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Central Criminal Court.

several persons managed to get out of the fire; but the others, who were unable to do so, were burned to death. The fire seemed to get on to the parapel, and pass on to the next house. How the fire occurred he could not form the remotest idea. The unfortunate young man Harding, who was so dreadfully burnt, on hearing the alarm given, got up and went out in his shirt to his brother's in Old Compton-street, to request him to come and help him to save his mother. He rushed through the fire and at length reached the room his mother was in. He then went to the door, and when he pulled her back, knowing she must be killed if she threw herself out. The fire at length progressed so fast, that his mother got out of the window and held on by the sill until the flames came up and burnt her side, when she let go her hold and fell into the stone-paved yard. It is not a little singular that, although he can tell how his mother got out he has no recollection of the way he got out himself. The woman who was fifty-six years of age, and who is now in the hospital, says that she was in the room when the fire broke out was eighteen, and they have by this misfortune been bereft of everything they possessed.—An inquest was held on Wednesday, by Mr. Wakley in Euclid-street, St. Giles on the bodies of Charlotte Harding, aged fifty-four, and Margaret Nalbt; aged twelve, and after hearing a number of witnesses to the facts, the verdict of the jury was, that the fire was caused by the carelessness of That young man Harding died from the effects of a fall from the window, and Margaret Nalbt from the effects of a fire; but how that fire occurred there was no evidence to show.

hold, and fell to the beach; receiving some slight injuries by the fall. His sister, on the contrary, instead of quitting her hold, only clung the tighter, and as the vessel revolved, she was carried round and round, till she succeeded, head first, on the other side. The wheel then passed over the side of the ship, and she fell head first into the sea, and the poor child was taken up insensible. A surgeon was instantly sent for, but before he arrived she was as dead as a stone. The body was instantly conveyed to the large room on the Esplanade, where a number of medical men inspected it, but all hopes of restoring life were speedily given over. The accident occurred on the Esplanade opposite the Duke of Devonshire's residence, the noble duke being seated in a chair when informed of the result. Mrs. Lewen, the mother, only gave birth to her seventh child two days previously, and the father was in town at the time of the accident. The family had recently arrived from India.

STRIKE AT THE WELSH COLLIERIES.—We regret to announce that a very general strike has taken place in the collieries of Monmouthshire and Glamorganshire; and that at this moment no less than twenty-five cool works of great extent, and requiring a vast number of hands, are at a standstill, as the lamentable result.—*Monmouthshire Merlin.*

THE MINERS' STRIKE.—The Glasgow Daily Mail says: "The propriety of making a relaxation in the terms propounded as those on which alone they would resume employment, has been much canvassed during the past week among the miners who are out on strike. Hitherto only a very few employers have acceded to the demands preferred, and the number does not seem likely to receive a speedy augmentation. The Glasgow Herald writes: 'The men who are suffering a willingness to approximate to the demands. A wage of 3s. 6d. daily has been offered in many cases. It appeared as if some of the claimants for 4s., hopeless of obtaining that sum, were not indisposed to accept the smaller amount. They could not act, however, on their individual feelings—they were not at liberty to abandon or break up the union'—and the important question was made the subject of consideration by the collective body. An agreement meeting was held on the 13th inst., to determine the point, which was debated at great length, and adjourned before coming to any resolution. Next day there was another large assemblage. The discussion was resumed, and, finally, by an immense majority, the original terms were carried. Whatever private views and feelings may have existed favourable to the taking up of lower ground, they were not expressed. Under a dozen of hands were held up for that proposition. It was then agreed to hold aggregate meetings in the various districts, and to preliminary for a conference of delegates from all the mining districts of Scotland to be held next week at Glasgow. The result of the meeting amongst the colliers, and the influence of the monthly pay night, caused some disturbance in the eastern division late on Saturday night and Sunday morning. Six or eight colliers were taken to the police-office, and two of the policemen were considerably beaten before their prisoners were secured."

LETTER FROM MR. M'ANUS. The following is an extract from a letter received by a gentleman in Liverpool from Mr. M'ANUS, one of the Irish statesmen convicted. It confirms the statements that have been published of the harsh treatment that Mr. SMITH was given has received :-

"The Police District of New Norfolk.
"Van Diemen's Land, February 28, 1850.
"My Dear Sir, I am sending you a note from the Cape; but as you will, no doubt, long since have heard of the summary mode in which we were ejected from it, you will be at no loss in conjecturing the cause of my not doing so. We fully expected three months there, but only got a few hours—neither officers nor men being allowed to land; nor could we get any fresh provisions. The only thing we got was water, of which we were much in need, having been

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SUICIDE OF COLONEL CRAIGIE.—An appalling act of suicide was committed on the 14th inst., by Col. Craigie, at his own house in Victoria Terrace, Mount Radford, Exeter. At breakfast-time one of the servants was sent up to call her master, who was in his dressing room. On entering the room, she found the door, but not receiving any answer, she opened it and informed her mistress. The latter having also knocked several times, and not being answered by her husband, she procured the aid of the coachman and butler, who forced open the door, when they found the unfortunate Colonel extended on the floor in a pool of blood. The body was so badly mangled over various parts of the body, that his throat was completely cut from ear to ear, and there were wounds on his legs. Besides these injuries there were three wounds in his abdomen, which had evidently been inflicted with a knife. A razor and knife, both covered with blood, were found in the room. The body was found in a pool of blood, which was from the excessive loss of blood, and it was quite apparent that he could not survive many hours. Several medical men were soon in attendance, and they did all that was possible to save his life, but he died in less than an hour after he was discovered. A rumour was in circulation that the deceased had been murdered, but from the inquiries made since, there is no doubt that he had destroyed his own life. The unfortunate gentleman was a retired Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal army.

FIRE AT THE LEEDS AND THIRSK STATION.—On Saturday evening last a wooden building, used as a temporary goods station or warehouse, by the Leeds and Thirsk Railway Company, in Wellington-street, Leeds, accidentally got on fire, and in less than half an hour was burnt to the ground. Five goods' trucks, partly laden with leather, stationery, &c., were very much damaged.

REPRESENTATION OF SALISBURY.—It is generally reported that Charles Penruddocke, Esq., of Camp-ton Chamberlayne, intends to come forward as a candidate for this city, on the Protection interest, whenever an election may occur. It is fully understood that F. W. Slade, Esq. will be a candidate on the other side.

interest.

WE ARE glad to hear that the nail-mas-
sachusetts and its neighbourhood have been enabled to
offer their men the old wages again, and that in con-
sequence the nailers' strike is now at an end. Orders
appear to come in more freely, and a considerable
accumulation has taken place during the month
passed without work, so that at the present time all
the nailers have been enabled to get their wages.

**SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT ON BRIGHTON
BEACH.**—On Tuesday morning the children of Mr.
Lewen, a visitor to Brighton, were taken to the
beach to bathe. Two of them, a girl about fifteen
years of age, and a boy about seven years, having
been bathed, were dressed, and passed from the
machine, to play on the beach while the other
children were waiting. The girl, however, who was
the first to get up, was so frightened by the noise
which she heard when the horse was started, that
she jumped down from the machine, and ran
towards the sea. The horse, however, did not
observe her, and continued to move on, and
in so doing, she was caught between the
wheels of the machine, and was so severely
injured that she died in a few minutes.

room. Coal market, they were most displeased. They were to have a visit by W. E. Winslow, Esq., S. I., with a party of the City Constabulary, who, having first placed sentinels at all the avenues from the house, made a search of the premises, took down the names of the members, and carried off their minute book and other documents. After keeping the assembly in the room for an hour, the police retired. It is said the authorities surrounded their search on a sworn information that arms and seditious documents were to be found on the premises; we are told, however, that nothing more alarming or treasonable was discovered than the *Aston* newspaper, which the club-men were at the time engaged in reading.

CAPTURE OF THE SHERIFF AND POLICE IN CLARE.—The *Clare Journal* contains the following startling announcement:—"A rescue of stock seized under an execution at the suit of Syngé against Syngé took place yesterday (Wednesday) at Caherhugh, where the sheriff and police acting under him were attacked by the country people and driven into a sand-pit where they were detained until the stock was removed. Mr. Syngé was from home at the time. None of the party engaged in the rescue have yet been arrested."

LANDLORDISM IN FERMANAGH.—Our Fermanagh correspondent has furnished us with some startling facts with regard to the doings of certain landlords in that county. The work of eviction is carried on to a great extent in the neighbourhood of Monea, extending through several townlands on the Boho.—*Derry Standard.*

The Orangemen of the Moneyrooey district assembled last week in the Protestant Hall of their townland at Ballynash, near the junction of the road from Clonsilla to Clonsilla, with Mr. Macnamara, M.P., as president, and Mr. O'Connell, M.P., as speaker. The following sensible resolutions were passed:

"That it passes as it seems to be the opinion of many eminent men—men of every shade in politics—that party proceedings should be discontinued, and that the law of the land is inimical to the development and carrying out of the Orange system, and that in the providence of God, the causes which called that society into existence are fast passing away, we deem it to be our duty, as members of the Sixty-second year of the reign of our present Majesty, Queen Victoria, to do our best to put an end to the same."

"That we would humbly tender our adoration and loyalty to the various lodges, instead of assembling for political purposes, as heretofore, to establish reading societies throughout the length and breadth of the country, and devote their money to the diffusion of knowledge, which, in a short time, with the blessing of God, would raise them to a higher degree in the scale of civilization than ever they had attained; and that we would always remember that the knowledge is power."

ACTION FOR SLANDER AGAINST A ROMAN CATHOLIC—The Court of Common Pleas was occupied by the hearing of an action for slander, in which Mr. Justice Morcott, sub-sheriff of the county of Longford presided over the plaintiff, and the Rev. Edward M'Govern, P.P. of Gennard, defendant. Damages were laid at £100. The language complained of was spoken at a public meeting held at Carrigrohane, Co. Wick, on the 17th inst., and consisted of the following words:—"I am sorry to hear that you are a Roman Catholic; I am sorry to hear that you are a Roman Catholic; I am sorry to hear that you are a Roman Catholic." The plaintiff alleged that the defendant had uttered the above words in the presence of a large number of persons, and that he had been injured thereby.

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truce—Andy Egan was the man. He took to his bed next day. I attended him in his illness, and he died in one week—murdered by that agent, the same as his son was a few months before. The same agent told me that another son of his was a Ribbonman, and he was the cause of banishing him from the county. "This is the worst of the Ribbonmen," he expected from landlords and their agents." Some of the gentry on the platform having insisted on the name of the party alluded to being mentioned, the rever. gentleman named Mr. Morrow, in consequence of which the present action was brought. For the countyprosecution several landed proprietors of the county of Longford, who attended the meeting were examined, and deposed to having heard the words uttered, and that they were uttered by one Fitzpatrick, a well known name in the county. Mr. Fitzpatrick, Q.C., addressed the jury for the defence, and called no witnesses. After a charge from Judge Ball, the jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for £300 damages, and sixpence costs.

Letter says:—"On Saturday, the 15th instant, Mr Reynolds was served with nine writs of summonses for penalties of £50 each, for acts done in his ca-
pacity as Lord Mayor. These proceedings would have been taken long since, but that it was con- sidered advisable to wait for the passing of the Public Access Act, which puts members of Parlia- ment upon a par with the ordinary citizen in re- lation to law proceedings. Mr Reynolds, a Social- istic, of course, under this new act, enters ap- peals within eight days from service, and declara- tions must follow as if it were term. It is under- stood that a writ will be served for every act, either by the Lord Mayor *de facto* or his *locum tenens*.

DEANERY OF ST. PATRICK.—The Rev. Ralph Sadler, prebendary of Castleknock, has been appointed sub-dean of St. Patrick, on the resignation of the Venerable the Archdeacon of Dublin.

THE RESPAL ASSOCIATION.—The association met on Monday in Conciliation-hall, Mr. Bagnall, T.C., in the chair. Mr. John O'Connell addressed the meeting, and alluded to the late verdict against the Rev. Mr. M'Gaver, P.P., at the suit of Mr. Morrow. He hoped the people of Ireland would pay the expenses of the rev. gentleman. The rent for the week was £17 6s. 8d.

MURDER IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN.—Another murder has been perpetrated in Ulster; but it would appear that this crime had no connexion with the land system. The *Belfast Whig* of Tuesday contains the following particulars:—"The victim of this diabolical act is James Noher, of Carriganess, a most inoffensive and respectable farmer, who resided in that neighbourhood for many years. Many particulars, as far as we have been able to glean them, are as follows:—The unfortunate deceased had lately accepted the office of gamekeeper to the Rev. W. B. Forde, of Sanforde, from which a man named M'Carlan had been dismissed. He went out about two o'clock on the morning in question to prevent poaching on the estate, and

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IRISH PACKET STATION.—The *Dublin News Letter* contains the following announcement:—"The government have at last consented to grant a commission of inquiry into the suitability of one of the Irish ports for an American packet station. This concession is one of the utmost importance and shows what may be obtained at the hands of any Ministry, by united resolve and determined action on the part of the Irish representatives."

CHOLERA IN BARBARY.—We learn from Malta under date of the 9th of June, that this scourge of the human race had manifested itself at Sfax, Sfax el Medhin, and other parts of Barbary : and according to some accounts, even in the military barracks within two hours' distance from Tunis; and it is the panic among the people that upwards of 800 have fled in boats and small craft from the island of Malta, where, notwithstanding petitions have been addressed to the governor, praying him to impose a quarantine of at least seven days from date of departure from the infected port, pratique is recklessly given to all arrivals unless sickness actually prevails on board, which measure has already been the cause of putting Malta into quarantine with Sicily and Naples, and it has now come to learn that a fatal case has occurred in Valletta Harbour (though before the admission of the vessel) although the man arrived during the night time after a long and hours' illness, no doubt a *fratello*, or total rejection of arrivals from Malta will be enacted.

CUTTING and WOUNDING.—Mr. Hagan was indicted for cutting and wounding Elizabeth Egan, with intent to do her grievous bodily harm. The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Wynne, deposed that the prisoner had been in the company of the prosecu- tor. It appeared that the prisoner lodged in the same house with the prosecutor, and on the 11th inst., upon her applying to him for some rent, he abused her and struck her. Not satisfied with this violence, he shortly afterwards went into her room with a candlestick in his hand, and after making use of more bad language, he struck her a violent blow on the lip with the candlestick, the effect of which was to cut it open and inflict very severe in- jury. On behalf of the prisoner an attempt was made to show that the prosecutor himself had been the first aggressor, but the evidence was not by any means of a character to warrant such a conclusion being come to.—The jury found the prisoner "Guilty," and he was sentenced to be imprisoned and kept to hard labour for eighteen months.

29, DESCRIBED A FORGED RECEIPT.—Francis Johnson, uttering as a clerk is indicted for felonious forging and uttering a receipt for money, with intent to defraud.—Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Robinson prosecuted; Mr. Ballantine was for the defence. The prisoner, it appeared, was in the service of a firm, and was to carry on an extensive business as ironmongers in Jewin-street; and the evidence left no doubt that he had been carrying on an extensive system of fraud and robbery upon his employers, and that he had resorted to the expedient of falsifying the entries in the books of the firm in order to cover his delinquencies.—The jury found him guilty.—He was sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years, on the same terms as the other prisoners, but they were not proceeded with.—The prisoner was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

CHARGES OF SKITTLE SHARPING.—Alfred Hawley, by a respectable-looking young man, surrendered himself to take his trial for misdemeanor.—The facts of the case were these: The prisoner, who was named John Steadman, for trial in connection with the late St. George's case, had not been surrendered at the time the case came on; he is a butcher, living somewhere near Whitecross-street, and at the time the alleged offence was committed the prosecutor was a butcher in the New-road. St. George's-in-the-East case. As far back as last July it appeared that the prisoner had been indicted for the same offence, and it now appears somewhat pitted himself on his skittle playing, and these were the means employed. The prisoner Hawley and the man Steadman were seen at that time playing skittles together at the Hope Tavern, Banner-street, St. Luke's. Some of the party said that prosecutor, whose name is Metcalf, was seen there, and that he was very much interested in the game. He should go into the prosecutor's shop to buy something, and then pretend to get up a running-matched for a sovereign, asking prosecutor to hold the stakes—that Hawley should be there, if he had an accident, and that, having drawn prosecutor over, the skittles should be proposed, and the prosecutor

...went and met the prosecutor, and Steadman said, "Now, fat 'un, are you ready to run for this match?" to which the other assented, and prosecutor was prevailed on to hold the stakes. The proceedings to run the match, which was then in the hands of the prosecutor, and Steadman drank. A game at skittles was then proposed, and betting commenced, and at last prosecutor was induced to go home and fetch £50 to make a bet with prisoner and Steadman that a certain number of pins could not be got, and the result was that the pins were apparently drunk. A person as the money was staked the match was played, and prosecutor, of course, lost. Feeling convinced that he had been duped, he applied to have a portion (if not the whole) of his money returned, and a number of witnesses were called, who gave the prisoner a high character. —His Lordship, in addressing the jury, pointed out the evidence as being very slight, against which previous character ought to weigh; and, as far as the evidence went, the prisoner was not altogether unlike blameable to both parties. —The jury immediately acquitted the prisoner.

The prisoner Steadman, whose recognizances have been exonerated, then begged his lordship to allow him to surrender for trial.—The Court, having satisfied itself that his non-surrendering arose from a desire to avoid trial, ordered him to be allowed the trial to proceed.—The evidence was presented in the same manner as in the previous case, and the jury at once acquitted the prisoner.

MOCK AGENCY OFFICES.—Sydney Robert Sparks, clerk of the court, 27, Charles Wm. Stanley, 23, Edward Wright, 23, agent, and James Campbell, 37, Edward Wright, 23, agent, were indicted for conspiracy and fraud.—The case was called on for trial, and occupied the court until considerably beyond the usual hour of sitting, and before it had closed the court was inconveniently full with the numerous spectators who had gathered there to see the trial, and who had been duped by the game.—As far as personal appearance went, the prisoners seemed to be the last that might have been expected to succeed in so many instances of fraud. Campbell is a tall

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the places so taken became, to use their own terms too hot to hold them, they were to shift to another quarter, and the difficulty was to relate to the public the reasons for the change. The prisoners having more than one office at a time, by which means they could give reference from one to another. Some one at this meeting said the thought the public were too much on their guard to be taken in, when Campbell said he feared the public would not be so easily deceived, and producing well-drawn up and well-printed circular or prospectus of the concern, said he thought that would tick them (meaning the public). Shortly after this the firm made its appearance first in Upper Wellington-street, as Wright and Co., loan-office, general registry and investment office, and then in the Arcade, where they commenced operations in Exeter Arcade, then Brownlow-street, Holborn, then Adam-street, Adelphi, Great Queen-street, Kingsgate-street, and lastly at Cavendish-square. At these various places the prisoners were each to be found acting in concert; and by answering and inserting advertisements, giving orders of exchange, and to place such orders, they were enabled to get in the money varying from £5 to £100 with them. They were employed the parties so engaged for a short time by sending them long distances from home to inquire after houses and businesses to let, and then was that they never could get back their money or salary. The learned counsel then went on to detail

when the prisoners were examined at the police court, only requires the main points to be noticed.—James Bottomley, a servant-out of place, corroborated the learned counsel's statement as to the particulars of what took place at the public-house where the first he knew of Campbell was that he was taking his breakfast there at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, having been out of service some time, and, by character, and Campbell proposed to give him false one, for which he was to receive £2, £1 5s and 6d; if he refused, he would have taken away his money bag, they wished him to assist them in the proposed scheme.—Cross examined : I never saw or heard anything for ten favillars and six pence good blow : at that time I was very much surprised ; word : when some man said how about it, I referred to the company, to which their circulation returned, Campbell said, " Only let me get the tin and I'll get names enough." He was called to the witness stand. Captain. Sparks was introduced as his partner. George Morris proved having seen Stanley at a public-house near Upper Wellington-street, Weymouth, on Wednesday last, being accompanied by the elder Wright.—It was then proved that the office in Exeter Arcade had been let to Wright at a rent of £10 per annum, and that Stanley, who, after a month, turned it over to Sparks, who converted it into a cigar and bettling room.—James Howe, a poor looking old man, said he had been engaged at Wellington-street by Stanley

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to his duties, they gave him two days holiday to go on his trip. He was to be on his way to Greenwich Hill, (Laughter). All got to the money about 10 O'Clock four weeks' salary, then the man at Kingsgate-street broke up witness' watch and the only valuable thing in the place was a porter's pot. Cross-examined: I made a disturbance, was a porter, got into the house, and was charged with conspiracy to murder. I said that I was an individual who would not run the ball game. — Mr. Parry said that these were not so flagrant that, on the part of Wright, he should withdraw from the charge, and let him play the shonky. — The payment of two more sums, of £120 and £500, were then proved, and also that the prisoner was guilty by various aliases, and that when they victimized him, he was called by various names, and that he went from one office to another, and would dodge about, had fitted the place, having called upon a carpenter, who some money, said he requested him to stop, and as he was going to nail a long customer, and would pay him. — Sergeant Thompson said he took Cairns, Campbell and Stanley at 13, Blanford-street, Dorset-street, under the name of the Great Loan and Discount office. He met Sparks in Great-street, and took him. — Mr. Parry contended that the collusion was not had but not been sufficiently proved against Campbell. — Mr. Lorry, at some length, said Sparks was not a servant. The learned commissioner having asked upon the jury immediately found them guilty. But, Parrell said that the frauds proved on this day were but a few of the chief ones from the mass.

Edward Wright, 57, father of the prisoner in the last case, a fellow who has for nearly twenty years been carrying on the same game, and who kept an office at Charing-cross, and has been before court convicted, was indicted with—James for defrauding William Davis of £10.—Wright pleaded guilty, and the jury convicted James.—Mr. Parnell said James had obtained two sums of £10 in one day by the same practices.—The learned judge, in passing sentence, commented upon the gross nature of the charges, and sentenced Wright the older James Campbell, and Stanley, to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour: but, considering that Sparks had not taken any money, and Wright had acted under the guidance of a bad father, the sentence on them would be twelve months.

BURGLARY.—Robert Jamieson, 193, 1/2, indicated for a burglary in the dwelling-house of Isaac McElph, and stealing a large quantity of copper wire, and a quantity of cigars, some screws of tobacco, three knives, and a quantity of liquor. Mr. Clarkson prosecuted, and Mr. O'Brien was the prisoner.—The prosecutor in this case is the landlord of George IV. public-house, in Edward street, Regent-park, and it appeared that the burglary was committed on the 37th of March. At a quarter past two on the morning of that day the house was all properly secured, and the family retired to bed, and at twenty-five minutes to six o'clock the next morning it was discovered that the premises had been entered during the night, and a quantity of copper money, which was in a bag in the bar, several bottles of liquor, some knives, a great many screws of tobacco, and some cigars had been stolen. The evidence against the prisoner was solely circumstantial, and the time appeared to be quite conclusive of his guilt. The door of the house of the prosecutor was entered by a window in the back yard, which abutted upon a house in which

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fifty cigars, a corkscrew, a scarf, and other articles.—The prosecutor in this case, it appeared, is the landlord of the Jew's Hairy public-house in the same street as that where the former prisoner resided.

The robbery was committed on the evening of the night of the 10th of April, and a considerable portion of the stolen property was found in the possession of the prisoner a very short time afterwards.—The jury again returned a verdict of "Guilty."

On passing sentence, said there could be no doubt that the prisoner, by his conduct, had proved himself a dangerous man, and ordered him to be transported for fifteen years.

ROBERT—William Anderson, 50, hairdresser, pleaded "guilty" to an indictment for stealing from Robert Cross, a watch, earrings, twenty half-sovereigns, and a Bank-note for five pounds, and sentenced him to eighteen months' imprisonment.—The prisoner, who evidently expected a much more severe sentence, and did not rightly hear, said:

"No sentence, my Lord?"—Common-Sergeant No sentence.

No sentence?—The prisoner, seemingly much pleased, made a bow, and got out of the dock as quickly as he could.

BLOOM.—Arthur Matthews, 27, labourer, was indicted for feloniously intermarrying with Susannah Joyce, his wife being still alive.—Mr. W. Cooper prosecuted.—It appeared that the prisoner, who is an Irish dock-labourer, had married his first wife at St. George's-in-the-East in 1843, and that being a woman of drunken habits, they separated, and she went to live with some one else, upon which he in May last married his second wife at the office of the district registrar of Stepney-green.—The prisoner was convicted, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two months.

ASSAULT.—William Plant, 29 Elizabeth was indicted for unlawfully assaulting Harboud Marbudouche on the 17th inst. &c.—Mr. Parcell prosecuted, and Mr O'Brien defended. The prosecutor, an interesting man, told us that he had been introduced by a French girl, who seemed still to be suffering from her late husband's death, to a saloon where the drugs it was supposed he had administered to her, stated that on the evening of Friday, the 17th of May, a man whom she believed to be the prisoner met her, and having forced himself into conversation, prevailed on her to accompany him to the corner of the street, at the corner of Port Street, Great Portland-street, called a glass of brown brandy-and-water, a small quantity of which she partook of, and almost immediately felt sick and giddy, and then lost all power of recollection until ten o'clock the next morning, when she found herself in the Middlesex Hospital, whence she came to remain for a fortnight recovering from her illness. She said that she did not know what she had entirely forgotten at the time. On being asked whether she had seen the prisoner at the Cook public-house proved the prisoner to be the man that had given the prosecutrix the brandy-and-water; they were standing by a wall. Prosecutrix forced herself from the prisoner, and immediately fell headlong into the road. Water was obtained, but she not recovering, was taken by the police to the hospital. —The honorable and respectable Hodges, of the E. district corroborated this statement, adding that from the position he saw them in there could not be any doubt but that the

prisoner had criminally assaulted her. "Hello, hello here you say. Get away, you beastly fellow." Upon hearing her up he found her clothes much soiled. "What a beastly fellow," said the prisoner, "and how beastly I am!" He begged of him not to take her to the hospital, at the same time stating that a policeman in Baker-street had requested him to see her home, and at the station-house he said he first saw her in Oxford-street, with a crowd of men round her, and that he took charge of her from motives of humanity.—Mr. Gurney, the resident surgeon, who had been requested to attend to her, said that in the application of the stomach pump, but could not detect the presence of liquor, or any narcotic. Her breath smell of sherry, and although there was no positive evidence of the fact, he, from all circumstances, felt convinced that she was suffering from the effects of chloroform. She was very ill on recovery, and her sensibility following her recovery, he examined her, and she stated for a fortnight afterwards before she was well enough to leave the hospital.—The jury immediately found him "Guilty."—The prisoner said, as there was a God in heaven he had only seen the girl a few minutes before the policeman came up, and was innocent.—Mr. Gurney said that he had been attending an invalid, and his guilt there should not be any doubt, and, further, that he met the prosecutrix acquainted with means to effect his purpose.—He was then sentenced to two years imprisonment and hard labour.

CLEVER SOLD FOR SLAVES.—Walker, in his "Sufferings of the Clergy," says, "There was a project on foot to sell some of the most eminent (of the) masters of colleges, doctors in divinity, &c., to the Turks for slaves, and a considerable profit was made in that horrid purpose." And, writing of Dr. Edward Layfield, under the head of "London Cathedrals," Walker again says, that "at least the company of others, he was clapt on ship-board, and sold to the Turks for slaves, to be transported to be sold slaves to the Algerines, or some of our own plantations." Again, it is recorded, in Bishop Cosin's life, that by his will "he gave towards the redemption of Christian captives at Algiers £2000 towards the relief of the distressed loyal party in England, £800," upon which I should be glad to put a query—viz., in there sufficient ground for supposing that any of the loyal party were really sold

Having heard nothing in 1850 which should induce

him to alter the vote he should have given in 1844, he was not prepared to support the protection of

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Mr. REYNOLDS opposed the bill, and implored the house to reject it, and to spare this infliction upon a country already so severely afflicted.

The house began to exhibit symptoms of impatience, amidst which Colonel Thompson spoke in support of the bill, and Mr. Butler against it.

Upon a division, the second reading was carried by 295 against 70.

The other business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter to 1 o'clock.

TUESDAY, JUNE 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—ENCOUNTERED ESTATES—The Marquis of WESTMARTH, on the motion for the third reading of the Encumbered Estates Amendment (Ireland) Bill, moved the addition of a clause by which a minimum of fifteen years' purchase upon the profit rental of estates was fixed for legal sale by the commissioners appointed under the act. The noble earl supported his proposition by recapitulating many of the statements advanced on a previous evening, and contended that to allow estates to be forcibly sold at the rates which in some recent instances had been suffered, was equivalent to confiscation of the properties.

The Earl of CARLISLE considered that the clause would be an injury and incumbrance upon the measure, and felt assured that it would be disallowed by the Lower house when the Bill got there. He showed that it would fetter the commissioners in sales, at the same time that in practice it would be impossible to work it fairly. With estates where the rents were realised fifteen years' purchase was too little, while in others cases where they were too high it would be too much.

The Earl of WICKLOW also opposed the clause, and remarked upon the loss of dignity which the lordships were incurring by adding provisions to

the Bill which they were certain the House of Commons would retrench.

Lord STANLEY observed that the question was whether the Enumbered Estates Commission should have a legislative limit to their discretion over the land sales. From their foregone proceedings he contended that they had not desired to legis without control.

The majority disapproved of the clauses, and after an explanation from Earl CARLISLE, and some remarks from Lord GLENKILN, and Lord STRATHMORE, their lordships divided upon Lord Westmeath's motion.

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Majority against the government. — 2

The Majority of the majority then made the addition of giving powers for protecting from arrears

the proprietors of encumbered estates during the

The Earl of CARLISLE declined to divide upon the motion, although he disapproved of the clause.
The addition being made, the bill was read a third time and passed.
On the motion of Lord LUCAN, the Distress for Rent (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.
The Landlord and Tenant Bill, and the Small Tenement Recovery Bill were respectively read a second time.
STRANGERS IN THE LORDS.—The Marquis of LAN-
DOWN gave notice for Friday next of a motion

appoint a committee to inquire into the arrangements made for the accommodation of strangers.

their lordships' house. The noble marquis referred to the occurrence of the previous evening, when the Chevalier Bunsen was summarily extruded from the gallery, and stated that the object of his proposition was to define the places that should be appropriated to the foreign ambassadors and their families.

Their lordships then adjourned, at seven o'clock, until Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—GROWTH OF COTTON IN INDIA.—MR. BRIGGS moved an address to the Crown to appoint a commission to proceed to India

creased growth of cotton in that country, and to

port upon any circumstances that may be injurious affect the condition of the native cultivators of the soil in the presidencies of Bombay and Madras. I began by showing the importance of the object, to insure an adequate supply of the raw material for the cotton manufactures of this country. It was estimated that to supply 3,000,000 of our population, and an amount of capital much greater than was embarked in any other manufacturing trade in the united kingdom, and which produced the largest proportion of our exports. The amount of raw cotton imported in 1840 was 56,000,000lb., in 1849 it had increased to 78,500,000lb. Our supply was from the following sources:—From the United States, 34 per cent. the British possessions in India, 16½ per cent. Egypt, 34 per cent. and the British West Indies, 1 per cent. The increase in the United States was liable to great fluctuations, causing much less to operatives as well as manufacturers; while the consumption of cotton on the Continent of Europe was increasing rapidly, and was increasing, and in advance of 1d. per lb. on raw cotton would amount to £3,000,000 sterling. Such an increase of the cost of the raw material tended to increase consumption, and involve the trade in embarrassment. Another consideration was, that the American cotton was the product of slave labour, and that the cultivation of cotton in the United States, the cultivation of cotton in India, was greatly interfered with. In these circumstances, there being no present prospect of an adequate supply from our African, Australian, or West Indian colonies; it was natural to turn to British India, and there were valid reasons for so doing. India had always grown cotton, and at this time the quantity of cotton raised in that country was the whole produce of the United States. The soil was fertile, and the people habituated to its cultivation. From 1788 to the present time the East India Company had bestowed their attention upon Indian cotton, sending out cleaning machines, gins, and American planters; they had established experimental farms, and had expended in their endeavours to promote the cultivation of cotton, upwards of £100,000. A select committee of 1848 had expressed in bold language, that the soil, and climate, and population of India justified the expectation that this country might receive these large supplies of cotton; yet up to this moment there had been no results. In considering the causes of this disappointment, he looked to the condition of the people of India, which was the cause of the failure. He then read the following very Mr. Bright read the testimony of a select committee, and various writers, and mentioned the American planters sent out by the East India Company, to the depressed condition of the peasantry of India, the ruin of the landed aristocracy, and the exactions on account of the government revenue. The poverty of the people. Mr. St. John said, it was a pity that the report of the select committee of 1848, which stated that the

and cultivators in the cotton districts in the west and south of India were in the most abject condition.

dependent upon moneylenders, who mortgaged the land for fifty per cent., and regulated prices at their will. He found that the treasury advances made by the government of India, to enable the ryots to carry on cultivation amounted to no less than £500,000 a year. Mr. Bright then proceeded to show, from various authorities, the defects in the internal communications in India, and the defective character of the railways, which, alone, he thought, justified the interference of Parliament. But there was another subject upon which he had a difference of opinion prevailing, namely, the land assessment, and the mode in which it was levied. Some maintained that, the government being the landlord, this assessment was rent; but he contended that, the government having the power arbitrarily fixing its amount and of enforcing its collection to the ruin of the cultivator, it was widely distinguished from what we called rent. After interpreting and answering the objections which might be urged to his motion, Mr. Bright suggested that there was precedent for it. In 1822, when a Royal Commission was sent to inquire into the condition of the Cape of Good Hope, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, the commissioners being instructed to inquire into the conditions of land, the system of cultivation, &c. In conclusion, he drew the attention of the house

East India Company, who in fourteen years-

from 1834 to 1847 — had collected a revenue of £310,000,000 sterling, or (deducting interest for debt) £20,000,000 a year; whilst the net revenue of Great Britain, exclusive of debt, was but £28,000,000.

Sir J. H. Monro assured Mr. Bright that he was sensible of the importance of this subject and of its bearings, and if he thought the plan proposed by him was answerable he would have taken it to the Royal Commission, and made it as good as your can of it." But the motion involved not only the question of the best mode of securing a large and constant supply of cotton from India, but the economical and industrial condition of the native population. He did not think it either respect any case had been made out. The imports of cotton had been steadily increasing for the last ten years, and Indian cotton was no exception. Mr. Bright had confessed that no neglect was imputable to the East India Company in this matter, and it appeared from a summary prepared by Dr. Royle, that from 1788 the company had been steadily exerting its efforts to improve the cultivation of cotton in their territories. The select commission of 1848, which had been named by Mr. Bright, and of which he was chairman, had examined every available authority, and their report did not recommend a Royal Commission; it attested the costly efforts of the East India Company and acknowledged that whilst the cotton of Guzerat had not been permanently improved in quality the

of the southern Malabar country and Coimbatore had been ameliorated. The important question was, why British capital and intellect had not been applied to the cultivation of cotton, as of opium, indigo, and sugar; and upon that point the committee did not agree: they thought it necessary to enter into the question of the land and the soil, and its operation upon the cultivation, and upon that point the committee rightly came to no decision. They, however, did the Company the justice to state that the assessment was now taken upon the character of the soil, upon the nature of the produce, and that they had abolished the inland duties. He very much doubted whether such an additional quantity of cotton, and of such an improved kind, ever could be brought from India as would enable it to compete with America. Mr. Boyle said, the great mass of cotton produced in India was unfit, from the shortness of its staple and its dirty state, to sustain a competition with the American. Besides this, 120,000,000 of natives were clothed with cotton, and after they were supplied the surplus was not likely to be very great. The manner in which the East India Company assessed the condition of the people in India induced him to think he was not well acquainted with this part of the subject. The ryots were not serfs, as he seemed to suppose, and they were disinclined to cultivate cotton; nor were the assessments levied as he represented. He had charged the Company's government with neglect in regard to roads and irrigation; but he (Sir E. B. Lytton) showed that large sums had been expended, and were still laid out upon canals in India Proper, especially the great Ganges Canal, and in the Punjab. He likewise read documents proving that a material improvement had taken place in the social condition of the people of India. With respect to the condition of the ryots, he asked, were they to be the commissioners? or who, he asked, were to be the commissioners? The fact was that the Company had done or were willing to do? The Manchester Commercial Association, to which Mr. Bright had applied to assist him in his object, had declined to do so, and doubted the expediency of a commission. There was an entire dissimilarity between the commission of 1823 and that now proposed, which would suppose the East India Company to be the Governor-General, who was a Royal Commissioner. It was from a firm conviction that there was no ground whatever for the motion that he urged Mr. Bright not to press it to a division.

Sir T. E. CULBERSON was favourable to the appointment of a commission, which, if composed of Company's servants, could be highly serviceable, there being circumstances in the condition of the Indian provinces which urgently demanded attention.

Mr. NEWBURY declined to support a motion which was an undesired attack upon the East India Company.

Mr. G. THOMPSON said, if indigo, opium, and sugar had succeeded in European management in India, there could be no natural impediment to the improved cultivation of cotton. The evidence before the committee of 1848 proved that, if the native cultivators were emancipated from the money lenders and relieved from the burden of the land assessment, we might look for a large and constantly increasing supply of Indian cotton.

Sir J. H. STANLEY observed, that the East India Company had as strong an interest as Manchester in encouraging the cultivation of cotton in India; but this motion was repudiated at Manchester, where the Commercial Association were convinced that the East India Company had done everything that was practicable. There was nothing to prevent the gentlemen of Manchester from sending a commission of their own to India to establish a local revenue agency in the cotton districts. Sir James explained the different systems of land assessment in India, pronounced by Mr. Mill to be the perfection of taxation — which was the setting apart a certain portion of the rent of the soil for the state to meet the exigencies of the public service. He likewise corrected some apprehensions respecting the internal communication of the cotton districts of Broach, Candahar, and Dharwar. Besides the large demands of the Indian population for their own cloth, a large quantity was taken to China, and these regular markets were preferred to the uncertain demand of Europe. Upon the subject of public works in India, he showed that, exclusive of the Ganges Canal, which cost £1,000,000, the Company had expended in roads and bridges, £2,382,801.

Mr. W. PATTERSON thought that the deficiency of internal communication had been the cause of the dirty state of the Indian cotton, that this was the great impediment to the investment of capital in its cultivation.

Mr. MAXWELL explained the evidence he had given before the committee of 1848, and defended his theory respecting the land revenue of India, which he considered to be the best system of taxation that had ever existed, when properly administered.

After a few caustic remarks from Colonel Seymour, and a brief reply from Mr. Bright, the motion was negatived.

TRANSMISSION OF LETTERS ON SUNDAY.—Mr. FORSTER moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the prohibition contained in preceding acts, against transmitting letters otherwise than through the post on Sunday afternoon. The prohibition, he argued, was designed to protect the revenue, and as the Post-office intended to give up carrying letters on Sunday, it was necessary to repeal the provisions of the law to allow correspondence to pass through other channels.

Colonel THOMPSON seconded the motion.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER admitted his belief that the vote of the house on a previous night respecting Sunday labour at the Post-office had been unfortunate, and would lead to much error and confusion. But having adopted that vote, he could not consider it his duty to retract it, which was an indirect mode of rendering it nugatory.

Mr. AGNEW wished for some direct opportunity to reverse the vote alluded to.

Mr. HALL pronounced that resolution a fair test of the opinion of the house, and believed it had been ratified by the public voice.

Mr. G. THOMPSON claimed the right of individual judgment for every man to decide how he should keep the seventh day.

Lord J. Russell apprehended that the bill would create a private post-office, which must prove practically very inconvenient. He had advised the preparation of a measure founded on the resolution of the House of Commons, though he was not in the opinion it expressed. But while he regretted that resolution he recommended the withdrawal of the present motion.

After some conversation the motion was put and negatived without a division.

THE EXHIBITION OF 1851.—Colonel Seymour moved for a resolution, that all the trees out door or to be cut down to make room for the buildings assigned for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations. The gallant member had seen ten trees marked for destruction, and having seen no more previous marks of extravagance wished to inquire into the extent of, and authority for, this robbery of the public.

Lord Seymour explained that the trees had been marked in planning out the edifice, but there was no official statement that they were to be cut down at all.

The motion was afterwards withdrawn.

The amendments of the COUNTY COURTS EXTENSION BILL were brought up and considered, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19.

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

GREEK.—THE MINISTERIAL DEBATE.—Mr. ROBERTSON.—I beg to give notice, that to-morrow I shall ask a question of the noble lord at the head of the government respecting the course which the government intend to pursue after the event of last Monday. I hope the house will not be unwilling to take the state of the country into consideration to-morrow with reference to this subject, notwithstanding the forms of the house, which do not permit one to make a motion to that effect without the consent of the house.

Lord J. Russell.—What question is it which the hon. and learned gentleman intends to ask?

Mr. ROBERTSON.—I have already stated the question, namely, what is the course that the government mean to pursue after the event of last Monday?

Lord J. Russell almost immediately afterwards left his seat and crossed over the floor of the house to speak to the hon. member for Sheffield, with whom he was for a few moments engaged in conversation.

SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENTS (SCOTLAND) BILL.—On the order of the day for the second reading of this bill being read.

Lord MELGROVE gave a history of the ancient system of education in Scotland, and described the present condition of the parochial schools, and the qualifications of the masters, whence he concluded that the state of education there was very far from what it ought to be. He then showed that the taxation, by which the parochial system was supported, was unequal; that the tax used to be for education, and that the masters were unpaid. He stated the reasons why he had founded his bill upon the old principle of a territorial instead of a denominational system; he observed that, as the religion of all the denominations in Scotland was essentially the same, there was no real obstacle to the establishment of a unified educational system. He stated that the bill was intended to abolish tests in the schools, and he proposed to abolish tests.

Sir G. CLEGG opposed the bill, and moved to defer the second reading for six months. He commended the ancient system upon which the parochial schools were founded, and thought Lord Melgrove had overstated the deficiency of education in Scotland, which arose from other causes than want

of schools. In the manufacturing and mining districts, the labour of children of twelve and thirteen was so profitable that parents neglected their education, and as this bill did not propose to compel them to send their children to school, it would not remedy the evil, while it managed with total destruction the ancient system which had been so beneficial to Scotland. He denied that there was any practical grievance which called for so sweeping a change in an integral part of the parochial ecclesiastical polity of Scotland, and for conferring absolute power upon a government board, under a paid commissioner. The principle and object of this bill, he said, it was upon this ground that he objected to it—was in a few words the severance of the connection between the church establishment and the parochial schools. He admitted that there were evils in the present system which required a remedy, but the modifications should not be made with a rash hand.

Some further discussion ensued upon a division, the bill was rejected by 104 against 94.

SOCIETIES.—A number of petitions, for and against the above bill, were presented by several honourable members.

Mr. STANLEY moved the second reading, which he characterized as of great importance to the working classes of this country. The very large proportion of the adult male population of Scotland, twenty years of age, who were enrolled in one or another of these societies, were not generally known, and if the house would permit him to read the figures the importance of the matter would become more apparent. The number of friendly societies enrolled and registered under act of parliament in England, amounted to nearly 11,000; the number of members of these societies was 2,300,000; their annual income amounted to £2,800,000, and their accumulated capital to £8,400,000. The total number of Societies in England, Scotland, Wales, and Ireland was 33,000, and the number of members 3,052,000. The total number of societies in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, was not less than 33,232, and the aggregate of members which they included amounted to 3,032,000. 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