

ONE

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

On Friday last the Council of State held an important debate upon the bill for regulating the responsibility of the executive power. Three plans have been proposed: one by M. Renneville, in strict conformity with the constitution; the next by M. Rouher, tending to make the President, as under the monarchical system, an inviolable and irresponsible agent; the third by the committee, combining the character of the two others, in accordance with the spirit of the constitution. At the close of the debate the principle of M. Renneville's bill was adopted. In the course of the debate a question was mooted which is at the present moment of the highest importance, and stands in close connexion with the report of M. de Tocqueville. The case of responsibility was put, in which the President should be held responsible for the 45th article of the constitution. The bill of M. Renneville would in this case subject the head of the executive to impeachment for high treason by the high court of justice. After a very animated discussion this clause of the bill was adopted by eighteen votes against nine.

In consequence of the discoveries made by the seizure of the clandestine presses of the Committee of Resistance, M. Demosthene Olivier, member of the constituent, and father of the young journalist recently killed in a duel at Montpellier, has been arrested. M. D. Olivier had recently published a letter complaining of the search of his house by the police, and their abstraction of several documents in the handwriting of his son, while the bereaved father was in the first distress of mourning for his loss.

The presentation of M. de Tocqueville's report will give rise to a very animated discussion, not only on account of the all-absorbing nature of the subject but also in consequence of an alleged irregularity in the precipitate reading. In fact, it appears to have been agreed in the committee that in consequence of M. Odilon Barrot's remarks the report should be modified and submitted to a fresh examination before the public reading. But this arrangement was not observed by M. de Tocqueville. M. de Montebert complained sharply that the opinions of the majority of the committee are not represented in the report; and he is going, it is said, to demand from the tribune that the minutes of the committee's debates be printed for distribution.

In consequence of the publication of the bulletin of the committee of revision in the conservative press, the 'Moniteur' contains a warning that newspapers which insert seditious manifestos will be henceforth prosecuted with no less rigour than if they seriously intended to propagate the doctrines contained in such publications.

Three important members of the legitimist party, namely, MM. Berryer, Bonisot-d'Azay, and de St. Priest, proceeded to Clermont to visit the relict of Louis-Philippe, relative to the fusion of the two houses of Bourbon. On Friday last M. Bonisot-d'Azay was surrounded upon his appearance in the Chamber, by a number of representatives, who appeared eager to learn the result of the visit. The Bonisot-d'Azay version differs a good deal from that of the legitimists, the former party alleging that the Duke de Nemours and the Duchess of Orleans were absent from the interview designed, and that the legitimist trio met with a cold reception from the Queen Marie Antoinette. In the meantime there appears at the Assembly the 'National' a sort of manifesto tending to neutralise the influences unfavourable to fusion which might be drawn from the marked reserve of the Orleans princes, and to protest against the positive construction attached by the 'Debat' and other papers to such a negative attitude.

THE REVISION OF THE CONSTITUTION.

MONDAY, JULY 14.—At half-past two o'clock M. DUPIN, President, took the chair.

Thirty members laid on the table petitions for the revision of the Constitution, and eleven petitions praying for the repeal of the Electoral Law.

M. Duvivier next rose and begged leave to address a few words to the Assembly upon the subject of the revision of the Constitution. During the last sixty years, he said, Legislative Assemblies had been called to frame constitutions in place of those overturned by revolutions. But this was the first time an Assembly had received that mission by virtue of an existing constitution, although a majority of three-fourths was required for that purpose. The Assembly was accordingly in a totally new situation. The discussion should be serious and peaceable. Parties should be moderate, reserved, and listen patiently to their opponents, if they wished to be listened to themselves, always bearing in mind that the country was attentive to the discussion and would judge them. ("Bravo!")

M. PAYER then ascended the tribune, and said that he considered the Republic to be the best Government of the country. It had been accepted by all and solemnly proclaimed by the Constituent Assembly on the 4th May, 1848. There was no government in Europe whose origin was so imposing, so universal. An old King, he said, to use the expression of General Gramont, had suffered the crown to fall from his head. It was taken up by some generous citizens—(laughter)—not to keep it, as the 221 in 1830, but to restore it to the people. He then undertook to prove that the Republic offered as much stability as the monarchical form, and certainly more security. To demonstrate it he recapitulated the events which had occurred during the four years of the reign of Louis Philippe, which in quality and quantity—(laughter)—exceeded those of the first years of the Republic. Even including the sanguinary collision of June, 1848, which the Monarchy would not have had the same power to overcome. The Republic, to use M. Dupin's words, was the sole Government practicable, and the only bulwark against anarchy. Under the Republic there were as many elements of prosperity as under the Monarchy, and he need only confine himself to compare the returns of the imports and exports—(murmurs)—of 1849 and 1850 with those of 1846 and 1847 to show that there had been an increase in favour of the Republic. M. Payer then contended that the partial revision of the Constitution was not in accordance with the same fatal consequences as the total revision recommended by the Committee. What he proposed was merely to improve the Republican institutions. M. Payer then concluded amidst the noise of private conversation.

M. de FALLOUX, who followed, said that he had been deeply struck with a few words written by Louis XIV. The Monarch said that 'nothing should be left to chance that could be achieved with deliberation and reflection; that the anxiety to win often made a player lose.' For his part, no personal sentiment induced him to ascend that dreaded tribune. No hope incited him to accept this meeting of parties, which had been assigned by the Constitution itself, and which had neither been desired by him or his friends. The representative of the people on this occasion was not actuated by disinterestedness and patriotism was not an honest man. The right of revision was contested by none. Nevertheless some demanded that the electoral law be first repealed. He thought its repeal should come afterwards. Universal suffrage was daily attacked by its most strenuous advocates. It was attacked on the 15th of May, the 23rd of June, and the 13th of June. Now it was fundamentally attacked. M. Girardin lost his election at Paris because he refused to place the Republic above universal suffrage. General Cavaignac, he regretted to say, was of the opinion, M. de Falloux contended that the Assembly had a right to revise the Constitution. A partial revision was a mere illusion. To gain time should be no consideration. What they should look to was the foundation of a durable state of things. To found the Republic, Republican virtues were required. ('Very well,' on the Right. M. Bugeat on the Left, 'What do you mean by "Very well"?' Laughter.) To revise partially would be doing nothing—less than nothing. His adversaries objected that a total revision would lead to anarchy, for which the country was not ripe. This objection was the stranger, as two years ago they declared that France was not yet ripe for the Republic. France knew what was, and would act as she thought proper. She was a child, a ward, she was under the protection of a guardian, and those who protested. Political men rather were not ripe for concord. The red spectre, in the meantime, progressing in spite of the state of siege and the all-ill and energy of the Administration. Its growth was the result of the divisions on that side of the Assembly (pointing to the Right). The Republic, said a great statesman, is a form that divides us; it permitted men to be longer divided. The form country had enjoyed that form for the last three years. (Laughter.) In his opinion it was that

which ruined France, paralysed her power, and condemned the party of order to impotence and to a state of lethargy, to which death was preferable. M. de Falloux then referred to the inability of the different governments, during the last forty years, to check the march of Socialism, which had in turn concealed itself under the appellation of Liberals, St. Simonians, Republicans, and the present government was as incompetent as the others for the task. The remedy, in his opinion, lay in the radical revision of the Constitution, and the substitution of Monarchy for the Republic. But all the factions of the party of order, obeying only the voice of their conscience, should sincerely unite for the purpose. This division had sadly compromised the country. M. de Falloux did not contest the great guarantees and the conquests favourable to liberty achieved by the revolution of 1789. But, he said, in a material point of view France had declined, whilst Prussia, Russia, &c., had grown in power, population, and prosperity. Europe was profoundly moved and alarmed. Russia, that Hercules in her cradle, as M. Thiers called her, was looked to by all for protection against the invasion of anarchy and demagogy. Should Europe throw itself into her arms, it would be vain to proclaim the holiest of duties. Europe will respond to you that coalition is the most legitimate of interests. This will be the result of our divisions. The celebrated Huche, at the head of the victorious army of the Somme and Meuse, feeling himself consumed by pulmonary affection, and his end approached, said to his physician, 'Give me a remedy that is not repugnant.' France is in the same position as that celebrated General, but, more fortunate than his physician, you have the remedy in your hands. Lose no time in applying it.

M. DE MORAS next rose, and expressed regret at the necessity under which he was to separate himself from his political friends. In the history of France, he said, was a day called *la Journée des Dupes*. He thought that the present day might be called *la Journée des Magiques*. He was ready to admit the defect of the Constitution, but those who spoke of improving it were not sincere. He had not changed since the 24th of February, when he was ready to devote himself for the salvation of a Prince, the object of his affections. The revision, in his opinion, was contrary to both the Republican and Monarchical principles. He neither recognised the divine right of the Republic or the Monarchy. The present government was neither one thing nor the other. It was intended to found a new Monarchy. France was a good Catholic—(laughter)—and the spirit of a real and sincere government. He did not love paganism, and should never adore false gods. (Laughter.) Before he became the champion of the Republic, and sacrificed to it his dearest affections, he inquired into its origin and results. The present movement of opinion was not the vox populi, vox dei. It was the work of the Administration, and he would prove it. M. Leon Faucher he admitted had no part in promoting the signing of petitions. Nevertheless the Prefects of several departments met, particularly at Lille and Avignon, and it was evidently in consequence of resolutions adopted by those functionaries that the *petitions movement* commenced. (Laughter.) What was the object of the movement of the government? Did it reprimand the conduct of the government? No! He would ask the Minister of Justice if he recalled to the respect of the laws the Mayor of Clermont, who at a recent solemnity addressed an unconstitutional speech to the President? If the prolongation of Louis Napoleon's powers was to be sanctioned by an election, what should the government do under these circumstances? The Presidential press had agitated the country by frightening it with the phantasm of the red spectre, and seduced it by describing the prolongation of the President's powers as the forerunner of the golden age. These petitions did not contain the expression of public opinion. They were all copied on the same model. The signatures affixed thereto did not exceed 1,300,000, and he would ask if that number represented the opinion of 35,000,000 of men—(laughter)—or, if the Assembly preferred, of the 8,000,000 of electors? Notwithstanding the significant speech of Pottier, and the mystic speech of Beauvais, he did not believe in a coup d'etat, because he did not wish to insult the elect of six millions of suffrages by believing that he could violate the oath he had solemnly taken in the face of the world. An 18th Brumaire was no longer practicable. There existed anarchy between the two periods, the men would not be the same, and the principles would be different. 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GREAT AND IMPORTANT BENEFITS TO ALL CLASSES.

THE UNITED PATRIOTS' NATIONAL BENEFIT SOCIETY, AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE FREEHOLD LAND BUILDING SOCIETY.

United in action. Enrolled and Empowered by Act of Parliament to extend over the United Kingdom. Agents for the sale of Freehold Land in the Colonies, and for the sale of the British Empire Freehold Land Building Society. Bankers: The Commercial Bank of London (Branch) 6, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden. Society's Office: No. 13, Tottenham Court Road, New Road, St. Pancras, London. DANIEL WILLIAM RUFF, Founder, Manager, and Secretary—Mr. John Smith, Treasurer. SECRETARY'S MEETING HOUSE: Lamb and Flag, Rose Street, New Street, Covent Garden. Meetings every Tuesday evening at Eight o'clock.

BENEFITS ASSURED IN THIS SOCIETY.

The Member being Free to Half the Benefits in Six Months from his date of entering.	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	4th Div.	5th Div.	6th Div.
In Sickness per Week...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Death of Member...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Death of Member's Wife or Widow...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Loss by Fire...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Superannuation, per Week...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
For Medicine, Gift, Widow and Orphan, &c., see and read the rules.						

The Entrance Money (which can be paid by instalments) is from 3s. to £1 1s. 6d., according to age, and the Division entered by the candidate.

PAYMENTS FOR SHARES AND MANAGEMENT PER MONTH.

1st Division, 2nd Division, 3rd Division, 4th Division, 5th Division, 6th Division	1st Div.	2nd Div.	3rd Div.	4th Div.	5th Div.	6th Div.
Under 20 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 25 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 30 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 35 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 40 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 45 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 50 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 55 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 60 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 65 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 70 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 75 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 80 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 85 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 90 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 95 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0
Under 100 years of Age...	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0	0 13 0

ADVANTAGES IN LAND AND BUILDING SECTION.

- First.—To enable Members to build dwelling-houses.
- Second.—To afford the means of purchasing both Freehold and Leasehold Houses or Land.
- Third.—To advance mortgages on property held by Members.
- Fourth.—To enable mortgagees, being Members, to redeem their property.
- Fifth.—To give to Depositing Members a higher rate of interest than is yielded by ordinary means of investment.
- Sixth.—To enable parents to make endowments for their children, or husbands for their wives, or for marriage settlements.
- Seventh.—To purchase a piece of freehold land of sufficient value to give a legal title to a county vote for Members of Parliament.
- Eighth.—To provide a Loan of £100, with interest, for the examination of the title, and Expenses of the Solicitor for executing Deeds of Mortgage, paid by the Society.

Term of Years.	Monthly.	Quarterly.
5 Years.	0 13 0	0 13 0
10 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
15 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
20 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
25 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
30 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
35 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
40 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
45 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
50 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
55 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
60 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
65 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
70 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
75 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
80 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
85 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
90 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
95 "	0 13 0	0 13 0
100 "	0 13 0	0 13 0

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY AND BALL OF THESE FLOURISHING INSTITUTIONS, will be celebrated on Tuesday, July 18th, 1891, at Highgate Barrs, Tavern, Islington. Mr. John Smith, Treasurer, in the chair. Dinner on table at 6 o'clock. Tickets, 2s. 6d. per couple. The Ball will commence at Eight o'clock in the Evening. Single Ball Tickets, 1s.; Double Ball Tickets, 2s. 6d. per couple. Tickets to be had of the Secretary, at the Office, at Highgate Barrs Tavern, and of the Stewards. Conductors of the Ball, Mr. Clements.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE PERMANENT EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION SOCIETY.

To secure to each Member a Farm of not less than Five Acres of Land in America, by small Weekly or Monthly Contributions. LONDON OFFICE:—13, Tottenham Court Road, New Road, St. Pancras.—D. W. RUFF, Secretary.

- OBJECTS.—To purchase a large tract of Land in the Western States of America, and to divide it into small farms, giving twenty-five acres to each share subscriber for free.
- To erect dwellings, and clear a certain portion of the land on each allotment, previous to the arrival of the emigrants.
- To provide for the location of groups, holding the Land in common, as well as for individuals, according to their respective means and requirements.
- To purchase in large quantities, for the common benefit, all necessary live and dead stock, and other requisites, supplying each Member on location with the quantity required at cost price.
- To establish a depot, from which to provide each family with the required quantities of food, clothing, and other necessities, until their own land produced sufficient for their support.

Agents required in all parts of Great Britain.

BEAUTIFUL AND LUXURIOUS HAIR, WHISKERS, &c.

MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE, which has been obtained by the use of a world-wide celebrity and immense sale. It is guaranteed to produce whiskers, moustaches, eye-brows, &c., in three or four weeks, with the utmost certainty, and will be found eminently successful in nourishing, curing, and beautifying the hair, and checking greyness in all its stages, black, grey, and white. For the reproduction of hair in baldness, from whatever cause, and at whatever age, it is indispensable, forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair. One trial is solicited to prove the fact. It is an elegant, efficient, and safe preparation, and will be sent (post-free) on receipt of postage stamps, or by post-office order, to MISS DEAN, 48, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, London; or it may be obtained of every respectable chemist in the Kingdom.

MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE—None is genuine unless the signature of MISS DEAN is in white letters on a red ground on the stamp affixed to all her preparations. Beware of imitations of this celebrated preparation, and of the names of the proprietors, which are used by persons of evil intentions. At most days from one till four o'clock.

MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE for my children. I restored my hair perfectly.—Mrs. Long, Lincoln, Herts. "I have now to complain of the trouble of showing thanks to your Crinilene.—Mr. Gray, Eaton-Sunderland, Cheshire.

Professor Ure, on analysing the Crinilene says—"It is perfectly free from any poisonous or irritating matter, and is the best stimulant for the hair I have met with. The scent is delicate and very persistent."

MISS DEAN'S CRINILENE FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION. A purely vegetable preparation, distinguished for its extremely bland, purifying, and soothing effects on the skin; while by its peculiar action on the pores and secretory vessels, it cures all eruptions, pimples, freckles, and all other blemishes, and thus effects a permanent and healthy complexion. The radiant bloom it imparts to the cheeks, and the softness, delicacy, and whiteness which it induces on the hands and arms, render it indispensable to every toilette.

To ladies during the period of nursing, and as a wash for infants, it cannot be too strongly recommended. Gentle, after shaving, and for the face, it is equally useful and tender of the skin, and renders it soft, smooth, and pleasant. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent direct by Miss DEAN, on receipt of forty-two postage stamps.

PURE LIQUID HAIR DYE. MISS DEAN'S TRINITOIR. A perfect and efficient Dye discovered by an eminent operative chemist, and which produces a permanent and uniform colour in three minutes to any shade required, from light Auburn to Jet Black, so beautifully natural as to defy detection; it does not stain the skin, is most easily applied, and is free from any objectionable qualities. It needs only to be used once, producing a permanent Dye. Price 3s. 6d. per bottle, sent post-free by Miss DEAN, on receipt of forty-two postage stamps, or by post-office order, to MISS DEAN, 48, Liverpool Street, King's Cross, London.

REPEATEDLY EFFECTUALLY AND PERMANENTLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS.—DR. GUTHRIE'S SUTURE continues to supply the afflicted with his celebrated remedy for this alarming complaint, which has never failed in the most obstinate cases. It is applicable to every variety of Single and Double Hernia, male or female of any age, however bad or long standing; is easy and painless in application, causing no inconvenience or confinement, &c.; and will be sent free by post to any part of the Kingdom with full instructions, rendering failure impossible, on receipt of seven shillings in postage stamps, or by post-office order, payable at the Gray-Inland Office.

Address, Henry Guthrie, M.D., 6, Ampton Street, Gray-Inland Office, London. At home from 11 to 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 11 to 12 o'clock on Saturdays. Sundays excepted.

A great number of old Trusses and Testimonials have been left behind by persons cured of their troubles of the success of his remedy, which may be seen by any sufferer, and by his occasional use will prevent Deafness occurring again at any future period.

The remedy, which is simple in application, will be sent by post, with full instructions, on receipt of 7s. in Postage Stamps, or by post-office order, payable at the Gray-Inland Office, London, Dr. Guthrie, 6, Ampton Street, Gray-Inland Office, London, where he may be consulted daily from 11 to 12 o'clock on Wednesdays, and from 11 to 12 o'clock on Saturdays. Sundays excepted.

Notice.—A perfect and permanent cure is guaranteed in every case.

"I had been a martyr to Deafness for eleven years, but now know best Deafness. Your remedy cured me."—Mr. H. M., Bristol.

"I was given up by all the surgeons as incurable, and tried several institutions, &c., but to no purpose, they all made me worse. Your remedy has cured me."—Mr. Ford.

"Thank God I was led to try your Remedy for Deafness; I could not get on for three years, and all the duties as before. Send me half a crown now for my Remedy, for which I enclose an order for 30s."—Mr. John, Berke.

The Emperor of Russia has engaged several Belgian weavers and dyers for a factory manufacturing similar to those of Beauvais and Gobelins, which His Majesty purposes establishing at St. Petersburg.

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The provinces.

standing thus, it is with no small surprise that we have heard the rumours that are abroad as to the House of Commons members of the committee of the House of Commons on knowledge, who are under-told to represent the wishes of the government. It is reported that they are only exerting themselves to cram down the throat denouncing, and a report deprecating, or rather upon newspapers. While one of the law imposing tax at Westminster is pretty unequivocal in saying that the law is unintelligible—in other words, that it is full of traps and pitfalls, for honest and innocent persons, and for reforming government it strains every nerve to keep the law unaltered; and its law officers are endeavouring to exact penalties by means of it."

an approaching vehicle, impatiently cried out, "Come, come, money and purse and all, or I'll ride!" Do you think I've time to wait whilst you're riddling there?" The commercial traveller was only too glad to escape so cheaply, as he had between £500 and £600 in the gig; so he threw him the money, whereupon the fellow relaxed a hold of the reins, and Mr. Myers drove off. In this instance also the highwayman had craved over his pocket, and was dressed in a green shooting-jacket, black skin trousers, and hat.

ARROB ESCAPE—On Saturday, said a labourer under Charles Mistry, accompanied by a lad named Powell, proceeded to a well at a place called Painswick, for the purpose of getting out a crock which had fallen to the bottom from the tacking of the rope. He was lowered down the well, which was about forty feet deep, by a rope and his waist. On getting to the depth of about twenty feet he placed his foot on a projecting stone for the purpose of taking the necessary means to turn the bucket, when the stone gave away, tearing the rope and he fell to the bottom, and immediately the sides of the well, which were built of large loose stones, collapsed around him, and he was completely buried in the stones and rubbish, a small one being left above his head, from several large stones lying across each other. The boy

and initial body of capitalists to promote the local industrial object of Transatlantic communication between Galway and Halifax, and the subscription was run from 250,000 as the first step towards the creation of the Atlantic Cable. Arrangements, it seemed already, had been entered into, and orders issued to the two most eminent engineering firms in England for the construction of two steamers, of power and speed superior to anything hitherto known on the Atlantic, to run the "feary" between British and American ports. The Messrs. Millar, Blackwall, and Messrs. John Pennard & Son, of Greenwich, are the persons engaged to build the vessel. A prospectus for the issue of shares will soon appear, under such auspices as must command the confidence of the public.

the master of the band of the person or William
prosecutor stated that on the morning of the 22nd
last, he went into a public house in the district of
procurring charge to pay the master the wages
formed under him on the Chinese Junk
with the prisoner, who accosted him, and re-
made a beautiful pin he had in his ear,
pretending to look at it, she pulled it out
saw, and concealed it in her parcel, where
found by a police officer into the house, who
was given. The prisoner, in her defence,
stated that she was a Chinese woman, and
where they were two female friends to a public
house, where they were treated. She certainly
remark upon the treatment of the prosecutor
scarf, and it must have fallen into his hands
called two witnesses to character. One
stated that he kept a chandler's shop at the

SALE OF RARE SNUFFS.—To-day being the seventh day of the sale of the effects of the Earl of Harrington, the large and curious collection of snuffs, of which it is known the noble peer was a connoisseur, was brought to the hammer. The stock comprised about 2,000 lbs. of the most various kinds, including all the choicest descriptions, and was offered in 250 lots. The rare snuffs fetched £22 10s. per lb., and the Earl of Harrington's "Evermix" snuff was sold for £18 10s. per lb. The sale of the

son.—Emma Pennington, 19, was indicted for maliciously and wilfully setting fire to the

SALE OF RARE SVENRS.—To-day being the seventh day of the sale of the effects of the Earl of Harrington, the largest and curious collection of snuff, of which it is known the dealer was a connoisseur, was brought to the pier. The stock comprised about 2,000 lbs. of the most various kinds, including all the choicest descriptions, and was offered in 220 lots. The first snuffs fetched £2 10s. per lb., and of the 100 lbs. of Harrington's Evening Mix was sold for £100.

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