





















cooping-stone, for about ten or twelve feet, has been

which he was placed, commenced emptying the sand bags or ballast as quickly as he possibly could, but owing to the smallness of the aperture, it was not long before the balloon. On passing over the St. George's-road, near West-square, it was painfully evident to the thousands who were looking on that the balloon must come in contact with some of the buildings, and in fact it did so, and was seen to strike the roof of a house at No. 45 on the north side of the London-road, and only one house removed from the Nunnery which had been formerly the Roman Catholic chapel. The car, in which seven of the aeronauts were seated, struck the front of the house with considerable force, and many of the persons who were standing on the loop were thrown forward on the roof, which fortunately happened to be a flat one; but the fourth clung to the network of the balloon. The machine being thus relieved from the weight of the man, it was seen to rise, and the fortunately escaped dame, instantly rose into the air to a considerable altitude, when a brisk current of air, carried it in a southerly direction, apparently towards Grosvenor. The three individuals who had thus formed the balloon, descended from the trap-door of an adjoining workshop on the roof, reached the street, and having procured a cab drove as fast as they could to the gardens to relieve anxiety. A good deal of visitors from their household in the London-road—one of which is No. 59—Mr. Cross, who is a marine store dealer, and the others by Mr. Hammond, a hairdresser. The

## Ireland.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY, JULY 21.—THE QUEEN'S VISIT.—The following is from the *Mercantile Advertiser* of last night's date: "We are happy to have it in our power to announce the day fixed upon for the departure of Her Majesty on her first visit to Ireland. We have seen a letter from a nobleman holding a distinguished post in the Royal household, dated London, Thursday, which contains the following gratifying intelligence: 'The visit was arranged at Osborne-house yesterday, that the royal party would embark, weather permitting, on Thursday, the 2nd of August; their stay at Cork is not to exceed twenty-four hours, and thence they proceed direct to Dublin.' It is probable that the royal squadron will enter Kingstown Harbour on the 7th or 8th of August. It is not necessary to believe that the visit of Her Majesty to Ireland will be a mere visit to the Duke and Duchess of Leinster during her sojourn in the metropolis. We have learned that arrangements are in progress at Carton for her Majesty's reception. The preparations at Dublin Castle and at the Viceregal-f邸 are still continued."

The city is already rapidly filling, and some of the leading hotels are crowded with strangers. Platforms and other contrivances wherewith to obtain a glimpse of royalty are in course of construction. Windows along the route from the Kingstown Rail-

Whilst the family was being attended to by the medical officers of the institution, a man residing in Holborn walked in and complained of being seized with cholera. He was immediately placed in bed, and the usual remedies applied, but during Saturday

One of the nurses in the cholera ward was seized about the same time, and remains in a very precarious state.

During the night of Friday, Mr. Robertson, for many years connected with the *Morning Post*, and latterly with the *Railway Record*, died from an attack of cholera.

A number of persons have died from cholera in Lambeth Workhouse during the week, but no inquests have been held on them, and Mr. Bedford has decided on not holding inquests on the bodies of those who have died in King's College Hospital.

On Friday week, Mr. Morse, surgeon, of Kennington-lane, went to the front of a house in Kennington-lane, where Robert, the wife of a bricklayer, lived, at Smith's-place, Kennington-lane. Upon his arrival there he found the female surrounded by her family, suffering from Asiatic cholera, in its worst form. The usual remedies were prescribed for her by Mr. Morse, but she continued to get worse, and about one o'clock the next morning Mr. Morse received a messenger to attend again immediately. When Mr. Morse was supposed to be dying. Having some of his patients to attend to, he did not reach the house till half an hour after the messenger arrived. He was then told by the mother of the female that her

A married woman named Walker, died on Sunday: We regret to say that she was lost, in all probability, through obstinately refusing to take the medicine prescribed for her. In some way or other she conceived a prejudice against the medicine, and would not continue it; and although then recovering as rapidly as could have been hoped for, she speedily relapsed, the symptoms rapidly changed to the most advanced form, and she sunk in a few hours. Her case is highly instructive to patients, and we state it here in order to induce an entire and trusting dependence on the medicine, so essential to their successful treatment. *—Newcastle.*

**MANCHESTER.**—Happily, the cholera has not increased in this locality. Cases are heard of here and there, rather in a mild form, but few deaths have occurred. A woman died on Friday week in the Canal-street hospital, which is common both to fever and cholera attacks. She had been taken to the hospital for the fever, but died with cholera, and having led a dissipated life, she probably sooner became a victim to the disease.

**BURLEIGH.**—The number of new cases is on the decline, and the proportion of the recoveries on the increase. The localities where cholera has appeared are precisely those parts of the town where fever most frequently commits even greater ravages, and as the epidemic is now confined to the fever, it may be seen in the squallor and filth which abound.

**WALKES.**—At Cardiff the disease is now confined to the outskirts. Cases from July 12th to 18th, 23 deaths, 15. At Merthyr it continues to make a

clothes, &c. They accordingly went, the prosecutrix proceeding up stairs, where she packed up her property, and then called to her father. The prisoner who had remained down stairs with her father, then went up to the prosecutrix, and putting his arm round her cut her on the side of the neck with some sharp instrument, saying "take that!" They then

and drivers is about 7,000, who pay annually ££ for their licences.

NINETY-ONE 32-pounders will, in the course of months, have been erected at various positions

## PROGRESS OF THE CHOLERA.

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the defence of the Medway and the Thames.  
Lord Ellesmere and the Duke of Wellington again?







the people or their wants, censuring, by retrospective legislation, measures of legislation which he had taken no pains at the time to improve. He proposed those measures, some of which, devised to meet extraordinary emergencies, had been eminently successful, excusing the poor law, in particular, from the blame cast upon it by Mr. Horsman, who, he observed, had suggested no practical remedy which had not been debated over and over again, and which, at best, only offered palliatives, and these had been offered with no niggard hand. Mr. Horsman had asked what hope there was for the future? First, there was a prospect of a bountiful harvest; and, next, the diminution in the amount of distress and in the number of outcasts afforded ground for believing that we were on the eve of better times. He met the motion with a direct negative.

Mr. STAFFORD refused to recognise the doctrine that parliament was responsible for the late Irish measures, which were the work of the government; and here viewed, and to some extent re-argued, several of those measures, amidst manifestations of impatience in the House.

Mr. SHELL asked how it came to pass that those Irish measures by whom this motion was to be supported, not one had thought fit to originate it. Their backwardness could not arise from consciousness of incapacity, or want of self-confidence, or from their being unaware that Mr. Horsman had no connexion with Ireland. It was because his want of knowledge of Ireland was counterbalanced by his fitness to be an organ of dissatisfaction. It was not, however, in the use of caustics that that gentleman excelled; last session he had pronounced a high eulogium upon Lord Clarendon, and had extended his eulogy to the First Minister of the Crown, acknowledging that great allowance should be made for the difficulties with which the government had to contend. And who would say that they were not entitled to such allowance for difficulties arising from the want of a Yes Mr. Horsman, in his motion, a censure upon them for the temporary measures they had adopted for the relief of Ireland. Faults may have been committed, but he denied that "the benevolent intentions of parliament" had not been real; and if faults had been committed, they were nothing compared with the relief which had been afforded—the millions of lives saved by the generosity of England. Then Mr. Horsman found fault with the permanent measures. The government had to choose between the poor-house and the charitable house, and they chose the former. Mr. Horsman proposed to devise a legislation that should "at once solve a profound and a regrettable problem." He did not venture to discuss this unresolvable legislation, but he believed that the urgent evils of Ireland were such as defied human legislation, and could only be healed by an Almighty hand.

On the motion of The O'GURAN MAHON the debate was adjourned until Tuesday, and, after some further business, the House adjourned at twelve o'clock.

TUESDAY, JULY 24.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—In this House a great number of bills were advanced a stage, amongst them was the POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL, as amended or damaged rather by the Peers. Lord STAFFORD reported on the practice of sending up reports of bills at the close of the session which they had scarcely time to read—consideration was out of the question.

Earl GREVILLE admitted the justice of the complaint, but said it was quite fifty years old, and he believed the inconvenience was inseparable from the constitution of the House of Lords. He presumed that, as true supporters of the Constitution, both noble lords would resist any change which would get rid of this objectionable mode of legislation.

At the close of the sitting their Lordships adjourned to Wednesday, thus giving themselves an extra day, to keep pace with the bills sent up from the Commons.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The House met at twelve o'clock.

A number of bills were advanced a stage, whereupon the sitting was suspended till seven o'clock. At that hour the House resumed.

A new writ was ordered for the borough of Boston, in the room of Sir James Duke, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

**RAGED SCHOOL EMIGRATION.**—Lord ASHLEY brought before the House the state of a portion of the juvenile population of the metropolis, and moved, "That it is expedient that means be taken to provide for the voluntary emigration, to some of her Majesty's colonies, of a certain number of young persons of both sexes, who have been educated in the schools ordinarily called ragged schools, in and about the metropolis." In speaking to this motion, the noble lord entered into a series of interesting and instructive details respecting the condition of the destitute juvenile population of the metropolis, and strongly urged the necessity of adopting some course for the promotion of the voluntary emigration of such persons.

Mr. G. GRAY, in reply to the arguments of the noble lord, stated that as the funds for emigration purposes were already insufficient to meet the demands of the honest people whose emigration it was to be hoped would raise the colonies to the condition which it was wished to see them placed, he could not sanction the proposition of the noble lord. Sitting there as the representative of the people, they must look at the interests of society as a whole, and while not disregarding the criminal, they must before all take care to do justice to that class of society consisting of the children of honest parents, labourers, and artisans who had peculiar claims on the benevolence of the country.

Mr. P. WOOD considered that it would be highly desirable if some plan could be devised by which orphan children, when they left the workhouse, could be sent to the colonies. He would consent to a slight encouragement from the state to ragged schools, but he was satisfied the moment that was exceeded, they would be swayed all off to individual charity.

Lord ASHLEY replied, that seeing the sense of the House was against him, he would withdraw his motion.

**AFFAIRS OF GUINIA.**—Mr. HENRY then proceeded to make his promised statement with reference to the affairs of British Guiana, and submitted a motion to the effect that the time had arrived when the public expenditure of the colony should be reduced, and that a local responsible government should be founded therein to decide on the extent of their establishments, and to provide the means for paying the same.

Mr. H. BAILEY and Mr. HAYES followed, after which, Mr. STAFFORD moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. HENRY replied to certain arguments of Mr. HAYES, and after a few observations from Mr. DISRAELI the House divided, when the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived by a majority of 77, the numbers 17 to 91.

No sooner was the gallery re-opened at twelve o'clock than the government was put by the Speaker at the House of Commons, which was at once agreed to amidst much laughter.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Their Lordships sat an hour and a half, and forwarded bills as usual.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The House met at twelve o'clock.

The order of the day for the adjourned debate upon the state of Ireland was discharged. Mr. HORSMAN intimating that he should reach the motion next session.

The Bankrupt and Insolvent Members Bill was withdrawn, and the Smoke Pollution Bill experienced in effect the same fate.

The Nuisances Removal and Diseases Prevention Bill, on the third reading, underwent some amendments.

Amongst the bills read a third time and passed were the Clergy Relief Bill and the Protection of Women Bill, the latter not without renewed opposition and a division.

The House then went into committee upon the Bankruptcy Bill. Mr. HENRY, Mr. STAFFORD, and Sir J. GRAHAM bearing testimony to the labour and attention which had been bestowed upon this important measure by the Attorney-General and the other members of the Select Committee.

The consideration of the details of this bill occupied nearly all the remainder of the day.

Mr. MILNES brought in a bill for the Reformation of Juvenile Offenders.

The House adjourned at six o'clock.

**THURSDAY, JULY 26.**

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Lord BEACONSFIELD presented a petition respecting the war now raging in Hungary, but abstained from saying anything which might provoke a discussion on the subject.

On the motion that the PRIZEGATE BILL be read a second time.

Lord ELSBROUGH moved, as an amendment, that he be read a second time that day three months.

One division the members were—for the amendment 10—41 and 11 against it 5.

Mr. G. GRAY joined in the request. Mr. KEYNES, however, persisted, and after a long and heated debate, moved for papers relating to the unfortunate affair.

Mr. SCULLY seconded the motion. A brief discussion ensued, after which the motion was withdrawn.

The House immediately afterwards adjourned.

**FRIDAY, JULY 27.**

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Lord BROUGHAM complained of certain attentions which had been introduced into the Lower House into the BANKRUPTCY, DIGEST AND CONSOLIDATION BILL, and proposed additional amendments.

After some discussion it was agreed that a message should be sent to the House of Commons on the subject.

**THE PRIZEGATE BILL AND THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL** then passed through committee.

Several other bills were forwarded a stage, and their Lordships adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The House met at twelve o'clock, when the WORKHOUSE LOANS (IRELAND) BILL, the DRAINAGE OF LAKES BILL, and the LAKES IMPROVEMENT BILL were read a second time.

On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL, Lord J. RUSSELL, after taking the opinion of the Chair, whether any of these amendments were of the nature of amendments, and learning that the omission of the first two clauses, prescribing a maximum amount of rate, did, strictly speaking, infringe upon the privileges of the House, proceeded to say that, as these privileges had upon former occasions been waived, he did not think that the House was bound to insist upon them on this occasion, the subject being one concerning which both Houses of Parliament should be entitled to give an opinion.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, upon the constitutional question involving the privileges of the House, differed from Lord Russell, and maintained that the interference of the Lords in this instance had gone far beyond any precedent, and that if this interference were allowed, it would be better and more consistent to abandon their privileges at once. This very question, as to the extent to which this House should waive its privileges in matters of local taxation, had been referred to a Select Committee, which came to an unanimous opinion that any relaxation beyond a very limited one would be dangerous.

A long discussion then ensued, and Sir D. NORMAN moved that the amendments be considered that day three months. On a division the motion for agreeing to the amendments was negatived, and these clauses were affirmed by a majority of 109, the numbers 111 to 62, and the House temporarily adjourned.

On its resuming, the House proceeded with the amendments of a less important character, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected, the divisions taking place on the amendments enumerated in the report.

The various other bills on the table having been proceeded with without discussion, the House adjourned until Saturday.

**HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.**

On Monday a crowded meeting was held in the large room of the London Tavern, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with that noble, maligned, and betrayed people, the Hungarians; also for vindicating the people of England from any participation in the sentiments expressed by a portion of the public press as to the subjugation of Hungary by the Austrian army.

The chair was taken by Mr. ALDERMAN SALOMONS at one o'clock. Among the persons present were Mr. GIBBON, M.P., Lord NUGENT, M.P., Lord D. STUART, M.P., B. OSBORNE, M.P., Sir D. L. EVANS, M.P., Sir D. NORMAN, M.P., Sir W. CLAY, M.P., Mr. MILLER, M.P., Mr. J. WILLIAMS, M.P., Mr. P. WOOD, M.P., Mr. C. SMITH, M.P., Mr. WILCOX, M.P., Mr. MOWATT, M.P., Colonel SALPETER, M.P., J. WALSLEY, M.P., Mr. J. K. SMITH, M.P., Mr. WYLD, M.P., Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P., Sir E. COLEBROOK, M.P., Captain TOWNSEND, M.P., Mr. J. KERSHAW, M.P., Mr. W. WILLIAMS, &c. There were also present considerable numbers of Poles, Hungarians, Germans, and other foreigners. Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that the position of a chairman in a meeting like the present was one of considerable responsibility, but his responsibility was greatly lessened by the fact that the noble lord who presided on Saturday (cheers)—which would carry to the country facts that would probably have been discredited if they had appeared on any less authority than that of eminent members of Parliament, and our Minister for Foreign Affairs. In alluding to the remarks made by the noble lord, he regretted that a journal which had ever been, and which still was looked up to, as the great organ of public opinion in this country, had not taken that lead in regard to the Hungarian question which he had fondly anticipated. But he saw in that morning's paper, and in the columns of the Times, the noble lord's condemnation of the opinions that he professed last week. (Hisses and laughter.) The Chairman read letters from Lord Beaumont and the Marquis of Sligo, expressing their regret that their Parliamentary duties would not allow them to be present. He also stated that he had received from the noble members of the House of Commons the same effect.

Mr. G. W. ALEXANDER came forward to propose the first resolution. He said he belonged to a society that had ever been friends to peace, and this had probably been the motive for placing him in his present position. Allusion had been made to the fact that a local responsible government should be founded therein to decide on the extent of their establishments, and to provide the means for paying the same.

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**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The House met at twelve o'clock, when the WORKHOUSE LOANS (IRELAND) BILL, the DRAINAGE OF LAKES BILL, and the LAKES IMPROVEMENT BILL were read a second time.

On the order of the day for taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to the POOR RELIEF (IRELAND) BILL, Lord J. RUSSELL, after taking the opinion of the Chair, whether any of these amendments were of the nature of amendments, and learning that the omission of the first two clauses, prescribing a maximum amount of rate, did, strictly speaking, infringe upon the privileges of the House, proceeded to say that, as these privileges had upon former occasions been waived, he did not think that the House was bound to insist upon them on this occasion, the subject being one concerning which both Houses of Parliament should be entitled to give an opinion.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM, upon the constitutional question involving the privileges of the House, differed from Lord Russell, and maintained that the interference of the Lords in this instance had gone far beyond any precedent, and that if this interference were allowed, it would be better and more consistent to abandon their privileges at once. This very question, as to the extent to which this House should waive its privileges in matters of local taxation, had been referred to a Select Committee, which came to an unanimous opinion that any relaxation beyond a very limited one would be dangerous.

A long discussion then ensued, and Sir D. NORMAN moved that the amendments be considered that day three months. On a division the motion for agreeing to the amendments was negatived, and these clauses were affirmed by a majority of 109, the numbers 111 to 62, and the House temporarily adjourned.

On its resuming, the House proceeded with the amendments of a less important character, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected, the divisions taking place on the amendments enumerated in the report.

The various other bills on the table having been proceeded with without discussion, the House adjourned until Saturday.

**HUNGARIAN INDEPENDENCE.**

On Monday a crowded meeting was held in the large room of the London Tavern, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with that noble, maligned, and betrayed people, the Hungarians; also for vindicating the people of England from any participation in the sentiments expressed by a portion of the public press as to the subjugation of Hungary by the Austrian army.

The chair was taken by Mr. ALDERMAN SALOMONS at one o'clock. Among the persons present were Mr. GIBBON, M.P., Lord NUGENT, M.P., Lord D. STUART, M.P., B. OSBORNE, M.P., Sir D. L. EVANS, M.P., Sir D. NORMAN, M.P., Sir W. CLAY, M.P., Mr. MILLER, M.P., Mr. J. WILLIAMS, M.P., Mr. P. WOOD, M.P., Mr. C. SMITH, M.P., Mr. WILCOX, M.P., Mr. MOWATT, M.P., Colonel SALPETER, M.P., J. WALSLEY, M.P., Mr. J. K. SMITH, M.P., Mr. WYLD, M.P., Mr. SCHOLEFIELD, M.P., Sir E. COLEBROOK, M.P., Captain TOWNSEND, M.P., Mr. J. KERSHAW, M.P., Mr. W. WILLIAMS, &c. There were also present considerable numbers of Poles, Hungarians, Germans, and other foreigners. Hundreds of persons were unable to gain admission.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the proceedings, stated that the position of a chairman in a meeting like the present was one of considerable responsibility, but his responsibility was greatly lessened by the fact that the noble lord who presided on Saturday (cheers)—which would carry to the country facts that would probably have been discredited if they had appeared on any less authority than that of eminent members of Parliament, and our Minister for Foreign Affairs. In alluding to the remarks made by the noble lord, he regretted that a journal which had ever been, and which still was looked up to, as the great organ of public opinion in this country, had not taken that lead in regard to the Hungarian question which he had fondly anticipated. But he saw in that morning's paper, and in the columns of the Times, the noble lord's condemnation of the opinions that he professed last week. (Hisises and laughter.) The Chairman read letters from Lord Beaumont and the Marquis of Sligo, expressing their regret that their Parliamentary duties would not allow them to be present. He also stated that he had received from the noble members of the House of Commons the same effect.

Mr. G. W. ALEXANDER came forward to propose the first resolution. He said he belonged to a society that had ever been friends to peace, and this had probably been the motive for placing him in his present position. Allusion had been made to the fact that a local responsible government should be founded therein to decide on the extent of their establishments, and to provide the means for paying the same.

Mr. H. BAILEY and Mr. HAYES followed, after which, Mr. STAFFORD moved the adjournment of the debate. Mr. HENRY replied to certain arguments of Mr. HAYES, and after a few observations from Mr. DISRAELI the House divided, when the motion for adjourning the debate was negatived by a majority of 77, the numbers 17 to 91.

No sooner was the gallery re-opened at twelve o'clock than the government was put by the Speaker at the House of Commons, which was at once agreed to amidst much laughter.

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—Their Lordships sat an hour and a half, and forwarded bills as usual.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—The House met at twelve o'clock.

The order of the day for the adjourned