



Intelligence.

THE WAR IN HUNGARY.

We have received a letter from our Hungarian correspondent, dated Szegedin, the 21st of July. This communication, which we give below, puts us at last in possession of a clear and coherent account of the operations of the 6th to the 21st of that month. It shows us the real position and prospects of Dembinski up to the 21st of last month; and, by recalling the antecedents of Georgey, confirms and explains the account of his victory over Gräbe on the 25th of July. That victory is not, as we have admitted by the Vienna papers, the result of the operations of the 6th to the 21st of July, but the result of the operations of the 21st to the 25th of July.

According to the Warsaw intelligence, a great battle had been fought at Nagy-Karoly, between Georgey and Paskiewitch, in which the Russians had the better and took 6,000 prisoners. The date of this battle is not specified in our despatches, but it would appear to have taken place (if at all) about the 9th of August. Nagy-Karoly is about thirty English miles N.E. of Debreczin, and seventy to the S.E. of Tokay. Georgey is represented as retreating before Gräbe and Osten Sacken, in a southerly direction, while Tchetcheff, with the 4th corps, preceded Paskiewitch, through Debreczin, to cut him off from the road to Grosswarden. Nagy-Karoly is the point at which the roads from Debreczin and Tokay meet, and no doubt Georgey would be, if defeated, as the last Russian bulletin gives out, compelled to fall back on Transylvania by the road of Neamehi Szatmar and Nagy-Banya.

One reason why we suspect this news to be fabricated is the utter want of any apparent motive for Georgey to advance to Nagy-Karoly. Another is the fact that while our Warsaw informants attribute to this reported victory the 101 guns fired at Warsaw on the 13th of August, and the orders issued to sing Te Deum in all the churches of the empire, the Vienna journals which notice the same victory either specify no cause for them, or attribute them to the victory claimed by the Russians for Lodz over Bem.

With these preliminary explanations we now refer our readers to the details in our correspondent's letter:— Szegedin, July 24th.—The prospects of this campaign within the last few weeks very much improved. On my arrival at Pesth, rather more than a month ago, things were about as unpromising an aspect as it was possible to imagine. Georgey's force—45,000 men at the utmost—was fully occupied in defending the line of the Wag against an army of Austrians and Russians more than three times as numerous as his own; while Paskiewitch, with an army of 60,000 in Upper Hungary, appeared to be menacing his right flank and his rear. To oppose the Russians, there was nothing but the feeble corps of Wisztycki, amounting to 12,000 men, Poles and Hungarians; for Vetter's corps of 20,000 was fully engaged in observing and checking Jellachich in the Buchka. Thus our position was truly critical, and a golden opportunity was lost by Paskiewitch, instead of marching directly on Pesth or Szegedin, he wasted his time and his forces in useless and costly expeditions. A detachment of 15,000 men was sent to Debreczin, where they found a city in flames, and the cholera, it was at first reported, that this division was on its way to Transylvania; but after remaining upwards of a fortnight at Debreczin, they were ordered to rejoin the main body under Paskiewitch. The latter, with an army greatly reduced by cholera (he is said to have left 6,000 men in the ditches or hospitals of Kaszab), as well as by this imprudent dispersion, at length made his appearance at Fazeren. His movements, however, had been so dilatory, that Dembinski, who was reinstated in his command, had had time to prepare for his reception. Wisztycki's corps was reinforced by a body of 15,000 men, a great proportion of whom were landsturm, armed only with pikes, and had been hastily raised by General Perczel. The whole of this force, amounting to more than 25,000 men, was concentrated under Dembinski at Szegedin on the 12th inst. But the Russians, though greatly superior in numbers, as well as in artillery and cavalry, did not venture to attack his old adversary; his heart failed him it appears, and after hesitating a few days at Lazberen he withdrew in the direction of Pesth, which had been evacuated by Kossuth and the other members of the Hungarian government on the 10th. We were then relieved from the apprehensions of being placed between two fires—that of Jellachich to the south, and that of Paskiewitch from the north; of seeing Dembinski driven back upon Vetter, and both compelled to extricate themselves, and retire as well as they could behind the Theiss and the Maros. It was gratifying also to know that we had nothing further to fear from the side of the Carpathians and that the whole of Northern Hungary had been freed from the Russian and Austrian yoke, and was necessary to rise in their defence. It was probably this last consideration—namely, the unqualified hostility of the inhabitants, which had induced Paskiewitch to side off to his friends on the Danube. We had thus time left to look about us and recover our spirits at Szegedin, cheered in the meanwhile by the news of Bem's victories in Transylvania, and no less delighted to hear that Jellachich had been driven into the Francezemet by Guyon. The only drawback on our satisfaction was the precarious situation of Georgey: usable or unwilling to effect a junction with Dembinski, he was with his thirty and odd thousand men encompassed on every side by the superior forces of the enemy. It was the general belief that under these circumstances he would throw himself into Comorn, and either make a powerful diversion in our favour by detaining the greater part of the Austro-Russian army, or besiege him in case of retreat in their rear if they should advance. Doubts, however, were entertained as to the supply of provisions in Comorn being adequate to the support of so large a force. It was only on the 19th that we heard there had been some severe fighting in the vicinity of Comorn; but that, though General Klepa had repeatedly repulsed the enemy, no decisive action had taken place. These affairs were said to have occurred on the 12th, 14th, and 15th. A few days afterwards it was rumored that a small corps of Hungarian troops, consisting chiefly of hussars, and commanded by General Natchador had appeared in the neighbourhood of Weissen. The Russian detachment at Pesth, about 5,000 strong, had been hastily summoned away about the same time; a heavy cannonading was heard there, and it seemed probable that some movement of great importance was being effected. At length a surprise was rumored, and restored to the government several despatches from Georgey himself, communications being now completely re-established. To our unutterable astonishment, these despatches are dated from Miskolcz, at which place Georgey is at this moment, at the head of his army 30,000 strong. By a series of the most brilliant manoeuvres and sanguinary conflicts, he has succeeded in forcing his way through the combined armies of Russia and Austria, amounting to 200,000 men, more than six times his own number. Leaving a garrison of 15,000 men in Comorn, on the 11th inst. he marched northward, on the left bank of the Danube, and encountered the enemy at Valzen, Retzlag, Balassa, Gyarnat, and Losoncz, at all which places, but particularly at Vaz, or Valzen, he gained decisive victories; at the latter place the Austro-Russian army was driven back with great carnage, leaving more than three thousand dead on the field of battle. To arrange this defeat they sacked, burnt, and utterly destroyed the town of Valzen, after it had been completely recovered by the Hungarians. The Russians have now thrown off all restraint, and plunder, murder, and ravage, like cowardly savages, wherever they come.

It was in the mountainous country to the north of Retzlag that Georgey is said to have inflicted the severe losses on the enemy: the last drubbing he gave them was at Losoncz. They were there beaten to their hearts' content, and followed him no further. The event which he thus made in eleven days from Comorn to Miskolcz is more than 150 miles. He is considered the battles he has fought, the loss he has sustained, and the wounds he has received, as being as great as might have been expected. The distance between Szegedin and Miskolcz is very considerable; but Dembinski has already begun to co-operate with

Lord Palmerston, offering his mediation in the affairs of Hungary, arrived at Vienna on the 13th inst. The Vienna papers of the 13th inform us of the condemnation at Pressburg of a lady of rank, Madame Udvarovky, to three years' imprisonment and a fine of 45,000 for having been in communication with the Hungarians. Madame Udvarovky is the mother of eight children, and two of her sons are in the ranks of the Hungarian army. She is now imprisoned in the fortress of Theresienstadt.

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUGUST 5.—Within these latter days we have had news from Wallachia. It presents features of the highest interest, and adds to the difficulties and perils of our situation. I will give you the facts without any comment, and without those exaggerations with which rumour has already been busy to surround them. Bem, who commands a corps of from 12,000 to 15,000 men in Transylvania, has lately beaten the army of General Luders, which numbers above 30,000, after having divided it by a series of clever and bold manoeuvres. While the Russian General was made to believe that he was pursuing Bem in another direction, that chief advanced rapidly towards the frontiers of Moldavia, at a point where those frontiers were but ill-guarded, and succeeded in crossing them on the 20th of July. On the 21st he occupied Onesti, on the 22d he entered Oina, after routing the garrison of that place, which consisted of 500 Russians. He took possession of the immense stores which were lately collected at Oina. This done, Bem was already on his way back to Transylvania, when a Russian Lieutenant-Colonel, a messenger from Fud Bfendi, arrived at Oina in order to force him to quit the Turkish territory. 15,000 Turkish troops, which were in the vicinity of Bucharest, had received orders to prepare to march at any time, and one regiment of horse was already advancing upon Oina. General Bem, however, anticipated these measures by his precipitate departure.

On entering Moldavia, General Bem published a proclamation, of which the following is a translation:— Inhabitants of Moldavia.—The Russians have again invaded Hungary and Transylvania without declaring war on those countries. Europe remains silent while the rights of nations are thus grossly violated; but the Hungarians are sufficiently strong to crush their enemies. The Hungarians will fight the Russians to the knife, and they offer the same chances to their neighbours who are likewise oppressed by the Russian yoke. It is for this purpose that part of my army has entered Moldavia. Moldavians.—If you wish for liberty and a constitutional government under the sovereignty of the Most High Porte, you ought to rise to exterminate the barbarous hordes that pollute your native country. Let all able men attack the common enemy; with the assistance of the Hungarian armies and the national militia, which are at the same time, it will be easy to destroy the enemy. Nor will the Most High Porte tarry to give us its support, for the Porte must feel that the emancipation of Moldavia and Wallachia, and their subjection to the Porte only, as it has been formerly, can alone preserve its future political existence, which is at present threatened by the Czar.

From the defiles of Talmash, in Transylvania, July 19th.— I need scarcely remark that the Porte will be eager to disavow the terms with which General Bem mentions it in the above document. Nevertheless, the news of this invasion has created the greatest sensation in this capital. The Russian and Austrian Ministers have insisted on the Turkish Government breaking the neutrality which it has hitherto observed, and pronouncing itself either for the allies or for the Hungarian insurgents. On the other hand, it is said that the ambassadors of England and France are anxious to urge the Porte to give up its position which amidst the present difficulties, it is of such evident advantage to that power. These conflicting solicitations have caused the Porte a perplexity which it is impossible to describe. Nevertheless, there can be no doubt but that the threats of Austria and Russia will at length prevail, if the other Cabinets continue, instead of proffering assistance, to give nothing but their bare advice.

Some people pretend that the movements of the Turkish troops against Bem betokened an inclination to side with the Austro-Russian ally; but I protest that in that instance Turkey thought only of upholding the inviolability of her territories. Another demonstration of the same kind may possibly be wanted; for we have letters from Belgrade stating that Dembinski has obtained great successes, and that he has defeated the Russians in several engagements. On the 14th, a disturbance occurred in one of the minor theatres of Vienna, which is indicative of the popular mind. A drama, founded on the current events of the day, was produced at the Arena, in which the red-coats (the Croatian cavalry of Jellachich) were represented conquering the Hungarians. The suburbs hereupon raised such a row that the performance could not proceed.

REPORTED SURRENDER OF GEORGEY. (From the "Daily News.") The following paragraph appears in the evening edition of the "Wiener Zeitung": His Excellency Feldzeugmeister Baron Haynau to his Majesty the Emperor. His excellency the Feldzeugmeister Baron Haynau informs his Majesty the Emperor, by means of a courier, who will reach Schonbrunn by the evening train, that on the 13th of this month, at Vilagos, the rebel chief Georgey, together with a great party of his army, amounting to between thirty and forty thousand men, laid down their arms and surrendered at discretion.—From the Imperial Bureau, Vienna, Aug. 17, 1849.

This is all that we find in the official journals. A multitude of strangely diversified versions of the same theme have reached London from Vienna, Berlin, and Paris. In the one statement, Georgey had surrendered; in another, that all other points they are utterly at variance with one another. The telegraphic despatch in the "Wiener Zeitung" merely states that Georgey, "with great party of his army, amounting in all to thirty or forty thousand men," had surrendered at discretion. It is not said to whom he had surrendered; and it is remarkable that the number of men here said to constitute a part of Georgey's army is about double the number of the whole force stated in previous accounts to be with him. Besides it is not easy to understand how Georgey and his army could come to Vilagos which is within a short distance of Arad. We know from Russian sources that Georgey was, on the 28th of last month, at Onod, near the junction of the Herad and Theiss. We have since had Russian stories of his being at Nagy Karoly on the 9th inst.; and we have heard of letters from Hungarians at Tokay, which stated that he was there on the 8th inst. Between Onod and Tokay, and between Onod and Nagy Karoly, there were interposed, how did Georgey pass them? Or did he break through them to say to surrender immediately afterwards with 40,000 men at his back?

All accounts but the despatch of Haynau, whether received through Berlin, Brussels, or Paris, emanate from Warsaw. They state with equal positiveness that Georgey has surrendered, and they add that he has surrendered to Paskiewitch. On all other points they are at variance with each other. The version of Georgey's surrender published in a second edition of the "Globe" on Tuesday, represented the event as having taken place on the 11th inst., at Arad, after the Hungarian Diet had created Georgey Dictator, and dissolved themselves. This was utterly irreconcilable with the other Warsaw story that Georgey had been defeated at Nagy Karoly on the 9th. Another Warsaw version of Georgey's surrender was published in the "Chronicle" of Wednesday night. The time and place of the event are mentioned, but he is said to have surrendered at discretion to Paskiewitch, rather than to give himself up to the Austrians; and that he had stipulated for an amnesty to all his followers. One thing is clear from these contradictory accounts, a thing which Warsaw there is an extreme anxiety to have it known or believed that Georgey has surrendered; and to spread the story in a way that shall redound to the honour of Russia and the discredit of Austria.

The one fact vouched for by the concurrent and positive statements of the Vienna and Warsaw authorities is that Georgey has surrendered. In the face of two such positive averments we cannot withhold our belief, notwithstanding the improbabilities we have indicated, and the obvious fictions with which this one statement is mixed up. A few days will probably clear up the mystery.

SUBMISSION OF THE HUNGARIANS. (From the "Morning Chronicle.") PARIS, TUESDAY.—A courier has just arrived here, who brings the great and important news that the Hungarian struggle is at an end. The news is official, and its correctness beyond a doubt. Georgey has surrendered to General Paskiewitch, and is

now a prisoner in his hands. He did not surrender at discretion. He laid down two conditions—first, that he should surrender to the Russian army, and not to the Austrians, as his brave army had done; and secondly, that he should surrender to the Russian army, and not to the Austrians; it would defeat him to the last drop of his blood; and, finally, a complete amnesty as regards his troops. With respect to himself, he did not demand or stipulate for any amnesty, but he did demand cheerfully to all the rest, and would have cheerfully accepted the severity of the law. The despatch giving this important announcement is dated from the headquarters of General Paskiewitch, at Grosswarden. The same courier has also brought the following intelligence, that General Haynau has completely beaten Bem in a second battle. Of Bem's army 3,000 were led out on the field, and an equal number were taken prisoners: eighteen cannon fell into the hands of the Austrians. Bem and Dembinski, as well as Kossuth, had all taken to flight, and have, it is supposed, effected their escape into the Danubian provinces. The news of this battle is also official, but I have unfortunately omitted to note the date.

PARIS, WEDNESDAY.—The news which I sent yesterday of the defeat and submission of the Hungarians to the Russian army is fully confirmed by the following telegraphic despatch which has been received by the French government:— 'THE MINISTER OF FRANCE TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS. 'The Count de Beckendorf, aide-de-camp of the Emperor of Russia, arrived from Warsaw last night, charged to announce to the King of Prussia the end of the war in Hungary. 'Georgey, who had become Dictator after the departure of Kossuth, submitted with all his forces at Arad on the 13th, to Marshal Paskiewitch. 'The corps of Gen. Bem has been destroyed by General Luders. 'It will be seen from the above that I was mistaken in saying it was General Haynau who defeated General Bem. 'It was General Luders.

FRANCE. PARIS, SATURDAY.—Pierre Napoleon Buonaparte has been condemned by the Correctional Court to a fine of 200f., and the expenses of the process, for the assault on M. Gastier. On this subject the 'Republique' says:—The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine yesterday tried Citizen Pierre Buonaparte, representative of the people, for the blow which he gave in the Legislative Assembly itself, to Citizen Gastier, his colleague. The tribunal condemned Citizen Buonaparte to 200f. fine. The same tribunal tried on the 18th of April last, Citizen Eugene Raspail, and condemned him to two years' imprisonment and 1,000f. fine for a blow given out of the Legislative Assembly! What a fine thing is French justice! Will the fabulist, then, be always right?

M. Gouache, a Commissary of the Provisional Government, and M. Lauter, secretary to the Socialist Committee, who were arrested in Paris on the 13th of June, have been discharged from prison. M. Berenger de la Droue has been appointed to preside over the High Court of Justice to try the political offenders of the 13th of June. PARIS, SUNDAY.—Two pamphlets have been seized here by orders of the Procureur of the Republic. The one is called 'Simples explications a mes amis et a mes commetans,' by Victor Considerant; and the other 'Historie comparee de drapen tricolore et du drapeau blanc,' by M. Dorleges.

Yesterday MM. Vidal and Toussein, the editors of the journal 'Travail Affranchi,' who were accused of being engaged in the affair of the 13th of June, were being brought after being fifty-seven days in prison, it being found that there was no ground for the charges brought against them. Several other persons have also been set at liberty. A great number of the members of the Peace Congress from England, Holland, and Germany have arrived in Paris. M. de Falloux has declined being president, as well as several others. M. Victor Hugo will preside. M. Jancovky, late editor of the 'Gazette de Pologne,' has been ordered to quit the French territory.

PARIS, MONDAY.—M. Rolland, a member of the Legislative Assembly, has been condemned by the Court of Assize of the Cote d'Or to five years' imprisonment, with a fine of 4,000f., and the expenses of process, for an article published by him in a country paper. M. Malardier, another representative, has been condemned at Nevers for four years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2,000f., for a pamphlet which he published in which some Socialist ideas are enforced. The journals are filled with accounts of trials, condemnations, fines, and imprisonments, in all parts of the country for offences of the press. The old ministers of Louis Philippe are gradually returning to France. We have seen M. Guizot's return to Val Richer, now M. Duchatel has returned to Paris.

The Court of Assize of the Aisne has just pronounced sentence on the parties implicated in the riots at St. Quentin on the 13th June. One of the prisoners has been condemned to five months, two to three months, and one to two months' imprisonment, and each of them to 500f. fine. Four were acquitted. At the moment when the prisoners quitted their benches, they were saluted with numerous cries of 'Vive la Republique,' and they were afterwards surrounded and attended to the prison by the crowd, crying 'Vive les Rois.' At the door of the prison, an escort was obliged to charge on the crowd, by which some persons were wounded. A letter from Perigueux of the 19th inst. states that the 'Ruche,' a Democratic journal, published at that town, has been seized for the eighth time. M. Malardier, a representative of the people, has been sentenced by default, by the Court of Assize of Nevers, to imprisonment for four years, and to pay a fine of 5,000 francs, for having published a seditious libel in the month of March last.

It is remarked, as a singular circumstance, that while the representatives of Louis Philippe are selling the palace and grounds of Neuilly, to pay the debts contracted by the last representative of the monarchy, during the tenure of the throne, M. de Lamarine, the father of the republic, and the destroyer of the monarchy, is selling his patrimony of Milly and Moneaux, to pay the debts which he incurred while in office. But this is not all; Louis Napoleon, who has inherited the power of both, has been obliged to relinquish his balls and dinners; and within the last week has dismissed half his household.

Accounts have been received from Turin which state that the cabinet has not the slightest expectation of being able to carry the bill for the raising of the seventy-five millions to pay the indemnity due to Austria under the treaty of peace. The 'Times' correspondent writes that the whole of the Poles residing in France have received orders from their different committees to proceed without delay to Marseilles, where vessels will be provided for them to pass into Greece, whence they will proceed, through the Turkish provinces, to Hungary, where they will be incorporated in the Hungarian army. Funds have been abundantly provided for that purpose. Similar orders have been given to the Poles residing in Belgium. 'La Presse' announces that a diplomatic note was despatched by the French government to Gaeta on Tuesday, in which it declares to the Pope that General Oudinot has exceeded his instructions by transmitting the full powers with which he was invested to the commission of cardinals, and particularly in having the appearance of lending by his silence all that the commission has accomplished since the period of its installation. The note adds, that the French government feels it to be its duty to warn His Holiness that from this moment France and her representatives at Rome will reserve to themselves the last word in all acts of the Papal government, and that in intervening Powers oppose this decision, the representatives of France are obliged to pay no attention to their protests, and to appeal, if necessary, to the army of occupation to enforce respect for the just rights of the French government.

Two Germans, MM. Seiler and Blind, who had been arrested for supposed participation in the conspiracy of the 13th of June, have at length recovered their liberty, there being no ground to justify their further detention or prosecution. M. Seiler had formerly been a member of the German Committee, which, however, has ceased to exist, and during the last two years he conducted a valuable correspondence with the German journals. M. Blind was secretary to the Legation of Baden and the Palati, and was, with the exception of the French Republic, refused to receive passports. On Wednesday both gentlemen accompanied by an injunction to leave Paris for England on Thursday evening. By a strange coincidence M. Seiler published at Berne, in 1838, a pamphlet entitled 'Warlike Demonstration of King Louis Philippe against Switzerland,' in which he strongly censured the expulsion of Prince Louis Napoleon from the Helvetic Confederation.

At Mannheim on the 14th was shot Adolphus von Trutzscher, one of the most zealous commissaries of the late provisional government in Baden. Trutzscher was in the prime of life, in affluent circumstances, and a member, indeed, of one of the wealthiest families in Saxony. He had formerly been Assessor at the Saxon High Court of Appeal. He pleaded earnestly for a milder sentence than the one moved for by the Advocate for the Crown, urging the advanced age of his parents and the prospective age of his wife and children, yet the court was inexorable; the penalty of death was adjudged, and the sentence carried into execution within twelve hours. Lieke Tidemann, he met his death with fortitude, reluctantly acceding to the necessity of having his eyes bound. At the injunction of the commanding officer he knelt down on his breast. Two hours and half an hour he was in his grave. Trutzscher was a member of the Extreme Left in the German National Assembly.

MANNHEIM, AUGUST 15.—The inhabitants of this city, especially the women, repaired in solemn procession to the tomb of Trutzscher, to deposit their chaplets of flowers. KASSEL, AUGUST 16.—Boning, of Wiesbaden, was sentenced to be shot by the court-martial. There is no doubt he was shot on the same day, as twenty-four hours' grace seems now to be no longer accorded. (From the 'Times.')

Scarcely a number of the Baden journals now arrives without bringing the details of the trial or execution of one or more of the leaders of the late insurrection. On the evening of the 11th Hellig, a subaltern officer in the Baden service, was shot at Rastadt. He had commanded the artillery of the fortress during the siege, and his corps was the chief obstacle to the surrender of the place; he was condemned to death. At the hour appointed for the execution nearly 1,000 spectators had collected near the bastion adjoining the churchyard, where the sentence was carried into effect. The condemned man died with the utmost recklessness, even as he had lived. He drank hard all the afternoon, sang merry songs almost to the appointed hour, and smoked on his way to the place of execution, the most of the fortress near the churchyard. A slight tremor of the voice as he bound his eyes and told the firing party to aim well was the only indication of feeling that could be perceived; the moment afterwards he was a corpse.

ITALY. LOMBARDY.—According to the 'Concordia' of the 16th, Garibaldi had been received in triumph at Venice, and the people had elected him by acclamation admiral of the republic. Manin received him with the liveliest cordiality, and exclaimed, 'Behold a hero, whom God has sent us to save Venice!'—Field-Marshal Radetzki has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of Venice, dated Milan, August 14th, in which he demands a full and complete surrender of the city. Articles of full and complete surrender of the city. Articles of full and complete surrender of the city. Articles of full and complete surrender of the city.

INDIA. (From the 'Times.')

We have received by express from Marseilles our despatches from India and China in anticipation of the mail, which left Bombay and Calcutta on the 2nd of July, Madras on the 9th of the same month, and Hong Kong on the 24th of June. The tranquillity of India had only been disturbed by an insurrectionary movement on a very small scale in the Gwalior territory. Two or three of the leading chiefs, encouraged, as it would seem, by the absence of the usual amount of military force, had taken the field, but sufficient troops were soon collected under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, to destroy the principal stronghold of the insurgents, and some minor forts which they endeavoured to defend.

Rumours were, however, very current that an expedition against Gholab Singh would be undertaken as soon as the approach of the cold season rendered the movement of troops possible. The conduct of this chief, it will be remembered, was extremely ambiguous throughout the late struggle in the Punjab. Although he owed the possession of his territory to the favour he received at the hands of Lord Hardinge, he took no active part in the suppression of Shere Singh's revolt, and it is more than probable that in case of a reverse he would have placed his army at the disposal of that chief, and joined with him in his attempt to drive the British from the Punjab. He has ever since continued to increase his army, although professing the most friendly intentions. These hostile preparations have, it is said, induced Lord Dalhousie to require that he shall deliver up all his artillery, consisting of no less than 150 pieces. Gholab's reply is characteristic. He declares his own willingness to comply with the requisition, but adds that his troops would not permit the guns to be reloaded. He offers an excuse without rot, of course, he permitted to avail him, and if it is really true that such a requisition has been made, we may expect to see it enforced by Sir C. Napier. In the mean time, large bodies of Sikhs are said to be flocking towards Cashmere, prepared, no doubt, once more to try the fortune of war if Gholab should be rash enough to lead them against our troops.

THE TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ was still proceeding at Lahore, and excited much attention. The case for the prosecution had just been completed, and was considered to establish his complicity in the murders of Agnew and Anderson.

CANADA. The convention of the British American League has terminated, after adopting a manifesto bearing doctrines, not of Separatist tendency, but of union and federation with the sister provinces of the British Crown in the North American continent.

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ITALY. LOMBARDY.—According to the 'Concordia' of the 16th, Garibaldi had been received in triumph at Venice, and the people had elected him by acclamation admiral of the republic. Manin received him with the liveliest cordiality, and exclaimed, 'Behold a hero, whom God has sent us to save Venice!'—Field-Marshal Radetzki has published a proclamation to the inhabitants of Venice, dated Milan, August 14th, in which he demands a full and complete surrender of the city. Articles of full and complete surrender of the city. Articles of full and complete surrender of the city.

INDIA. (From the 'Times.')

We have received by express from Marseilles our despatches from India and China in anticipation of the mail, which left Bombay and Calcutta on the 2nd of July, Madras on the 9th of the same month, and Hong Kong on the 24th of June. The tranquillity of India had only been disturbed by an insurrectionary movement on a very small scale in the Gwalior territory. Two or three of the leading chiefs, encouraged, as it would seem, by the absence of the usual amount of military force, had taken the field, but sufficient troops were soon collected under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Graves, to destroy the principal stronghold of the insurgents, and some minor forts which they endeavoured to defend.

Rumours were, however, very current that an expedition against Gholab Singh would be undertaken as soon as the approach of the cold season rendered the movement of troops possible. The conduct of this chief, it will be remembered, was extremely ambiguous throughout the late struggle in the Punjab. Although he owed the possession of his territory to the favour he received at the hands of Lord Hardinge, he took no active part in the suppression of Shere Singh's revolt, and it is more than probable that in case of a reverse he would have placed his army at the disposal of that chief, and joined with him in his attempt to drive the British from the Punjab. He has ever since continued to increase his army, although professing the most friendly intentions. These hostile preparations have, it is said, induced Lord Dalhousie to require that he shall deliver up all his artillery, consisting of no less than 150 pieces. Gholab's reply is characteristic. He declares his own willingness to comply with the requisition, but adds that his troops would not permit the guns to be reloaded. He offers an excuse without rot, of course, he permitted to avail him, and if it is really true that such a requisition has been made, we may expect to see it enforced by Sir C. Napier. In the mean time, large bodies of Sikhs are said to be flocking towards Cashmere, prepared, no doubt, once more to try the fortune of war if Gholab should be rash enough to lead them against our troops.

THE TRIAL OF MOOLRAJ was still proceeding at Lahore, and excited much attention. The case for the prosecution had just been completed, and was considered to establish his complicity in the murders of Agnew and Anderson.

CANADA. The convention of the British American League has terminated, after adopting a manifesto bearing doctrines, not of Separatist tendency, but of union and federation with the sister provinces of the British Crown in the North American continent.

It is remarked, as a singular circumstance, that while the representatives of Louis Philippe are selling the palace and grounds of Neuilly, to pay the debts contracted by the last representative of the monarchy, during the tenure of the throne, M. de Lamarine, the father of the republic, and the destroyer of the monarchy, is selling his patrimony of Milly and Moneaux, to pay the debts which he incurred while in office. But this is not all; Louis Napoleon, who has inherited the power of both, has been obliged to relinquish his balls and dinners; and within the last week has dismissed half his household.

Accounts have been received from Turin which state that the cabinet has not the slightest expectation of being able to carry the bill for the raising of the seventy-five millions to pay the indemnity due to Austria under the treaty of peace. The 'Times' correspondent writes that the whole of the Poles residing in France have received orders from their different committees to proceed without delay to Marseilles, where vessels will be provided for them to pass into Greece, whence they will proceed, through the Turkish provinces, to Hungary, where they will be incorporated in the Hungarian army. Funds have been abundantly provided for that purpose. Similar orders have been given to the Poles residing in Belgium. 'La Presse' announces that a diplomatic note was despatched by the French government to Gaeta on Tuesday, in which it declares to the Pope that General Oudinot has exceeded his instructions by transmitting the full powers with which he was invested to the commission of cardinals, and particularly in having the appearance of lending by his silence all that the commission has accomplished since the period of its installation. The note adds, that the French government feels it to be its duty to warn His Holiness that from this moment France and her representatives at Rome will reserve to themselves the last word in all acts of the Papal government, and that in intervening Powers oppose this decision, the representatives of France are obliged to pay no attention to their protests, and to appeal, if necessary, to the army of occupation to enforce respect for the just rights of the French government.

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POETRY.

WATCH THE CLOCK!

BY THE LATE T. CLARENCE MANGAN.
Countrymen and friends!
The hour is now appearing,
And the Eternal Morn is near—

Reviews.

Reform the Safety-Valve of Revolution. With a Sketch of Continental Struggles for Nationality. By J. D. DURHAM. London: G. Vickers, Holywell-street, Strand.

A POETICAL review of the present state of Europe, commencing with Great Britain and ending with Poland. The following lines are a fair sample of the author's poetry:—
Relentless Nicholas! the hour of wrath,
The knell of thy destruction ringeth forth;

Yes! Rouse! rouse! traitor, murderer dire!
Slay in their arteries the blood of fire;
From whence shall rise resplendent o'er her tomb,
Hope's beacon star from the surrounding gloom;

The Log Cabin. By MRS. LEE. London: G. Slater, 252, Strand.

A CHARMING story of the toils, troubles, and triumphs of a youthful American who, by perseverance in industry and moral conduct, acquired domestic happiness and public influence.

Tail's Edinburgh Magazine. August. Edinburgh: Sutherland and Knox. London: Simpkin and Marshall.

"REFORM THE LAW" is the title of an admirable article devoted to an expose of the abominations of our judicial system. The article on "The Hungarian War" is defective, and rendered worse by the one-sided notes of the Editor.

ROUSSEAU. Every man has his own peculiar motives for traveling, and, therefore, of course, I had mine; though you will probably become incredulous when I endeavor to explain it.

SUNSHINE AND SHADOW: A TALE OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. BY THOMAS MARTIN WHEELER, Late Secretary to the National Charter Association and National Land Company.

CHAPTER XXI. Truth's something like champagne when brisk and sparkling.

Prone to explode, work mischief, and all that;
But still more like champagne when done with flouncing;

Return to Walter North. Elate with the matrimonial alliance he had achieved for his sister, and planning future schemes of aggrandisement, he severely reprimanded many a holy wedlock.

"A Shetland Lochinvar," "A Tale of the Mexican Gulf," "The Modern Vassal," "Sketches from Highland Tradition," &c., &c., make up the remainder of this month's number.

The Mirror Magazine. August. London: Kent and Richards, 51 and 52, Paternoster-row.

An excellent article on "Education" is followed by "The Aristocrat," an anecdote of the first French Revolution; "Biographical Sketches of the Kings of England," the title of an article which throws much light on the state of England in the reign of Edward VI.

The Federal of General Lamarque. The vast procession, increasing every hour in numbers, advanced to the bank of the river, and the procession went on.

Police in uniform and in disguise were mingled with the crowd, and their manner plainly showed that they were ordered to provoke the people as much as possible; but they paid no attention to their insolent manner, nor to their mode of horses, all windows, balconies, and every nook and cranny were covered by a dense mass of people, no prudent to get to the street, but too curious not to wish to see what was happening, and what was about to happen.

The procession was advancing towards the Place de la Bastille. The procession was in such a state of excitement that the Revolutionary leaders could scarcely have been going to do? asked one.

"To found a Republic," answered a conspirator.
"How?"
"Where?"

"When?"
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was then lecturing them, "I may perhaps be allowed to ask if my musket will be wanted?"
"Permit me to observe," responded Peter, "that we don't say musket."

"What then?"
"Your four-barrelled rifle is the word."

"Because the musketeers may report a man to the curfew for talking about his musket, but not for speaking of a five-foot clarinet."

"Good! that's an idea. I thank you."
"Tiens! I hear a noise. What is the matter? Are the poles down on us already?"

"The Marsellaise," said the student, "is not down on us, but on the other side of the Channel. I say, you are taller than I am,—look out!"

"Vive la charte!" cried the student, mechanically.
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hiring, and threw upon its opponents the odium of being the supporters of a acknowledged and admitted unjust monopoly.

"The repeal of the Corn Laws was the battle cry which they rushed to the assault of the landlord forces, who, ill-matched, and destitute of any acknowledged leader, were speedily have succumbed to their opponents, who had not only the aid of the aristocracy, but of the far-seeing Chartists—delayed their final overthrow, and imparted energy and excitement to the contest.

In this campaign Walter North was an active participant. Destitute of the abilities necessary for the guidance of the combat, and half instructed in the confidence of his shrewd associates, his speech, appearance, and apparent candour, nevertheless, rendered him a general favourite with the adherents of that measure, and gave him a local celebrity which it otherwise would not have obtained; this was the chief object Walter had in view in joining this agitation.

Of the hidden motives and wily craft of the conspirators, Walter North was not ignorant; he was not carried away by the popular excitement, and he was not content to be a puppet of the party, to echo their statements, and uphold their principles, on condition that their interest secured him a seat in the legislative assembly.

To forward this object he purchased an estate near an adjoining borough, and, with the aid of the Legislature, was eventually the successful competitor for its parliamentary representation. He had now obtained one of the objects of his ambition, and trusted that the increased importance it gave him, and the extension of his circle of acquaintance, would, combined with his talents, effect his ultimate object.

General Lafayette, Mr. Mauguin, General Saldaña and Serocmani, and Marshal Clupez, ascended the scaffold and made the usual speeches delivered on such occasions.

These speeches were solemn and grave, befitting a mere funeral. But it was not a funeral, it was a revolution. When the distinguished personages above mentioned had spoken, Victor Lefranc stepped forward. The dense crowd now pressed more closely and eagerly round the scaffold.

Victor spoke in a loud, clear, and ringing voice, which was heard afar off on the boulevard.

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DEATH OF MEHEMET ALI.
ALEXANDRIA, August 9.—Mehemet Ali Pasha died at Alexandria on the 2nd inst., and on the following day his body was taken up to Cairo, where he was buried on the 4th, in the new alabaster mosque erected by himself in the city.

The procession from the palace at Ras-el-been to the canal was attended by a great concourse of people, the European consuls, in uniform, with many of the European residents, and a great number of troops with arms reversed.

On emerging from the palace the coffin was laid at the foot of the grand marble staircase, the attendants gathered around, raised the hands, and amidst profound silence, repeated three times, with a pause for reflection between each, *Allahu akbar!* (God is great); after which he twice repeated "*Salami aleykum!*" (Peace be with you); and then the principal officers, the principal officers and grandees of the army, each other for the honour of carrying the coffin on their shoulders.

On passing the bazaar, a great concourse of the shrieks and lamentations of the women were most piercing. Twenty-six buffaloes were killed and distributed among the poor, with twenty-five hundred loaves of bread and dates, and a considerable number of other articles.

At Cairo there was no ceremony attending the conveyance of the Pasha's body from the Nile, to his final resting-place, and Mehemet Ali Pasha, the present Viceroy, joined the funeral only at the mosque.

Mehemet Ali's first severe illness occurred in January, 1848, when he proceeded to Malta and Sicily, leaving behind a little he returned to Egypt in April, improved in bodily health, but with his constitution shattered and his mind in the most completely prostrated. His appearance had undergone complete change; his eyes had lost that searching and intelligent look which his highness was so remarkable; his cheeks were shrunk, and his voice cleared his total inability to attend to the affairs of the country, the late Ibrahim Pasha, who had been in the reins of government, and at his death was succeeded by Abbas Pasha.

From that time until within a few weeks of his death Mehemet Ali took his daily drive in his carriage, and his palace in the same style he was wont to do, but no more than his immediate attendants were permitted to approach him.

Mehemet Ali was born in the town of Cavalla in Roumelia, the ancient city of Macedonia. In Mohammedan countries their natives keep no reckoning of their age, and the Pasha could not tell precisely what his own was, but he was supposed to be about 60 years of age.

Mehemet Ali first entered life as a tobaccoconist in his native town, but he afterwards volunteered into the army, to which his taste was more congenial. In his new career he soon obtained high favour with the Governor of Cavalla by his efficient assistance in quelling a rebellion and dispersing a band of robbers who had been terrorizing the country. He was appointed to succeed him, and carried his widow.

In 1799, the town of Cavalla having been carried upon by the Sultan to provide its contingent of 300 men for the expedition of the French from Egypt, the Governor sent the required number, headed by his son, and shortly after the evacuation of the town he was appointed to succeed him, and carried his widow.

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the possession of the country. The European powers interfered, and under their guarantee, peace was restored in the 14th of May, 1833, Syria and the district of Adana were ceded to Mehemet Ali, in conjunction with the Pasha of Egypt, on the understanding that he should be a vassal of the Sultan, and engaged to remit to the Porte the same tribute as the former Pashas of Syria. According to this arrangement Mehemet Ali paid for Egypt 12,000 purses; for Syria, 15,000 purses; and Candia 2,000 purses, making together 29,000 purses, or £100,000 sterling per annum.

Mehemet Ali continued in the quiet possession of Syria until 1839, but the Porte disliked very much the occupation of that country by the Viceroy of Egypt, so that after organising an army and a strong fleet in the beginning of 1839, the Sultan Mahmud sent his troops into Syria, and the command of the army was given to Ibrahim Pasha, the son of Mehemet Ali, to expel the Egyptians, but Ibrahim Pasha proved too powerful for him, and the Turkish army had to retreat. England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, then in conjunction with the Porte, signed a treaty on the 15th of July, 1840, and informed Mehemet Ali that he was no longer to remain in Syria, and that the Viceroy, confiding in the promised assistance of the French, seemed determined to keep the country.

England therefore sent a formal demand to the Viceroy for the restitution of the Turkish fleet, which had been brought into the port of Alexandria by the treachery of the Turkish Admiral, but his Highness gave evasive answers, and referred to the Sultan. In the meantime he strained his utmost powers to increase his army, and formed throughout Egypt the National Guard, in which all the male inhabitants were made to serve.

The Allied Powers, finding that the Viceroy would not evacuate Syria by fair means, determined upon driving him out by force. The first engagement took place on the 10th of October, 1840, near Beyrout, where the Egyptian army was routed, and the town taken. Cairo and Sidra were bombarded in the same month, Tripoli and Tarsous soon followed, and on the 3rd of November of the same year the bombardment and taking of Acre in the short space of four hours must have convinced Mehemet Ali that any further resistance would be useless. The town of Alexandria was blockaded by an English squadron; still Mehemet Ali was not inclined to submit, as he entertained hopes that France would come to his aid, but in the end he found he could no longer temporise, and acceded to the terms proposed, the hereditary Pasha of Egypt, and the Sultan being satisfied with the result.

The withdrawal of the Egyptian troops from Syria commenced in December, 1840, when 50,000 men and 6,000 women and children took the road of the Desert to Suez; but with what sickness, destruction, privation, and the opposition they encountered on their march, not 25,000 reached Egypt. Ibrahim Pasha, who had been in command of the army, was wounded, and landed at Damietta on the 1st of February, 1841, whilst the remainder of the troops marched by El Arish. Before the evacuation of Syria, the Egyptian army consisted of 85,000 men; of these only 35,000 returned to their country. Admiral Walker, belonging to the Turkish navy, in the month of February, 1841, took command of the Egyptian fleet in the port of Alexandria, and sailed for Constantinople on the 11th of January, 1841. At the same time the Egyptian troops were withdrawn from the island of Candia, the Heljaz, and the two holy cities, and these countries were restored to the authority of the Sultan.

Until his death Mehemet Ali enjoyed a very strong constitution; his stature was short, and his features formed an agreeable and animated physiognomy, with a searching look, expressive of enmity, nobleness, and amiability. He always stood very upright, and it was remarkable, from its being unusual among Turks, that he was in the habit of walking up and down the stairs, and in his private life, he was dressed and cleanly in his person. He received strong impressions easily, was very frank and open, and could not easily conceal his mind. He loved his children with great tenderness, and lived in the interior of his family with great simplicity and freedom from restraint. He was very fond of playing at billiards, and was a great gambler. In his private life he became very merciful and humane, and generally forgave the great faults. Mehemet Ali cherished a great and thoughtful regard not only of the opinions entertained of him during his lifetime, but also of the reputation he would leave at his death. The European powers were regularly translated to him, and he was frequently visited by the great men of his country, and he was particularly interested in the lives of Napoleon and Alexander the Great.

The only language he spoke was Turkish; he understood Arabic, but did not like to speak it. The late Viceroy did not observe the tenets of the Mohammedan religion with any rigour, and never expressed fasting in his life. He was a great lover of the great men of his country, and he was particularly interested in the lives of Napoleon and Alexander the Great.

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FOON FOR POWDER.—The man of our regiment, who was taken prisoner yesterday, was brought in this morning by four Sikhs, with "Shery Singh's compliments." He is such a perfect fool that they could get nothing out of him. No more can we, though questions of several of the staff, he could give no information whatever. He is a perfect murdering thief; had tied him in a net, and put a guard over him; but "sorra a bit did he get to eat or drink," and he was half famished. He is a perfect Yahoo—just caught from the wiles of Icarus, and can speak very little English. He belongs to my company, to its credit, but as we only want hands, not heads, it's no matter.—*Letter from the Journal of a Subaltern.*

The Hon. Captain F. H. F. Berkeley has written to the *British Times*, to assure a writer in that paper ("The Noble Lord Berkeley Castle") that his ancestor, Thomas Lord Berkeley was not a murderer and a regicide. "As you," says the gallant scribe, "are the only gentleman who has insisted upon finding a regicide in the family of which I am an humble cadet, I think I have a right to call upon you to give me your authority, or at once to allow that the horn of stung Berkeley bear, of which you speak with so much gusto, had for the time obnoxious horns."

A CRUEL COMMENTARY.—On Wednesday a tradesman at Colchester closed his doors and issued outside the following notice:—"Gone to Messrs Rettig—open again at seven o'clock." The hour having passed, and the engagement to open at seven having been broken, some cruel was appended to the above notice, in large characters:—"Drunk, and can't get home."—*British Express.*

As assents and favour forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his prosperity.

A BAD DEBT.—The following advertisement appears in all the Paris papers:—"A debt of 11,000fr., owing by the Princess Letitia Buonaparte, to be sold."

WHERE THE OLD COUNTRY IS GOING TO.—During three months preceding the 4th inst., 10,944 emigrants arrived at New York from Europe, being nearly 1,70









It is fully believed that he is now hiding himself in some of the villages or towns on the west coast of England.

The furniture purchased of the supposed murderer by Bainbridge, the broker, is advertised for sale by auction. It consists of articles of the commonest description.

On Wednesday, through the exertions of Mr. Innes's attorney, the police succeeded in tracing the shodman asked for whether she required a regular shaver? She replied, "No, she would make one of the short-handled ones do."

There is little doubt that Maria Manning was as treacherous to her husband as she was to Mr. O'Connor, and that she occupied with the whole of the money she so suddenly acquired.

APPROBATION OF PARTY SUPPOSED TO MANNING

About one o'clock this morning a man, supposed to be Manning, with his whiskers close shaved, was apprehended in Peter-street, Soho, and conveyed to the Vine-street Station.

ARRIVAL OF MRS. MANNING IN LONDON.

On Friday morning, at five o'clock, Mrs. Manning arrived at the Euston-station of the North-Western Railway in custody of three officers of the Edinburgh police.

EXAMINATION OF MRS. MANNING AT THE SOUTHWAIRK POLICE OFFICE.

Maria Manning was brought before the magistrate at the Southwark Police Office on Friday morning, charged by Inspector Yates on suspicion of having been concerned in the murder of Mr. Patrick O'Connor.

to say they were for the works at the Charlton tunnel. One of the men connected with the works... The answer not satisfying him, communicated the same to the foreman of the works...

DEATH OF MR. HENRY HETHERINGTON.

Among the many victims to the cholera, it is with deep regret we record the name of Henry Hetherington, the well-known publisher and news vendor.

It is a name familiar even to those among the middle and upper classes who have paid little attention to the movements which are going on among their less wealthy brethren.

PUBLIC FUNERAL.

We are informed, on good authority, that the funeral will be a public one. The friends and admirers of the deceased will meet on Sunday, at two o'clock, at the New-road, and proceed along the New-road, and Harrow-road, to Kensal-green Cemetery.

Assize Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL.

PRISONER OF THE HIGH SEAS.—Joseph Ward, 22, and Henry Mitchell, 33, mariners, were charged with having, on board the ship, York, on the high seas, committed a murder.

PROVINCIAL NEWSPAPERS: THEIR VIEWS AND STATEMENTS.

The Drury-meeeting still continues to elicit observations. The Northern Star has an excellent article on this subject.

DEBARRING AN ODDFELLOWS' LODGE.—Cardwell Russell Smith, 22, was indicted for having at Liverpool, on the 2nd of August, 1849, feloniously forged and altered a certain order for the payment of 3s. 6d.

TRIAL OF JOHN GLEESON (WILSON) FOR MURDER.

It is well known that the trial of John Gleeson Wilson, for the murder of Mrs. Hincks, and her family, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, was appointed to take place on Thursday, but in consequence of the rest of the criminal business having terminated early on Wednesday, the case of Wilson was called on, and the trial was fixed for the 25th of August.

ALLEGED ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—A female, named Mary Foster, with a young child in her arms, was charged at the Liverpool police office with stealing on board the American ship Columbus.

EXERCISES AT DEVIZES.—The execution of Rebecca Smith, for murdering her infant child, took place on Wednesday at Devizes.

SECOND BALANCE SHEET OF THE MANCHESTER VICTIM COMMITTEE FOR THE MAINTENANCE OF THE KIRKDALE PRISONERS.

Table with columns: INCOME, EXPENDITURE, and Balance. Includes items like Mr. W. Bookler, per J. Hamer, and various other contributions and expenses.

THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHERS.—We are happy to inform you that the differences that have existed between the prisoners in Kirkdale and the Victim Committee are all settled.

THE LAND SCHEME.

We seem to have seen the ed, if not of the Charter, at least of Chartism. It has had a strange and eventful history.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, August 20.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 19,400 firkins butter, and 510 barrels bacon.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

COFFEE.—The public sales, amounting to 1,500 bags and 120 tons of plantation coffee, went off steadily at the full price of last week, chiefly 4s. 6d. per cwt.

Wool.

Wool.—The imports of wool into London last week were large, amounting to 1,300 tons of this quality, 3,300 from Port Phillip, 6,000 from Sydney, 2,345 from Tuganora, 1,335 from South Australia, 1,000 from the Cape, 1,000 from the West Indies, and the rest from Spain, &c.

THE WIDOW OF MILTON.—At the recent meeting of the British Archaeological Society, the Rev. Dr. Marsden, of Nantwich, read a short paper containing particulars concerning the widow of Milton.

Milton, in Nantwich, in the county of Chester. She was the daughter of Edward Minshall, Esq., of Stoke, situated three miles from that town.

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Wool.—The imports of wool into London last week were large, amounting to 1,300 tons of this quality, 3,300 from Port Phillip, 6,000 from Sydney, 2,345 from Tuganora, 1,335 from South Australia, 1,000 from the Cape, 1,000 from the West Indies, and the rest from Spain, &c.

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