

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

PARIS, SATURDAY.—We have at length arrived at the 4th of May, which for some not very convincing reason has been set aside by the government of the Republic as a day of rejoicing and amusement. The three days of the Revolution of February were, with more candour than is usually to be observed among French officials, ordered to be observed as a day of humiliation and mourning. We have not arrived at the period when any government could venture to make the 10th of December (the day of Louis Napoleon's election) a national holiday. And as the Parisians have been accustomed to certain annual *fetes*, the 4th of May has been fixed on, that being the day when the first Constituent Assembly met, and when the decree of the Provisional Government, which declared that the form of government to be established in France should be republican, was confirmed. To show how little sincerity there is in the observance of the day it is only necessary to state that when M. Crenieux yesterday ventured to ask what part the National Assembly was to take in the *fete*, and whether any place was set aside for the members, the President (General Bugeaud) stopped any such impertinent inquiries by saying that there was no question before the house, and immediately adjourned the sitting. Besides this, it will be remembered that the parties now in power have never ceased conspiring to destroy the established order of things, and that many of them defend their opposition to the Republic on the ground that it is an usurpation, and that (although the Assembly accepted it by acclamation) France was never consulted on the subject. Right or wrong, however, the day must be observed, and accordingly the French people have had to put 200,000 men on duty, and the Parisians may have the usual quantity of shows, fireworks, and illuminations.

The correspondent of the "Chronicle" gives the following description of the *fete* :— "If some other mortal, who, three or four days back, has plucked his way mechanically across the Place de la Concorde to the Faubourg St. Germain, had been to-day suddenly raised in mid air, and brought back by some of those kind eyes whom it was our delight to read of in the Arabian tales, the surprise of the worthy man at such an unusual mode of locomotion could not be greater than his astonishment at the marvellous transformation which he would find had been effected in the Place during his brief absence. Statues and vases, gay flowers and sparkling waters, triumphal arches, flags, trophies, draperies of velvet and silk, and everything in fact that can please the eye in an outdoor *fete*, would greet his eye to whatever side he turned. Even the weather he would find had changed, as if expressly for the occasion, a bright sun and unclouded sky having taken the place of the somewhat bleak blasts that have of late struggled against the full blowing of spring.

The locale of the *fete* included the space from the Madeleine across the Place de la Concorde to the Chamber of Deputies, and, in the other directions, up the long avenue of the Champs Elysees to the Arc de l'Etoile. Pensions of flowers were suspended between the pillars of the Madeleine, whilst at each corner of the front of the building floated immense tri-colour flags of silk. The *fete* floated, however, only applicable to the morning and evening times, as during the middle of the day the little air was stirring, and here, as elsewhere, the various draperies and flags clung somewhat lazily for effect to the buildings and stuffs which supported them. The Rue de la Concorde was ornamented down its whole length with alternate pillars, crowned with huge vases of flowers, and with stands of tri-colour lamps ready prepared for the evening's illumination. On the Place three grand changes had been effected, first, lofty triumphal arches had been placed at the four corners, just where the carriage-way leads to the issue beyond; next, the two fountains in the centre were sloped gently down to the ground, and covered with green turf, interspersed with beds of living flowers, whilst the waters were danced in the sunbeams amidst a profusion of evergreens and plants in full bloom; and, lastly, the Obelisk was surrounded with an immense platform, at each angle of which were placed immense sphinxes, of a dark colour, the harmonize with the monument above; whilst against the four sides of the pillar stood Egyptian figures, of huge size, as if the guardians of some treasure mentioned in the hieroglyphics above them. Of these three great modifications in the usual appearance of the place, this last appeared to us the least happy, though it is only justice to say that we heard many of our neighbours admire it beyond measure. It might, perhaps, have been well to say that below were placed a number of inscriptions, which spoke at once the feelings of the people whom the *fete* was designed to please. On the four faces of the obelisk reconstruction were the words: Helio-polis, Aboukir, Pyramids, and Montebello; whilst underneath were the names of Kleber, Murat, Desaix, Denon, Larrey, Lannes, Bessieres, Bessieres, and other eminent persons who took part in the expedition of Egypt. In addition, at some little distance from the monument, were erected four shields, one at each angle, bearing the inscriptions of Armee d'Italie—Marengo, Arcore, Rivoli; Armee d'Alger—Jemmapes, Hohenlinden, Zurich; Armee d'Afrique—Alger, Constantine, Algiers; and, lastly, Grande Armee—Austerlitz, Jena, Wagram. A French population can never behold these names unmoved; and hence, during the day, around this spot, the crowds continued to congregate, reading, frequently aloud, these names so flattering to their desire for military glory. It can scarcely be doubted that the intention in fitting up the centre of the Place in this manner was, through the fame of the Emperor Napoleon, to throw a reflected gleam on his nephew, the President of the Republic.

The four triumphal arches, if so they may be called, are handsome well-proportioned erections bearing inscriptions intimating that they are respectively dedicated to commerce, agriculture, the arts, and literature. On the sides are to be seen the names of the great men famous in French annals in these several branches. Suspended from the centre of each of these arches is placed a magnificent chandelier of immense size, which, when lit up, will no doubt produce a splendid effect. On each side, along the Place, are erected statues representing justice, sculpture, agriculture, architecture, commerce, and other matters connected with the inscriptions on the triumphal arches.

But the arrangement of the fountains was, as we have already stated, the most dainty device of all, the intermingling of flowers, falling waters, coloured lamps, tri-coloured streamers, with the most charming gardens a *fete* Anglaise being, rendering them most fairy-like in elegance and lightness. Within a roped-in space, near them, were placed bands of music, which played at intervals during the day. The correspondent of the "Daily News" writing on the 5th inst. says:—"The festival of the 4th of May went off without the least disturbance or accident. The weather was singularly favourable. The only fine spring day we have had jumped with the *fete*. All was warm, radiant, and joy-inspiring. The sinister predictions of reactionary journals were speedily belied by the crowded faces of the festively-attired citizens. Not the least disturbance ruffled the vast assembly which choked the ample spaces of the Place de la Concorde, and waved a sea of hats and bonnets up the avenues of the Champs Elysees to the Barriere de l'Etoile. The gorgeous tinsel of the show was augmented with the most artistic effect, and never were 512,000 gauds and more admirable economy. The crowd was entertained with fantastic firs of variegated flame till midnight, and then dispersed quietly to their homes, scarcely dreaming of the skillful combinations which General Charranier had planned to prevent any explosion of democracy."

A Socialist named Courtois has been sentenced, by default, by the Court of Assize of Paris to imprisonment for one year and to pay a fine of 1,000fr., for having delivered a seditious speech at an electoral meeting at Belleville, on the 19th of April. A clandestine press for printing Socialist pamphlets, which were afterwards distributed through Paris and the suburbs for the purpose of making converts, has been discovered at Mezy, near Versailles. The printer has been fined 4,000fr. for a violation of the law.

The President of the Republic has published a decree, dismissing M. Gilly, the Mayor of Remoulins, in the department of the Gard. A letter from Orleans, of the 2nd inst., mentions that four companies of the 24th Regiment of Light Infantry had been despatched to Montargis, in consequence of a Republican banquet announced there for that day.

For some days past there has been a strike among the workmen in the employment of the paper-stainers of Paris. The strike is not yet at an end, but it is hoped that it will not last many days longer. The workmen demand that their day's work should be limited to ten hours, as in the period of the Provisional Government.

The ultra-Conservative papers are trying to get up a new plan of agitation, by means of what they call a League for the public good, the objects of which is to agitate the country in favour of the 'Reform' of Universal Suffrage, and the revision of the Constitution. This new institution is got up on the ruins of the Electoral Union, which has fallen into disrepute since its failure in the two last elections for Paris. Under its auspices, several petitions, praying for the revision of the constitution, have already reached Paris.

GLORIOUS VICTORY OF THE DEMOCRATS.—The following is the definitive state of the poll for the election of the department of the Seine-et-Oise, as proclaimed on the 3rd of May, at Meaux. It will be seen that the majority of the Republicans is much greater than it was at the former election.

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Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult. in the "Deutsche Zeitung" states that the Russian intervention is progressing at a very alarming rate. The Pashas of Zornik and Fouza have joined the re-

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M. Benoit d'Azay replied to the speech of M. Nadau, and attempted to show that all possible sacrifices would not avail to remedy the state of the working classes, until public security was established. The Assembly then passed to the discussion of the chapters, several of which were adopted without any incident of interest. Leon Faucher inserts a long article in the "Messager de la Semaine," calling on the majority of the Assembly and their supporters to organise clubs for the propagation of conservative principles and the opposition of the growth of Socialism.

It has already been announced that the Swiss government had decreed the dissolution of the society of German workmen established in Switzerland. It has been ascertained, on an official investigation, that the objects of these societies was to destroy, not only all the thrones, but also the social institutions of Germany, and that they were in communication with similar associations in England, France, and Germany. It has further been ascertained that the associations had entered into close communication with the political refugees in Switzerland. "La Suisse," of the 2nd inst., publishes an address of thirty-six members of the Assembly and of the Council of State to the electors, in opposition to the conservative party, in which they charge that party with being leagued with the reactionary party of the interior and connected with the reactionaries of the exterior, first jeopardising the liberties of Switzerland, and then those of the people connected with it, as being intimately allied with the old aristocracy, the natural enemy of all liberty, and as having, with their friends the Jesuits, bailed the alliance of all the perfidious enemies of the institutions of the country.

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The Wurttemberg government has laid before the Chamber a new law of election, which excludes universal suffrage, and introduces a property qualification. Munich is expecting another "beer riot," and the military preparations for it have given the city the appearance of a capital in a state of siege. Before 1848, which made insurrections familiar, it was the only German capital subject to popular outbreaks, and the cause of them was always the same—the price of beer. Lola Montes, the Jesuits, and politics, as disturbing causes, came later; they have ceased to have any hold on the public, but beer remains—the eternal quencher of thirst and exciter of discord. The price has been raised a kreuzer per pint, and the most terrible consequences are apprehended; the guards at the Palace and all the gates are doubled, several of the public buildings are filled with soldiers of all arms, and the streets are regularly patrolled by detachments with loaded arms. The precautions would seem disproportionate to the cause anywhere else, but are perhaps necessary where the population are such enormous consumers of the article as to elicit the satire of their brother nations. It was a German who declared that every Bavarian gets up in the morning as a beer cake, and goes to bed a cake of beer!

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It has already been announced that the Swiss government had decreed the dissolution of the society of German workmen established in Switzerland. It has been ascertained, on an official investigation, that the objects of these societies was to destroy, not only all the thrones, but also the social institutions of Germany, and that they were in communication with similar associations in England, France, and Germany. It has further been ascertained that the associations had entered into close communication with the political refugees in Switzerland. "La Suisse," of the 2nd inst., publishes an address of thirty-six members of the Assembly and of the Council of State to the electors, in opposition to the conservative party, in which they charge that party with being leagued with the reactionary party of the interior and connected with the reactionaries of the exterior, first jeopardising the liberties of Switzerland, and then those of the people connected with it, as being intimately allied with the old aristocracy, the natural enemy of all liberty, and as having, with their friends the Jesuits, bailed the alliance of all the perfidious enemies of the institutions of the country.

Professor Kinkel and several other persons, charged with riot at Siegburg when the stonework of the Landwehr was attacked and plundered, were acquitted on Thursday week at Cologne. Kinkel had been brought there in custody from his cell at Naugard, where he is undergoing his sentence of imprisonment for life for his share in the Baden insurrection. No sentence could have made any difference in his fate. He was immediately taken at liberty. At Elberfeld the trial of the persons accused of participation in the insurrection of May, 1849, is proceeding.

The province of Posen, the Island of Prussia, is represented by letters there, to be in a most deplorable state of anarchy and misery. The police and military stationed in the small villages are totally incompetent to suppress the numerous bands of robbers. The latter perform their handiwork in open daylight, and before the eyes of the authorities. Neither life nor property can be considered safe. The province of Silesia merits a similar description. The authorities here have determined on despatching a large body of mounted gendarmes, and on increasing the military stationed in both provinces.

The Wurttemberg government has laid before the Chamber a new law of election, which excludes universal suffrage, and introduces a property qualification. Munich is expecting another "beer riot," and the military preparations for it have given the city the appearance of a capital in a state of siege. Before 1848, which made insurrections familiar, it was the only German capital subject to popular outbreaks, and the cause of them was always the same—the price of beer. Lola Montes, the Jesuits, and politics, as disturbing causes, came later; they have ceased to have any hold on the public, but beer remains—the eternal quencher of thirst and exciter of discord. The price has been raised a kreuzer per pint, and the most terrible consequences are apprehended; the guards at the Palace and all the gates are doubled, several of the public buildings are filled with soldiers of all arms, and the streets are regularly patrolled by detachments with loaded arms. The precautions would seem disproportionate to the cause anywhere else, but are perhaps necessary where the population are such enormous consumers of the article as to elicit the satire of their brother nations. It was a German who declared that every Bavarian gets up in the morning as a beer cake, and goes to bed a cake of beer!

ITALY. ROMAN STATES.—Our correspondent at Rome, in his letter of the 27th ult., continues to give a very hopeless account of the financial state. A conference between Messrs. de Rothschild and the Minister Galli on the 26th was attended with no satisfactory result, so that the loan was still at a standstill, silver increasing in price daily, and the Exchange on London up to 545. An extraordinary imposition on urban and rural property had been announced to meet the necessities of the state, and a portion of the small notes were shortly to be withdrawn from circulation. Imprisonment and deprivation of office were going on without any mitigation from the clemency of the Pope, or the intercession of Gen Baragay d'Hilliers, whose departure was fixed for the 5th.

POLAND. The Emperor of Russia is expected in Warsaw on the 7th, and every preparation is made for his reception. In consequence of the late arrests, passports have almost ceased to be granted. A few foreigners and mercenary men have for some time been the only exceptions.

TURKEY. Letters from Constantinople of the 17th ult. in the "Deutsche Zeitung" states that the Russian intervention is progressing at a very alarming rate. The Pashas of Zornik and Fouza have joined the re-

publics, and the Turkish government has been compelled to send troops from Monaster and Shumla into Bosnia. Another insurrection against the Sultan's authority has broken out in Kurdistan. Ahmed Effendi, the Turkish Commissioner in the Danubian Principalities, is making energetic though useless efforts to induce the Russians to reduce the useless efforts of those provinces to 10,000 men instead of 20,000. General Ludes left Bucharest on the 22nd of March. The present Russian commander in the Danubian Principalities is General Haseffor. The "Journal de Smyrne" states that the disturbances on the island of Samos have led to a bombardment of the town, and to a conflict of forty-eight hours duration, in the course of which the Turkish troops succeeded in defeating and dispersing the insurgents.

MONDAY.—The "National" enters into a discussion of the effect, which the reported intention of the author of the Bill to Confine the Franchise to the classes paying the Poll-tax and Chattel-tax (taxes personnelle et mobiliere) is likely to produce, and infers from the fact of none but the extremely indigent class, which does not amount to much more than a million in France, being excluded from the list of contributors to the taxes mentioned, that this condition would not effect an important reduction in the number of votes. It says:—

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NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY.

Enrolled, pursuant to Statute 9th and 10th Victoria, c. 27.

THE ABOVE SOCIETY, as amended and legalised, was formerly known as the NATIONAL CO-OPERATIVE BENEFIT SOCIETY; the managers of which have long seen the necessity of legal protection for the security of its members. In the new rules, care has been taken to equalize the expenditure with the receipts, so that the permanent success of the Society should be beyond all doubt.

The Society is divided into three sections, to meet the necessities and requirements of all classes of mechanics and labourers, from eighteen years of age to forty.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE SCALE OF FEES TO BE PAID AT

ENTRANCE				s. d.	
Age.	1st section.	2nd section.	3rd section.	First Section	Second Section
From 18 to 24	5 s. d.	4 s. d.	3 s. d.	10	5
24—27	6	4	4	10	5
27—30	9	6	4	10	5
30—33	12	8	4	10	5
33—36	15	10	5	10	5
36—39	18	12	6	10	5
39—42	21	15	7	10	5
				MEMBERS DEATH.	
				1st s. d.	2nd s. d.
				15	7
				15	5
				5	3

CRUCIFIXION OF THE LABOURER

the first reflection that will occur to the
 the artist reader, on perusing the above, is
 admiration for the justice and impartiality
 in which the laws of this country are
 administered!! Neither the Tenth of April
 subsequent Chartist trials were pre-
 anything like the 'seditions, scandals
 and disloyal language,' spouted by
 members. A few members of the
 Convention, coming fresh from such
 misery, which they had shared
 warmly of the sufferings of
 the people, and talked of defending themselves
 as, it opposed by violence. On this
 the journals raised a howl against the
 'seditions' the Government introduced, and
 the Government, a galling law,
 London shophocracy turned out in
 support, to aid the Government in stifling
 the working men. This series of
 provocations naturally exasperated the people
 who were looked up to as the
 benefactors of their wrongs. These leaders

forry. As voluntarily as the miner encounters choke-damp, and the fire-blast. In short, as voluntarily as the Cuba slave works for his lord. The distinction between the negro and the journeyman baker is this, the black slave must work for the profit of his master, or suffer the whip; the white slave must toil for some master, or feel the scourge of starvation. There is, however, this difference in favour of the negro, that his master is also his protector. No such relation exists between the English toiler and his employer. And when that toiler appeals to Parliament for protection, John Bright, the 'Liberal,' the 'friend to reform and progress,' takes the lead in refusing that protection; at the same time adding insult to injury!

The Tories in power would be the signal for Cobden, Bright, and their party, out-ripping the revolutionary roarings of the Protectionists. While landlords and farmers attempted to rally their wretched serfs, the millocracy would try to excite the Protectionists of

THE NAILORS OF WINLINGTON.—The naylor is kept in constant motion, alternately blowing the bellows, wielding his hammer, or giving the finishing stroke to his nails. The latter operation, in making large nails, requires the assistance of "a striker," but we seldom meet amongst the contrivance to supersede this so-called "workman," by which one nailor does the work of two. A hammer is suspended over the anvil, and a spring which the nailor moves with his foot, makes it strike the heated metal and operate like a weaver's shuttle. Before the great agility is requisite to shape the nail. Yet here men are to be seen, who, with their feet well harnessed and cut out to the desired length, and then driven through a groove or shape which gives to it a head and form, to do the latter part while the metal is sufficiently malleable fully tasks the energies of the workman. Patterns being now less worn than formerly, accounts, we suppose, for the decline of this craft. At Winlinton, however, about twenty hands employed in the production of small chains and large stiles engage a good many hands, and in one shop large quantities of kitchen fire-irons, pan handles, and navvies' or latches, were forged. The occupant, a strong, healthy, and intelligent old man, related with regret the falling off in the "tea heaters" of the modern urns were so much in fashion. Most of the other articles were in the Scottish market; but, even that source, he informed us, was beginning to fail. The Scotch, using abundance of iron at home, are applying it to whatever is requisite for their own use; and, in losing them, Winlinton will sustain considerable injury.

HOUSES OR COMMONS.—The estimated amount required to finish the official houses for the speaker and officers of the House of Commons, is £30,100; no expense already incurred for them having been £74,000. Since the years 1835-6, there has been no application for the temporary official residences of the Speaker, and no more is to be resorted to by other members of the House of Commons. The sum of £27,195 11s. 6d.

day we raised ourselves looking through
 glasses, prying into gardens, streets, stores, and
 hundreds of every description; scanning, too, the
 uniforms of soldiers, sailors, and civilians, and fol-
 lowing to the utmost point of observation, the
 buses, carriages, and cabs which turned out of one
 street, and then dashed up another, and flying past
 the open spaces, disappeared at length, within a
 few minutes, behind red bricks, the facade of the Park-
 road, and the city, which consists of such a re-
 sult, and a first-rate one it is, too.

This day we had the Swift, I may say, all to
 ourselves; the officers, and towards evening, most
 of the men, being away through the town enjoying
 themselves in every direction, as well they might,
 after the fellows! after the hard quarter's work they
 had at through. During the day several boats

"The Swift" on that Wednesday morning, the 8th of November. It is not too much to say, I left as deep a regret as if I had been an old mate of the gun-room for many years. One instance, however, lightened my heart as I hit my way in the boat that was to bring me to the office. The officer had permission to go to country for a few days, and they agreed to accompany me this morning, so that I felt somewhat less dismal than I would otherwise have felt, in prospect of their companionship along the coast.

Five or six minutes brought me to the wharf; five or six minutes more brought me to the office, which was on the point of starting when I called. The morning had not yet dawned, and I had all I saw of Hobart Town, in my rapid transit.

Wolverhampton.

TO MR. GEORGE JOSEPH MANLEY.

RAN MANLEY.—I beg to assure you, that the Committee would feel most happy in complying your truly benevolent and sympathetic had they funds wherewith to do so; but, as we do not the funds, I trust that those who are to feel for suffering humanity will raise themselves, and thereby remove the cause that allow those who have straggled cause to linger on in want and destitution, and truly and fraternally yours,

JOHN ARBUTHNOT.

Secretary to the Victim Committee.

Thames-street, Strand.

(Laughter.)—Mr. Hayes—Perhaps the petty b
office was not considered of sufficient dignity f

that great case. However, the writ was issued on the present case upon an ex parte application, and although in point of fact the judge of the court should not have exceeded the authority which the court of parliament have given to Mr. Barrington, yet the person said to be a great show of authority, and the rule might be made absolute upon the particular case cited. — The rule was made absolute accordingly.

BAILEY COURT.

THE QUEEN v. WATMOUGH. — CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

Sir F. Thesiger said he was instructed to apply to his lordship, on behalf of the Duchess of Sutherland, for a rule to show cause why a criminal information should not be filed against Frederick Walmouth, of fishing and writing criminal libels, as disclosed in the statement of the late Duke of St. Alban's, died in 1840, on the 28th of May, in the last year, leaving a widow, the present Duchess, a son, the present Duke (a minor), and a daughter. At the commencement of this year Frederick Walmouth commenced a series of annoyances, for the purpose of extorting money from the Duchess. The first was a letter addressed by him to her grace, dated the 31st of January, in these terms:—

I beg to inform your grace that if our income of 2000l. per annum is not paid to us as usual,—that we receive at the Messrs. Coutts, the bankers,—I shall do everything in my power to make the tide become extinct, as I have been informed that your grace has been informed that Frederick Walmouth's father were made a member of the Admiralty in the navy, and had a son, who is now living, and consequently is the right heir to the Dukedom of Sutherland, and has no doubt he will be honourable enough to succeed to it. My mother was also acquainted with the late Duke of Sutherland, and was a friend of his. My mother was also privately married to the Duke of Sutherland, Duke of St. Alban's, in the year 1737, and consequently are entitled before the late Duke. I have received from the family for upwards of fifty years, and I trust your grace will be pleased to use our income, and put an end to this unpleasant business.—Waiting your grace's reply, &c.

The learned counsel read several letters sent to her duchess by the defendant, but of which she took no notice. Soon after this, this person began to circulate a very libellous hand-bill by sending it to the Duchess, the counts, the bankers of the duke; to his grace's friends, the Duke of Devonshire, the Duke of Argyll, the Duke of Richmond, in Lincolnshire; to the clergyman, the Duke of Devonshire, the family seat where the duke resides; to Lord Yarborough; to Frederick Walmouth (which letter was opened by Mr. Justice Leeson); and which had also been sent to his Royal Highness the Duke of Prince Albert, and to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, to Lord Yarborough, and to several other persons. He would read to the court this bill:—

Frederick Beauclerk, son of William Beauclerk, Duke of Sutherland (deceased), and his mother, upwards of seventy years of age, and of the rank of a duke, is a starving beggar, as the Duchess of St. Alban's husband to Frederick Walmouth according to her late husband's wish and desire of 2000l. per annum, formerly 4000l. per annum, and she has applied the public for relief. This lady has been a member of the St. Alban's family for upwards of half a century (before she was fifteen years of age, in the year 1737), and now left to starve. Subscriptions have been thankfully received at the Duke's son's residence. — Frederick Beauclerk.—White Hart Lane, Tottenham, Middlesex.

He then read a letter to Messrs. Freshfield there was this position:—"We expect to be sold up for rent £15,000, he is the last of May; if so, there will be a pretty expence." In a letter to a clergyman, was added, "You are commanded by the St. Alban's family to send subscriptions and forward me the money for the Duke's son to be paid to him. It was necessary for the Duke's son (Sir F. Thesiger) to explain shortly the circumstances under which this supposed claim arose. In the year 1827 the late duke was married to Mrs. Coutts, the widow of the banker. Soon after this event he was obliged to go on behalf of the mother of Frederick Walmouth, it being represented to him that the late Duke of Sutherland, he had intercourse with her, and she was the father of three children, of whom Frederick Walmouth was the eldest. The portion of money was given to him and his mother. Subsequently Frederick Walmouth deserted his wife and family, who from thence continued to live apart from him. In the late Duke's death in 1840 he made a will, by which he gave the whole of his property to his

"supposing that the duchess and the present duke
 were even disposed to attend to the wishes of the
 late duke, if any such had ever been expressed,
 they would have no power to make any allowance
 for the estate of the late duke. But the fact was
 that no wish of the kind had ever been expressed
 by the late duke, nor was any order ever given that
 this payment should be made after his death. The
 duchess had from time to time assisted the family
 of Frederick Watmough. It was further stated in
 his affidavit that Mrs. Watmough, the mother, had
 or some time been married to a dissenting minister,
 who was still living, and that she had a weekly
 allowance paid to her ever since the death of the
 late duke. Sir P. Thesiger *said* scarcely state
 the annoyance that this occasioned to the duchess
 by her husband's having the title of this description,
 which were so industriously circulated by this in-
 vidious. Her grace had no power to put a stop to
 them except by asking for the immediate interposi-
 tion of this court. He trusted his lordship would
 consider that he had stated good grounds for the
 criminal information he now asked.—Mr. Justice
 Coleridge: Do I understand the meaning of the
 letters to be to affect at all the legitimacy of the
 present duke? Sir P. Thesiger: Oh certainly, my
 lord; there is a threat of that kind.—Mr. Justice
 Coleridge: The mother is still living, and is said by
 his person to have been married to the late duke's
 father, and to have had issue by him.—Sir P.
 Thesiger: In fact, my lord, this Frederick Wat-
 mough claims to be the issue of the late duke's
 father. It is a serious matter, indeed.—Mr. Justice
 Coleridge: In that respect it is like the Duke of
 Cambridge's case. You may take a rule of ap-
 plication granted. Those bills were accompanied
 by letters which were sent to the bankers and other
 persons.

CONSISTORY COURT.
THE EARL OF LINCOLN AGAINST THE COUNTESS
OF LINCOLN.—ADULTERY.

This was a suit for a divorce, by reason of adul-
 tery, promoted by the Earl of Lincoln, against his
 present duchess, the Countess of Lincoln.—The Queen's Advo-
 cate was about to open the case on behalf of the
 husband, when Dr. Jaggard said, on the part of the
 wife, he could not resist the evidence which had
 been brought forward.—The Court, therefore, pro-
 nounced for a divorce.

BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH, New-
Road, London.
FELLOWSHIP-COURTESY.—The following is the inscription
 on the book binding the Petition to the House of Com-
 mons signed by 19,900 persons against pharmaceutical
 monopolies:—
"MEMORIAL."
 Of the Names of the
 19,900
 Independent Individuals who signed the Petition presented
 to the House of Commons,
 On Tuesday, the 15th of June, 1847,
 through Sir Benjamin Hall, Bart., M.P., for the Borough
 of Finsbury.

AGAINST THE DEADLY POISONS
USED OR held out as Medicines by Doctors,
in order to prop up their 'Guinea Trade';
which trade is the chief cause of the ruin of the public
health; the cause of hospitals and lunatic asylums being
filled with diseased objects; and, above all, the cause of
all persons lives being kept in constant jeopardy through
the deadly chemicals which doctors have introduced
under the name of 'Drugs'.
 The contents of the work are as follows:—

1. Case of Miss Abernethy, poisoned by Strychnine.
- Reported by Mr. Sergeant, now Mr. Justice Talbot.
- Death of Walcott, her Murderer.
- Marchioness of Brinvilliers.
- Account of the famous Tincture of Mercury.
- Wholesale Poisoning during the Roman Republic.
- Recent Cases of Poisoning.
- Preface to the Seventieth Thousand of "The Morisland."
- Burton's Case: a whole family saved by the Vegetable Universal Medicine, after having been accidentally poisoned by arsenic.

General Report of the British College of Health

11. Principles of the Hygienic System of Medicine.
12. Letter to the Lord Bishop of London on the Sanitary Question.
13. The Progress of the British College of Health.

London: Published by the British College of Health,
 New-road. Price 2s. 6d.

"Prizes for Locomotives.—An official notice has
 been issued by Baron Lionel N. de Rothschild, that
 he Austrian government offers six prizes for loco-
 motive engines, as follows:—A prize of £10,000 for
 the locomotive, the most suitably constructed and
 adapted to curves, gades and passengers on the
 railway of the Sömmerring mountain; and five other
 prizes, of the respective value of £5,000, £4,500,
 £4,000, £3,500, £3,000, for five other locomotives
 which approach nearest to the first prize in the
 conditions indicated. The total value of the prizes is
 about £80,000 sterling.

"The National Charter League" held its first

their deputies,—(hear, and cheers.)—and under these circumstances he thought they would agree with him.

Some person in the body of the hall moved "Thank you, Ruffy Ridley do take the chair," which being put in motion was carried. This person, whose real name we do not believe is Daniel Ruffy, and who has not been heard of in the Chartist movement for a long time past, and whose membership with it at the present time we very much doubt, commenced a vulgar and abusive tirade against the promoters of the League, charging them with every vile motive that can make man's conduct odious, much to the amusement of the truth-loving friends of fair play, and unfortunately for the honour of a sacred cause which he informed the majority of the audience. The meeting was then addressed by Mr. Hirst, who moved a resolution, and was followed by a man named John Linton, who came on in dignified and eloquent language.

The Association is no private speculation affair got up to advance the interests of individuals, the more exact not the sublime balderdash of spouter by trade. Our motto is, "WORK, NOT WORK!" But when we do venture to address you, our thoughts, rough and unpolished as they may be, shall always possess the redeeming qualities of truth and sincerity. Expect not, then, the frothy oration of paid speech-makers, nor the company of certain drawing-room remodelers, who look on labour

A LIVER COMPLAINT CURED BY HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Extract of a letter from John McLean Ferguson, Esq., of Melbourne, Port Phillip, May 9, 1849. "To Professor Sydney-Sir, I had been afflicted nearly two years with the liver complaint, accompanied with flying pain in my shoulders, dimness of sight, and difficulty of breathing. After expending upwards of 20*l*. in medicines without finding any relief, I was induced to try your Pills, and their use and strict attention to the prescribed regimen am effectually cured. Grateful for the same, I publish this statement in the hope that others so afflicted may have recourse to your invaluable medicine, and the

unjust in its incidence, mulcting the poorest at the highest rate, and the advertiser in exactly the same amount as the poorest advertiser, and falling exclusively upon the newspaper press, leaving the announcements in books, reviews, and in the press, and on travelling placard carts wholly untouched. The embarrassment caused by these fetters on publicity, the honourable member illustrated by a large increase in newspapers and advertisement consequent upon the reductions conceded in 1870 and 1871, in duty and stamps; as well as by the

He should not detain the House longer than that he had resolved to give his noble friend support in his power on this subject.

Mr. G. THOMPSON said he felt himself called to take some notice of what had fallen from hon. member for Manchester. He had himself accused of being somewhat too much of a political economist, but if he could imagine that the ruin of the political economy necessarily led to such notions as those expressed by the hon. member

ports of meetings of the Irish Democrats in Dublin, Cork, Kilkenny, Carrick-on-Suir,

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to write her biography and to trace the gra

is statement in the hope that others so afflicted
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LORDS.—THE CANTERBURY. S

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trifling, realizing only £157,

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