

LONDON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1851.

and also in Dutchess County, New York, and in

with the Author's observation on
hinderances. The present

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ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF ISAACS, THE UCK-FIELD BURGLAR.—Isaacs, the captain of the notorious gang of burglars who so long infested S.

of a gang of burglars who so long infested the notes
 Surrey, and whose exploits were consummated
 by the Uckfield burglary, made his escape last
 Saturday, the company with a man named Henry
 One of the
 turnkeys (George Cox) had the prison door a little
 to admit the prison officers who were on their
 sleeping out at night, as usual, and were returning
 to their duty at six o'clock in the morning, when
 Ade rushed past them. The convicts, who were
 released themselves in a corner at the end of the
 porter's lodge, near the outer gate of the prison
 made an instantaneous rush into the street, knocked
 the door open, and made off in two opposite
 directions. Isaac ran down the High-street
 into the High-street, followed by part of the officers,
 and when just opposite the "Sussex Express"
 office, he was caught by a carpenter named Curtis
 Mr. Card, for whom Cox worked, and a turnkey
 who held him in custody, at the turn of the
 same moment. He did not attempt to resist and
 was taken back to the gaol by Payne. In the
 meantime, Ade had also been secured, and an inquiry
 at once made into the mode by which the escape
 was effected. The materials of the affair it
 proved, when we consider the materials of the
 With no other instrument than a nail, and with no
 material to work on but a piece of lead, Isaac had
 contrived to fashion a wooden key with all the
 ingredients necessary to unlock the gates of himself
 and the prison. The pipe was strong, however,
 being weak, he had found it round the
 threshold, and that of Ade, who was confined next to him,
 and was sentenced to fifteen years transportation.
 prisoner, however, it broke. It was about half-past
 o'clock when the two convicts found themselves
 in the passage of their ward. Thence they made their
 way without difficulty into the area surrounding the
 gate, and the gate being locked till
 o'clock usually. Their great danger was
 watchmen who perambulate the building, al-

though, however, his half hourly visits must have greatly impeded their operations. They attempted to dig a hole through the boundary wall at the back of the debtors' prison; they had taken out several bricks, and it appears probable that they were about to make a breach, when the watch prevented this plan from being successful. At the Sussex Quarter Sessions, held on Monday, the Earl of Chichester, chairman, inquiries were made by Mr. George Darby and other magistrates of Mr. Sanders, the governor of the gate, and it appeared that the latter had been obliged to blame the watchmen for the matter, the real source of the evil being the defective state of the locks, three parts of which, Mr. Sanders said, could be picked by a wire. The closing of the gate of the ward passage at an earlier hour was recommended, but as a new lock is in rapid progress, the question as to locks was left to the next session.

EXPLOSION AND CAPTURE—A young man, belonging to the family of a respectable merchant in Paris, has just been charged before the judicial authorities of Paris, with carrying off the daughter of a *millionnaire*, a young lady, under age, under the name of *Madame de la Roche*, the daughter of the same man being for a schoolfellow the daughter of the Baron, who resided in one of the finest houses in the Chausée d'Antin. The brother having frequently seen the young lady, a mutual attachment sprang up between them. The lovers having heard what the baron had already fixed on a husband for his daughter, resolved to take advantage of the green, and to make their escape, and they made their arrangements so well that they got off undisturbed, and it was only through the misadventure of one of their friends that the baron got scent of the road the fugitives had taken. A pursuit immediately took place, and in consequence of an accident which occurred to the

from Dover, and the young lady brought back to her home. The baron has, as above stated, commenced judicial proceedings against the immoderate. —
—Galignani.

THE BISHOP OF EXETER and the VICAR OF ST. ANDREW'S, PLYMOUTH. — Circumstances have occurred in connection with the appointment of a clergyman to the living of Christchurch, which present to the notice of the Rev. Edward Malone, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Westminster, which render it more important than probable that the appointment will still be nullified up by the Rev. John Hatfield. The bishop, it will be remembered, objected to the Rev. Mr. Grey, who was the first clergyman named by Mr. Hatfield on the ground that he was not a clergyman in the full sense of the question. Mr. Hatfield then nominated the Rev. T. G. Postlethwaite, when he was informed that he being a clerk in holy orders, ought to have made a better nomination in the first instance, and that he had no right to nominate a second. Thereupon the bishop put the living under sequestration, and Mr. Grey was again named. Flower to do the duty in Christchurch. There was too much reason to fear that Mr. Hatfield had really lost the appointment, but it happened that Mr. Grey was rejected by the Bishop of Exeter on the 25th of June, while Mr. Malone was not licensed as incumbent for the living of Christchurch. The cause for such a proceeding respecting Mr. Grey, therefore, went to nothing, and as if nothing had passed on this subject, Mr. Hatfield, we believe, wrote to the bishop, and again nominated Mr. Postlethwaite, briefly mentioning the circumstances. This led to a reply being returned, to the effect that Mr. Postlethwaite was not a clergyman in the full sense of the question. We were satisfactory, he should be appointed. The communication from the bishop's agent to which we have referred came down on Sunday last, and

We suppose that on the morning of that day Mr. Lower must, from his remarks, have heard some-thing of what was occurring, for he led the people to the church, and, in the afternoon, in the evening he preached his farewell sermon, stating that he should not probably again occupy that pulpit. There was a numerous attendance, and nearly the whole of the old members of the congregation had given up their seats and gone to other places of worship, where they would be the subject of conversation and sympathy. The subject being forced upon them. During last week, that being the commencement of a new quarter, a great number of the congregation who had remained unconnected with the church till then, gave up their seats, and removed their books, &c.—

Journal.

DEATHS BY MUSHROOMS. Bannes, October 10. Two highly respected officers of the Belgians, Guirassiers, quartered at Bruges, died on Tuesday under circumstances which ought to be made known, as publicly as possible. They were in perfect health on Monday last. On Tuesday they died in their quarters, and ordered some mushrooms dried in a hot sun, and some soured cream, which they both ate. The potatoes, four days afterwards they were both taken ill of a horrible and agonising colic, which before long became so alarming that medical assistance was sent for, when it became manifestly of no avail. The opinion of the doctors that the sufferers had been poisoned by the mushrooms. Every effort was made to save them, but without effect, and they expired during which one of them broke his back from the violence of his convulsions, they both expired towards morning, and were buried with military honours yesterday. So great was the interest taken in the fate of these distinguished officers that nearly the whole town assisted at the funeral; and

of the mushrooms, and most of the mushrooms were found growing in the same circumstances, and in the same place, as the mushrooms connected with the case is, the declaration of several medical men and chemists, that the poison of the mushroom is really contained in the truffle (*Agaricus campestris*, or common mushroom, after a certain stage of growth; and Professor Orlia has hinted at the same in his "Book on Poisons"). It is not, however, to be generally made known at this season of the year.

PROPOSED LEGAL UNIVERSITY.—Lord Brougham intends during the ensuing session of parliament to submit to the government (with a view of improving the system now in force for admitting gentlemen to the bar) a proposition for consolidating the Middle and Inner Temples, Gray's and Lincoln's Inns, and the legal university, by being governed by a senate and a chancellor, similar to other universities. In this university professors are to be established in the different branches of law and equity, who are to lecture as the professors do at Oxford or Cambridge. It is also proposed to abolish the immense fees which are at present charged for "entering."

THE DOG AND THE DOG.—A man named Maudslayi, of Nines, went a few days ago to his field to cultivate his vines. He did not return at his usual hour in the evening; but after a while his dog appeared, barking mournfully. The animal refused to enter the house, and barked and ran about as if inviting some one to follow. When it was perceived that he was followed, he was taken to the house, where he was found with his unfortunate master habited in blood, with several deep wounds in different parts of his person. The man was taken home, and medical assistance was procured, but he died in the course of a few hours. It is not known by whom or for what cause he was stabbed.

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"Daily Wisconsin" says:—"When I first came to Wisconsin I chanced to meet an enemy of Judge Hubbell; and being a stranger, and no doubt a little inquisitive, I asked him what were the grounds of his dislike to the judge. 'Why,' said he, 'he helped to elect him, and the very first suit I had in court he refused to charge the jury in my favor.' This reply astounded me; it was a 'clinch'—sure enough, and suggested a long train of recollections on the policy and expediency of

KOSSUTH

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Beef 2s 2d to 3s 6d; mutton 2s 6d to 4s 0d; veal 2s 3d to 3s 6d; pork 2s 4d to 3s 8d.—Price per stone of 8lbs. sink.