm his suspicions, he turned his wife out of doors, and remained during the rest of the week in a state of morbid excitement and despondency. On Sunday night he closed his house, and put an end to his existence as described. A letter was found in the pocket of deceased, addressed to the coroner, in which he stated his intention and the cause of it, and requested that the little property he possessed might be divided equally between his two children. The jury returned a verdict of "Temporary Insanity."

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.—On the second day sitting of the Synod at Thurles, the parish priest of Ennistmore entered the corridor, and, having made his salaam, delivered the following appeal:—"My Lords,—An humble priest from the wilds of

LUMINARY.—THE BRICK-MARKS AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.—One of a nation so much shocked by the evidence of the persistence of the slave-trade and its attendant crimes, as England, has been surprised at the tardiness with which she has proceeded to suppress it. The following account of the proceedings against the late James Phillips, who was charged by Mr. Newton, chief constable, with conspiracy, and were committed to take their trial at the ensuing assizes at Liverpool. They were, however, allowed to give bail for their appearance at the assizes in £20 each, and two sureties in £20 each.

TERMINATION OF "TOUTOUR." The power-loom weavers and other hands at Messrs. Rothchild and Grandy's cotton mill, Elmfield, Bury, who have been on the strike about eight weeks, resumed their work on "Tuesday" morning, the masters having agreed to give the hands the price they wanted.

ROTHCHILD SAVINGS BANK. The Right Hon. Fox Maule, Secretary at War, has given orders that all the shares and deposits in the Rothchild Savings Bank, shall have their dividend made up to 20s. in the pound.

REPRESENTATION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE.—According to present appearances there is

Police.

of the accused, asked to have him admitted to bail, but Mr. Henry refused, and remanded him to prison for a week.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

CUPAR ANGUS.—At the last quarterly meeting of the co-operative society of this place, held on the 1st of July last, the following motion was submitted to the meeting, and unanimously agreed to:—"That the committee of this society be empowered to call upon some other society or societies, for the purpose of ascertaining, whether they would unite with us in calling a general meeting of delegates, to be held in as central a part of the country as possible, to see how far their views and ours coincide, in uniting together for the purpose of purchasing the various commodities which we and they may stand in need of."

In accordance with the above resolution, the committee communicated with a few other societies, to see whether they would join in carrying out the spirit of the motion; when, out of six societies which they wrote to, six of them agreed to do everything in their power by way of assisting them in their undertaking. The committee, therefore, resolved upon calling a preliminary meeting of delegates from those societies, to discuss matters to their views. This meeting was held in Dundee on Friday last, in the Eastern Trading Co-operative Association premises. James Simpson, from Cupar Angus, was called to the chair, who opened the proceedings by informing them that they had met for the purpose of ascertaining the benefits that were likely to arise from a general union of the co-operative societies throughout Scotland.

The commissioner from Loch was wished to know the leading principles upon which such an association could be formed, so as to make it more advantageous in the carrying out of business than the mode we have hitherto pursued. The chairman said:—"That it was a well known principle in a mercantile capacity, that the larger the order, the goods were the cheaper; and hence arose the necessity for general union, so that every article that made up a general order for your business, might be bought in large, instead of as at present, in small quantities. "To illustrate my views upon this subject," said the chairman, "I will produce an example, and for size I will quote an article in which you all deal in, viz. Tea, and you can apply the principles to everything else. Suppose you were to give an order for six, seven, or eight chests of tea, and I do not but to say you would, under present circumstances, consider it a pretty extensive order, and, of course, would imagine, being a ready-money transaction, that you had any advantage was to be had, you would be sure to have it. In this way of dealing you would have advantages over those who were confined to small quantities, but, if instead of six or seven chests your order extended to as many hundreds, you would be a more economical, even upon the present principles of doing business, but the advantage can be effected so as no responsibility will be attached then, more than now, to any of the present societies (and I hold this to be perfectly possible) by another mode of transacting your affairs could be introduced, which would operate in such a way as to

The pro

you would, under present circumstances, be made, that a pretty extensive order, and, of course, would, I imagine, being a ready-money transaction, that any advantage was to be had you would be sure to have it. In this way of dealing you would have as great a variety of goods as you could wish for, in small quantities, but, if instead of six or seven chests, your order extended to as many hundreds, you would find it still more economical, even upon the present principles of doing business: but if a unitary society were formed, and so no responsibility will be attached them, and so no responsibility will be attached them, and so no responsibility will be attached them, societies (and I hold this to be perfectly possible) another mode of transacting your affairs could be introduced, which would operate in such a way as to effect the purchases to the purchaser in a much more favourable manner than you have ever yet experienced. It would be a more economical mode, of a considerable length of time; his illustrations were to the purpose, most convincing, and highly satisfactory.

The Commissioner from Aylth said, it would be advisable for each of them, before making a general statement, to be invited, to report to the meeting their own constituents what they heard of, and to select and appoint a day when another meeting, preliminary to the general meeting, should be held, and that a number of other societies be invited to take part in the proceedings, in order that the base he made some more extensive for the furthering of the present design.

Mr. Davidson, from Arbroath, supported the

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It was, however, ultimately agreed that another meeting, preliminary to the general meeting, be called, and some day to beafterwards fixed between now and the end of January, 1851, and that then, considered necessary, a day be fixed, and a place chosen, for the general meeting. In the meantime all applications to be made to James Simpson Campbell-street, Coupar Angus.

The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, September 3rd.

BANKRUPTS.

Alfred Cranston, Wimbome Minister, Derbyshire, cabinet-maker — Stephen Charles Lukeman, St. Mildred's court, City, Commission agent—George Norton, Cockfield, Lancashire, miller—James Priestley, Radcliffe, Lancashire, cotton spinner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

William Patterson, of Milngavie, Vintner—James Riddel, of Aberdeen, cabinet-maker—Thomas Cuthbertson, of Longlands, banker.

INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

IN THE COUNTY.

J. C. Hawes, Brandy, Warwickshire, licensed victualler — J. Pollard, Bingley, Yorkshire, licensed victualler — J. Cooper, Coventry, licensed victualler — T. S. Hutton, Coventry, auctioneer — J. J. Jeffery, Southampton, ironmonger — W. Kneat, Lincoln, ironmonger — James Worth, Southwark, fish, dancing master — J. Jevess, Southwark, Suffolk, stationer — J. S. Symeouth, North Shields, joiner — E. Hogsett, Richmond, Yorkshire, saddler — J. Lloyd, Oliver, Breconshire, hay dealer — J. Prosser, Greenwich, Breconshire, farmer — J. Nicholson, Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, schoolmaster — T. Sanderson, Gilling, Yorkshire, butcher — R. Singsley, Lincoln, ironmonger — J. G. Stokes, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, baker — T. Wise, Gilling, Yorkshire,

...ive, said

Judd, Southampton, draper's shopman—T. F. Jones Bristol, coal merchant—V. Roberts, Bristol, corn dealer—W. Roberts, Bristol, corn dealer—W. Roberts, Gloucestershire, butcher—R. Call, Bristol, lodging house keeper—W. Thomas, Coveney, Warwickshire, tailor.

MARKETS, &c.

CORN.

MARK LAYS, Monday, Sept. 2.—We had a good supply of new wheat to-day, most of it being a stout and strong condition, and sold very heavily at 1s to 2s per quarter cheaper, but the best dry samples held fully last Monday's prices. Foreign wheat was dull sale, excepting Montagu's, which was sold at 1s 10d per bushel. There were also cargoes of Polish Oats sold, which we had more than 1000 sacks and several have been sold at 88s, including freight and insurance. Indian corn likewise obtained 28s 6d to 28s 8d per cwt. Foreign wheat was sold at 1s 10d per bushel, and in request. We had a large supply of foreign oat nearly all Russian, which were taken off pretty readily, and at 28s per cwt. Corn was unimproved ready sale. In carraway seed very little doing.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4.—There was no alteration in the price of either English or foreign wheat this morning; the few parcels of the latter were sold at 1s 10d per bushel, and a few of those of Monday last. The demand for the latter

ed, and it is
promised, a

On earlier terms. Barley in short supply, and fully as dear as wheat. Beans and Munday's quotations were weakly supported. Beans and prairie beans were about equal.

RICHMOND (YOUNGMAN) AUG. 31.—We only had a thin supply of grain this morning. The samples of new wheat were in it—clouded considerably.—New wheat, \$5 6d; old ditto, \$6 9d to \$5 3d; oats, 3d to 3½; barley, 3d 6d to 3d 9d, 3d 9d to 4d.

CATTLE,

SOUTHFIELD, Monday, Sept. 2.—The numbers of foreign stock in the market were very extensive, as will be seen by the returns. But the quality was poor, and means first rate. From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were very extensive, and the quality was good. Although their quantities were somewhat better than Munday last, the condition of the stock was inferior. The extent of the supply will have been great, and the price fell little short of 90¢ per head. Notwithstanding that the quality was so good, was good, the beef trade ruled excessively heavy at a decline in the quotations of quite 2d. per sibs., the higher prices being paid for the best Scotch cattle. There was a clearance was not effected. With the sheep trade was again heavily supplied. On the whole the Mutton trade was very sluggish today, at prices barely equal to those of last week. A few figures will show the difference. Superior lots sold at 4s. 2d. per sibs. was 4s., but a few small ones at 3s. 8d. to 4s. Prime Down Lambs 4s. 6d. per sibs. Calves more or less steady at full price. Currencies. Prime small Porkers 7d. 6d. to 8d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, September 4.—The sales of cotton today are estimated at 6,000 bales, and consist of about 200 Egyptian, 400 Maranhão, 80 to 85; 100 Bahia, 80 to 85; 200 Pernambuco, 80 to 95; 400 Surat 85 to 90. The market closed heavily. Compared with yesterday, the prices of all kinds are the same, but the tendency is downward.

WOOL.

CITY, Monday, September 2.—The imports of wool

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Australia, 565 from New Zealand, and 182 from Germany. The public sales of wool have been daily in progress since the 1st inst., and are meeting with very satisfactory, and a little more than average success. The quality of the wool, although there have been few very super qualities as yet, have gone quite up to the highest price, still is lid not well realised for Australian sheep's.

DEATH.

Died on Saturday last, at Mansfield, aged eighty-eight years, Mary, the widow of William Strafford. She has left seven grand children and great grandchildren living. Throughout the course of her long life she was a strict and consistent democrat.

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