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intent to do him grievous bodily harm.—The Jury found the prisoner Guilty of Wounding, but—

CHIEF TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.—John Yoo was indicted for assaulting Charles Luxmoore, knowing him to be a person of unsound mind, and having voluntarily undertaken to take charge of him, at a public house, on the 14th of August, 1876. He was charged, in his early days, to have been the original son of a blacksmith. About sixteen years ago the intellects became impaired, and the father had a chain made and fastened round his leg by a rivet, and then through the floor of his bed-room to a beam; but after he had been so confined for some years, a sort of cell of wood was made on the ground floor. It was seven feet long, by about four feet wide and six feet high. In this he remained, sometimes, and indeed generally in a feeble state of mind, for nine years. His father and mother became bedridden. The defendant, who was a farmer, and had married the lunatic's sister, determined to remove all the family to his own house at Orchard, and he caused the cell to be taken down, and carried to his house and altered.

Several years ago he was indicted and ordered, on the officers' report to see him the defendant, being lighted a candle to show where a human being had been incarcerated for no less than thirteen years. This removal took place four years since, but in March last the attention of the parish officers was called to the circumstance. He was visited and under an order of the magistrates he was removed to the Lunatic Asylum. The whole proceedings of this being communicated to the commissioners of lunacy, they ordered the present indictment. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, but very strongly recommended the defendant to mercy. The prisoner was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

LEICESTER.

CUTTING AND WOUNDING.—Thomas Argyle, aged 49, was indicted for cutting and wounding Joseph Pegg with intent to kill and murder him; and also with intent to do grievous bodily harm.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty of inflicting the injury with intent to do grievous bodily harm, and the learned Judge sentenced him to be transported for life.

Public Amusements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.

We have great pleasure in recording the great success of this truly national institution, which is daily visited by its thousands of admiring spectators, who roam through its halls and galleries, admiring the wonders of both nature and art which are presented to them on all sides, giving and instructing in amusement. The numerous auditory seats in this establishment is, perhaps, the lectures daily delivered by its professors, as they certainly are highly attractive, more particularly as they are delivered in a popular form, which renders them so well suited to the various classes who visit this place. On Monday evening last Dr. Baehofen occupied the stage, in giving an entertaining lecture on the Eclipse of the Sun, which for the first time has been engaged in delivering, combining therewith the results of his actual observations during its progress. The learned professor stated that he had been unable to observe it with any degree of accuracy for more than a few moments at brief intervals before the highest degree of obscurity had been attained. The numerous auditory, however, were able to listen with great attention to the discourse, and the doctor concluded this subject with great applause.

THE ANTI-TRUCK SOCIETY.

The following is the proposed new act of parliament which it is the intention of the Universal Anti-Truck Society to bring before parliament:—

UNIVERSAL ANTI-TRUCK LAW.—An act to prevent the stoppage of any part of any workman's wages.

CLAUSE 1.—Be it enacted, that the entire amount of all wages payable to any workman shall be paid to him positively paid in the current coin of the realm, without any deduction or stoppage of any kind whatever.

CLAUSE 2.—Be it enacted, that if any employer shall bargain for or contract for, or receive any truck from any person's wages, directly or indirectly, any part thereof, for any frame, house, machine, or other rent or use, or for standing or sitting, or for taking in, or for fires, or gas, or light, or for any debt or kind of debt, or for the use or supply of any kind of article whatever; every employer so offending shall be liable (for every such offence) to a full penalty of two pounds, to be recovered in the usual manner in the district court or court of summary jurisdiction by the said workman, or by any other person suing for the same, and shall also recover full costs of suit.

CLAUSE 3.—Be it enacted, that no employer shall, directly or indirectly mix up with the wages of any person, be, male, or female, any truck, or any other debt, or contract, or any debt, or contract whatever, than to pay for the labour of such person.

CLAUSE 4.—Be it enacted, that in all actions for wages no set-off shall be allowed for any frame, or other debt, or use, nor for any fines or goods, nor for any debt, or kind of debt, or contract, or any debt, or contract whatever.

CLAUSE 5.—Be it enacted, that in all cases of the mere employment of labour and setting on of workmen by subcontractors, not being bona fide the owners of the works, the real wages of the workmen shall be paid in the same manner as if directly employed the workman.

CLAUSE 6.—Be it enacted, that this act shall not repeal any act, or enactment, or any order, or regulation, or any of their force, or on matters for non-payment of wages.

THE EMPRESS IN ROME.—The Pope has communicated "confidentially" to the Austrian government his views of the French occupation of Rome, and the *Vie des de Londres*, a French journal, publishes the following communication from the Emperor to Madame Tallien, has published the text of this document. Where the child of the Princess de Chimay could have obtained this document is not stated; but it bears about it the evidence of authenticity. The Pope places his acceptance of the French garrison in Rome, therefore, on the ground of the Pope's responsibility to speak of the future of Rome as an abysmal abyss, and he cannot do so without a feeling of horror, on whichever side it may be viewed; and proposes the substitution without delay of an Austrian corps for the French in his capital. "It will be requisite," observes the writer, "that before the approach of the fatal day, imposing bodies of Austrian troops shall suddenly advance from two sides on Rome, menacing the French garrison, and at the same time, cutting off their retreat from Civita Vecchia." In conclusion, the Holy Father, or his interpreter, demands, in rather an insolent key, why the British government has not expelled the Italian refugees—more particularly the Italian committee, now, he says, sitting in London. How the French nation will resist the French garrison, and the British government, and the "seven hills," remains to be seen, but as regards Great Britain, there is no doubt that the Pope will "take nothing by his motion." There is a curious admission in one part of this document which goes expressly to say, "The great majority of the Roman people is radically corrupted (that is, anti-Papal, we presume) and incapable (quarry unwittingly) of rendering to his own government any assistance." True, but the Pope's flattering account of his subjects, given from authority by him who ought to be the father of his people instead of the Vicary of Austria, whom he unashingly calls the natural protector of all the states in the Italian Peninsula.—In the presence of such doctrines as these we seem to be retrograding to the middle ages once more, and exceeding all the nefarious doings of the Holy Alliance. Whether the Pope's responsibility to speak of the future of Rome as an abysmal abyss, and he cannot do so without a feeling of horror, on whichever side it may be viewed; and proposes the substitution without delay of an Austrian corps for the French in his capital. "It will be requisite," observes the writer, "that before the approach of the fatal day, imposing bodies of Austrian troops shall suddenly advance from two sides on Rome, menacing the French garrison, and at the same time, cutting off their retreat from Civita Vecchia." 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With one more fact connected with the population, this part of my subject must close. It appears, that in England and Scotland there are 599,157 females more than males, a proportion which is inimical to moral and social progress. Without, however, enlarging upon this fruitful theme of inquiry and thought, I will place before the Society some results which affect the fertility

large to be absorbed by the larger parishes, and a large omission. The whole church-revenues, including the bishops landed estates, and the estates of other dignitaries, may be taken at £3,500,000. In 1848, the total number of benefices was 11,611; of these, as curates, thirty-six were in the receipt of between £30 and £40 per year; fifty-eight had more than £40 and £50; 233 from £50 to £60; 118 from £60 to £70; 179 from £70 to £80; 301 from £80

the able-bodied for our people, ^{winning} their bread, will no longer be heard of as a fact; when our women will be kept at home for the performance of their domestic duties, for which nature only intended them, in place of hurrying to the factory at the sound of its warning bell; when the children of our poor will, at proper hours, be feeding upon the mental food of an improved literature, in place of following the action, ^{to and fro}, of a

THE FRAMEWORK KNITTERS OF NOTTINGHAM.—A delegate meeting of the Framework-knitters of North Nottinghamshire was held on Monday, July 28th, at the Black Swan, Mansfield, to adopt measures:

Mr. HEADLAN supported the amendment.

on his health, which must be always renewed, because, for want of means, he cannot take it up: he consumed his capital instead of his interests and the result is the inevitable bankruptcy of his body.

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