

**LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1852.**

**PRIOR FIVEPENCE, or**  
Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter



## Foreign Intelligence.

## FRANCE.

The Budget is, as may be expected, the principal topic with the Paris press. It is superfluous to notice the comments of the Ministerial Press as their absolute approval of all financial as well as political measures of the government is a matter of course, and the opinions of the "Constitutionnel" might have been guessed beforehand. It appears, however, that the budget of 1883 will be submitted to the sanction of the representative body. The modification of the tax on wines has caused general discontent.

The Fives fell on Friday forty centimes below par. This is a very grave symptom of the risk incurred by the precipitate conversion of that rente before the market was prepared for so low a rate of interest as four and a half per cent. The fall is probably traceable to the eagerness evinced by the small rentiers for re-imbursement, and the apprehension that they will be kept out of their money an indefinite period. On Saturday the Bourse was a little better, probably owing to a *communiqué* in the "Moniteur," which is calculated greatly to re-assure the rentiers who apply to the Treasury for re-imbursement. If the re-imbursement is to be effected by series such rentiers are, in fact, promised five per cent. up to the moment of their being paid off. Another circumstance seems to have operated in giving a lift to the Bourse. It is reported that Fould is going to return to office. Another report is, that the Bank has offered to lend the Treasury a hundred millions of francs at four and a half per cent. There was much talk, however, about the damage inflicted on outside societies by the decree of conversion. All such companies are obliged to invest the capital contributed in five per cent. stock. The retail trade and all manufacturers which supply the home demand, find that grave financial anxiety has been caused by the decree for the conversion of the rente. Every one says that his revenue being diminished one tenth, he is obliged to purchase only what is strictly necessary.

**THE ORLEANS PROPERTY.**—The appeal on the case of M. Bocher has been before the Court of Appeal. The first judgment, by which M. Bocher was merely fined 500fr., was quashed, and he was sentenced to a month's imprisonment and 200fr. fine. The judgment which sentenced the other defendants, MM. Debief and Malzy, to a fine of 150fr. was confirmed. M. Odillon Barrot again appeared for the defence, and produced much effect by his treatment of the question of right at issue between him and the Procureur of the Republic, but no report of his speech has been allowed to be published. M. Bocher has appealed to the Court of Cassation against the sentence.

The announcement of the amalgamation of the Bordeaux, Nantes, Centre, and Orleans lines was unfavourably received at the Bourse, and the fall in the shares of those companies was in a great measure attributed to it. The general opinion seemed to be that the creation of 96,000 new shares by the Orleans company was not very compatible with the present high price of 1,200. It was thought, also, notwithstanding statements to the contrary, that further calls would necessarily be made upon the Bordeaux shareholders to make up the requisite capital for all the works proposed to be undertaken.

M. Emile Girardin has written to the President of the Republic to suspend for a short time the order for his expulsion, as he is desirous of returning to Paris on family affairs. The death of M. Girardin's mother-in-law is no doubt the cause of his application. In reply to his letter M. Emile de Girardin received his passport for Paris.

**THE PRESIDENT'S SUCCESSION.**—The Paris correspondent of the "Times" says: "It is known that the President of the Republic intends to deposit with the Senate, with all due forms of solemnity, a sealed paper with the name of the person whom he would desire to recommend as his successor. It is much doubted whether any one has as yet been selected, and as his thoughts have recently turned towards a matrimonial condition, it is not unlikely that he hopes he shall be enabled to fix on some name still closer in relation with himself than any other."

**ANOTHER "GOVERNMENT" PLOT.**—The "Patrie" announces, on the authority of private correspondence, that the secret societies are endeavouring to reconstitute themselves in the south, and that a report is propagated of the probability of an insurrectional movement in that part of the country; that Lyons appears to be the central point to which the orders "coming from London, Paris, and Geneva converge," and that orders have been given from the Police Department to prevent those scattered associations from again uniting. It adds that a depot of powder and ball has been discovered at Caen by the authorities. It is shrewdly guessed that this announcement is more for the object of palliating the continued severity of the government agents, or justifying future measures of rigour, than anything else. The "Siecle" announces that M. Clement Thomas, Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of Paris during the insurrection of June, 1848, and who has resided in seclusion in the Borda since the suppression of the Constituent Assembly, has received notice to quit France within eight days. Several inhabitants of the Gironde have received similar orders. Among them, MM. Simion, an ex-Consul, and Belot de Minieres, Judge of the Tribunal at Bordeaux.

On Sunday the President held a review, when he presented several officers, non-commissioned officers and privates with the Cross of the Legion of Honour, or the new decoration, consisting of a medal entitling the wearer to receive a pension of 100fr. for life. At this presentation he seized the opportunity of reminding the public of one of the most important features of his usurpation, namely, the supreme military rank which the Prince has attributed to himself in the great order of things. Thus he speaks of his love for the great military family of which he is proud to be the head. In expressing his regret for the small resources at the disposal of his government for recompensing the services of the army, Louis Napoleon involuntarily reminds the world of the sacred rights of property on which he has trampled to feed the means of feeding his pretors with largesses.

M. Gafney, chief editor of the "Journal du Havre," has been expelled from France. Three hundred and thirty-eight prisoners have just arrived in Paris from the Nievre, and are about to be transported to Lambessa. Among them are M. Lenoir, the assistant to the Mayor of Clamecy, and M. Moreau, a barrister of that town.

M. Persigny has written a circular to the prefects, directing them to proceed as soon as possible to the formation of new tribunals of commerce, pursuant to the recent decree. The judges of these tribunals are in future to be elected by assemblies of notables, such as were created in 1807. The notables are to be chosen by the prefects. The circular recommends them to select the notables from among merchants enjoying an extended commercial reputation, giving a preference to the heads of the oldest houses.

The "Times" correspondent says that General Cavignag has resolved not to avail himself of the position he is placed in by the electors of the third district of Paris, but that before doing so he was inclined to consult some of his exiled friends, particularly General Lamoriciere and Dedeau, on the subject. He accordingly applied for a passport to proceed to Belgium. He was informed that the passport was at his disposal whenever he thought proper; but it was at the same time intimated that he would find the frontier closed against him on his return. He is said therefore to have abandoned that idea; but it is not believed that he took his seat on the coach.

M. Hofer, of Mulhouse, who was condemned to transportation by the High Court of Justice of Versailles, has received a free pardon from the President of the Republic, and is again at the head of his manufacture.

The "Bulletin des Pairs" says:—  
The salaries of the Ministers are, we are informed, fixed at 80,000fr. each, and those of the prefects of the Seine and police at 50,000fr. The prefects of the third class are to have 20,000fr.

The "Moniteur" announces that the dispute with Morocco is amicably terminated, and diplomatic relations are renewed with that country.

A decree is promulgated regulating the relations of the chambers with the President. Each senator may propose to present to the President the basis of a bill of great national interest. Any proposals of modifications of the Constitution must be signed by ten senators.

The corps legislative cannot reject a bill without discussing all the articles separately. The President is to receive 100,000fr. salary. The severest penalty applied to a deputy is fifteen days' exclusion. Perhaps the most important provision in this law ordinance is that which prevents the speech of a deputy from being printed without the permission of the Chamber. Thus, there will be no impediment to giving the most extended publicity to the arguments of a hostile majority, while the speech by which they will be triumphantly refuted cannot be printed. The Senate can propose no amendment to bills. The vote of the Chambers is valid unless half the members are present. No *senatus consultum* can be debated unless three out of five bureaux have voted for the *præ* in consideration. The printing and distribution of a deputy's speech without authorisation of the Chamber is punishable by a fine of from 500fr. to 5,000fr. against printers, and 5fr. to 500fr. against distributors.

Another decree obliges the magistrates and members of the courts of law to take the oath of allegiance within a month from March 22.

Renon, the Socialist candidate, is elected deputy for Lyons.

The acquittal of the "Bulletin Français" by the Court of Assizes at Brussels has produced a deep sensation throughout all circles here. The French government is, as may be supposed, greatly chafed at this verdict, which is the first demonstration of an independent spirit in an important body of the Belgian state towards the menacing dictator-

ship of Louis Napoleon. Honour to the Belgian jury for having done their duty thoroughly. Next to the citizens who voted Cavaignac and Carnot into the "Corps Legislatif," theirs is the credit of having dealt the severest punishment of public opinion on the dictatorship of the 22nd of December.

Lord Cowley, accompanied by the Belgian minister, has paid a visit to Count Turgot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. The object of this diplomatic interview seems to have been two-fold. In the first place, explanations were, it is understood, demanded with regard to the attitude and intentions of France towards Belgium, and, secondly, with regard to the reported design of proclaiming the empire on the 5th of May, the anniversary of the Emperor's death. On the first point the answers of Count Turgot were considered satisfactory. As to the other subject the Count said that France was the only proper judge of what Government suited her best; that the President had reserved to himself the right of appealing to the nation on questions touching changes in the form of Government; and that experience had proved that such appeals would be answered by the universal assent of France. The government could not admit the pretensions of any foreign power to meddle with such questions.

The departmental journals reveal a process of deportation perfectly frightful. We give but two instances: letters from Brignolles (Var) state that 1,000 persons engaged in the insurrectionary movement of the Basses-Alpes, in December last, and who were sentenced to transportation, have passed through that town in detachments of 100 each. They were on their way to Toulon, where ships of war were waiting to receive them. Eighty-four persons of the department of the Meuse, ordered for transportation to Cayenne or Lambessa, arrived in Paris on Tuesday. Amongst them are an ex-sub-prefect, three advocates, and two schoolmasters. Most of the prisoners belong to Toul, Metz, and Nancy. It appears it is to Lambessa, in Africa, and not to Guyana, that M. Miot, the ex-representative, is to be transported.

## GERMANY.

**PRUSSIA.—BERLIN.**—The First Chamber has been discussing the complaints raised against the government treatment of the "German Catholics" and its "free exercise of their religion." The charter guarantees to all sects the free exercise of their religion. The government has, however, forbidden all parish authorities to allow the sects in question the use of any church, put their meetings under the club law, and sent constables to watch proceedings, with power arbitrarily to disperse the assembly; it has refused to recognise the validity of marriages after the rites of those sects; and forced the preachers for baptising, burying, confirming, and the like, as an illegal assumption of ecclesiastical functions. The plea raised by the government in justification of its course is that the sects in question are not "religious societies," inasmuch as they repudiate every notion that forms the basis of religion. Some parties are displeased with this interpretation, and call it forced. But what other could they expect from a power which has all the force in its own hands?

A bill for allowing the establishment of private country houses has been rejected by the committee of the Second Chamber, because the commissioner of the royal bank insisted that such banks should not be allowed to interfere on the monopoly of the government bank by taking deposits at interest. A pretty state of things for a country pretending to have enlightened notions on political economy. The committee of finance has reduced the proposed newspaper stamp duty by one-half; the highest rate for a daily sheet of more than 800 square inches, would be seven shillings and sixpence a year, or about one-third of a penny per number.

**BADEN.**—Advices from Karlsruhe, of 21st inst., represent the Grand Duke of Baden to be on the point of death. Bremen, March 19.—From this day the constitution is abolished. The Senate, which held a sitting yesterday, has just published the resolution of the Germanic Diet of the 6th of March, by which that assembly adopted the modifications proposed by the Senate. It consequently rejects the constitution, and announces the grant of a new fundamental law.

It is stated that the question of the succession to the throne of the Grand Duke of Baden has been settled, and that the Prince Frederic will be summoned to the Grand Ducal office.

**AUSTRIA.**—Count Cam-Gallas has issued a proclamation which shows that the population of Bohemia is still in a state far from tranquil. Secret societies, the commandants say, exist in great numbers; and unlawful and unauthorized writings, such as revolutionary proclamations, addresses, and comments upon public affairs, circulate, chiefly in manuscript, among the people. The public is reminded that the mere possession of such documents is a crime punishable by the courts-martial with imprisonment, and hard labour for a year. The Vienna courts-martial are still sitting, and in the week ending March 15, sentenced twenty persons, convicted of petty offences deemed political, to various imprisonments of from seven days to four months, diversified with blows with a rod, blows with a stick, fests, and irons.

The "New Prussian Gazette," after having been seized four times within these few days, is now prohibited the Austrian dominions. The writers have maintained the cause of the extreme right party in Austria in opposition to Prince Schwarzenberg, and vigorously assailed that minister's German commercial policy—hence the prohibition.

The Austrian correspondent of the "Times" states that the Hungarian Committee had left Vienna in high dudgeon. The Cabinet, he says, steadily refuses to make concessions which could in the course of time militate against the unity of the Empire, and the Hungarian nobles will never support a government whose professed aim is to reduce Hungary to the level of a common Austrian province. "The machinery of government cannot work," say the Hungarians, "as long as the *vis inertiae* of the nation clogs its wheels, and this will always be the case until its just demands are granted." The government, adds the correspondent, is playing a hazardous game, and many experienced politicians are of opinion that the chances are against its winning; they even prophesy that the finances will be the downfall of the present administration, and possibly of the Empire.

**WURTEMBERG.**—The conflict which threatened to arise between the executive power and the Chambers of Wurtemberg, on the subject of the fundamental right proclaimed at Frankfurt for all Germans, has been averted. The Second Chamber, in its sitting of the 15th adopted by a majority of 53 against 33, the government bill declaring the fundamental rights then and henceforth abolished as concerned Wurtemberg. The second clause of the bill, tending to re-establish the restrictions on the Jews which existed before 1848, was rejected by a strong majority. The government promised to submit to the legislature propositions conceived in a spirit of liberality towards the Hebrew population.

## ITALY.

**PIEDMONT.**—A letter from Turin states that after the late division in the Chamber of Deputies, which gave the ministry a majority of only two upon the question of a credit to be granted for the fortifications of Casale, M. Della Marmora, the Minister of War, offered his resignation, but withdrew it at the earnest request of his colleagues.

Mr. Mather, the young Englishman who was cut down by an Austrian officer at Florence, was at Genoa on the 15th inst. The "Genoa Gazette" states that his face is marked with a large scar.

**TUSCANY.**—The Austrian army of occupation is to be reduced to 3,500 men—a diminution of 2,000. The Tuscan government is about to organise a regiment, which will be placed under the orders of a French officer, Colonel Roussot. Another French officer, an engineer, has arrived at Leghorn, at the request of the Grand Duke, to survey and report upon the state of the port of Leghorn, in which it is proposed to make extensive improvements.

## BELGIUM.

The trial of MM. d'Haussonville and Alexandre Thomas, with four others concerned in the publication of the "Bulletin Français," commenced on Saturday at the assizes of Brabant and terminated on Monday. The Attorney-General Bavy conducted the prosecution. The jury were in deliberation an hour and a half, and upon their return delivered a verdict of acquittal upon each of the thirty points submitted to them. MM. d'Haussonville and Thomas were immediately set at liberty, and the latter left at once for London.

## SWITZERLAND.

**GENEVA.**—Of the precise nature of the explanations or concessions by which the present dispute between France and the Confederation has been arranged nothing is yet known here, and the total silence maintained by the Federal Council begins to excite discontent and remonstrance even from the Conservatives. The cause of this reserve, or one of its causes, is to be found in the something more than coolness in the relations of the Federal Council to the cantonal governments, to that of Geneva especially. The supposition that either the Federal government or that of Geneva has shown a dangerous chivalry in defence of "exiles" is quite unfounded; the terms of the demand were offensive, but the demand itself was not likely to be resisted. The dispute really turns on the fact whether the Federal Council has the right to send a commissary with its orders to the government of an independent canton or not. M. J. Fazy contends that such a power only resides in the Federal Assembly—the representative of the whole of the cantons; and that, in defending the independence of the canton, he shall have the whole public opinion of Switzerland with him. The contest is one of principle; some concessions have been made, in point of fact, and, as far as the refugees are concerned, they have not found that the quarrel has been any protection to them.

## SPAIN.

Advices from Madrid, dated the 17th, state that the Spanish government was about to send reinforcements to Cuba; also that the negotiation of the treaty on international copyright between France and Spain, which had been abandoned, was resumed.

## TURKEY.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Zera, March 14th, states that a force of 1,700 men had been marched into Lione, where the Greeks and Catholics were disarmed, and all the clergy with two principal men out of every canton seized and imprisoned. A proclamation was issued, threatening with death all persons except Turks who should secret arms. Travellers, even those possessing Austrian passports, found great difficulty in making their journeys. Many Christians, their means exhausted by the soldiers quartered upon them, wander about without shelter. The despatch conveying these particulars comes through an Austrian medium.

## MALTA.

The Malta post brings the news of Admiral Dundas having relieved Admiral Parker in the command of the Mediterranean fleet. Admiral Dundas hoisted his flag on board the Britannia. He at once sent off reinforcements to the Channel fleet. There now remain in the Mediterranean only the Trafalgar, Bellerophon, Modeste, Scourge, Spitfire, and Britannia.

## UNITED STATES.

By the royal mail steam-ship Africa, Captain Harrison, we have advices from New York to the 10th inst. Shortly after the arrival of the Royal mail steam-ship America at Boston an attempt to smuggle twenty-nine packages of lace shawls was prevented by the Custom-house officers, who captured the goods. An investigation showed that the guilty party was one of the head waiters. On the 8th a warrant was issued, and the America taken possession of, to be afterwards given up to the agents on their entering into bonds for her value. A steward named Bickley had absconded.

The renewed attempt at a trial of the Cuban expeditionists was made on the 8th inst., when the day was occupied in empanelling the jury and the opening statement of counsel. It is expected that the investigation will develop some interesting circumstances connected with the contemplated invasion of Cuba, and, altogether, as a state prosecution, the trial will be one of the most important ever brought before the United States courts, whatever may be the result.

The Vera Cruz papers are still filled with particulars of the disasters caused by the late gale. The remains of the Robert Stevenson have been found on the shore at Coatzacoalcas, as well as several planks marked "Robert Spedden." Another American vessel is said to have been lost, too; but no name is given.

The accounts from Northern Mexico are very conflicting. News from the Rio Grande reached Orleans on the 6th inst., to the effect that Carvajal had attacked and captured Camargo, and was then closely besieging Matamoros. A private despatch of a later date confirms the defeat of Carvajal in his attack on Camargo. He had only 522 men, 84 of whom were Mexicans, and the balance filibustered. Most of them escaped to the American side of the river.

The Empire City had brought to New York one month's later intelligence from Chile. It appears that there has been a revolution among the state prisoners confined at the Straits of Magellan; which is the Botany Bay of the Chilean Republic, and that the revolutionists have seized two American vessels.

Late advices from Santa Fe represent the country as being in a great state of excitement, in consequence of the murderous depredations of the Indians. Even the government troops, who are too few in number to defend themselves, let alone protecting the settlers, are killed by the Apaches, whenever an opportunity occurs.

## Foreign Miscellany.

**THE DEARTH IN PRUSSIA.**—The military magazines of corn and flour in the provinces being well-stocked, have received orders so sell considerable quantities in case of need where the dearth is greatest.

**DESTRUCTION OF RHEINARDBRUNN.**—The palace of Rheinarbdrunn, the favourite residence of the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, brother of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, was burned to the ground on the night of the 14th. The edifice was situated in one of the most charming spots of the Thuringian Forest, and occupied the site of an ancient monastery. It was not long since built at great cost in the old German style, and contained treasures of art and antiquity of untold value. The disaster was purely accidental.

**ROYAL BANK OF AUSTRALIA.**—Advices from Australia just received represent the tragic end of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, the founder and managing director of the affairs of this bank abroad. It appears that the unfortunate gentleman, with some of his men, was seeking capture of tortoises in the South Seas, when, it is reported, a dispute arose between the cannibals, or natives, and the crew, and that Mr. Boyd perished in the fray.

**CONSTANTINOPLE.**—The "Austrian Lloyd's" states from Constantinople that a serious difference has arisen between the authorities of Janina, in consequence of some acts of violence towards a French subject. The Austrian and British Consuls took part with the Consul of France. It is added that the Sultan had sent two of his officers to Janina to inquire into and make a report on this affair.

A fashionable dressmaker living near the Place Vendôme, Paris, Mlle. F., caused, a few days ago, an eagle bearing a crown to be painted on the windows of her shop. The next day mud and filth were thrown on it, and this was repeated the following day also. On Tuesday evening a ball, apparently discharged from an air gun, knocked out a window to pieces, and penetrated some wood-work, near which the dressmaker was seated. Fortunately she was not touched. Some persons, who happened to be passing immediately went in pursuit of the aggressor, but were unable to discover him. The same night a fire broke out in the bedroom of the dressmaker, but it was soon extinguished.

The loss of the Austrian steam corvette Marianne, in the Adriatic, is confirmed beyond doubt. Eighty persons, among whom was Baron Kubeck's son, perished in her. The distress in Germany is somewhat alleviated. An official journal in East Prussia notifies that large supplies of rye are lying on the banks of the Mench, from Kowno to Russian Gorgeburg, and will soon come to the relief of the districts where dearth is felt. In the Berlin corn-market there has been a great fall of prices since the thaw, which has opened the canals and facilitated the transport of supplies.

A letter from Constantinople, from a well-informed party, writing on the 3rd inst., says that Austria was reported to have demanded from the Porte a cession of territory, as indemnification for injury sustained through the assistance given to the Hungarians during the late war.

## THE UNITED STATES EXPEDITION AGAINST JAPAN.

Much activity, says a New York paper, now prevails in some of the departments of the United States Navy-yard at this place in preparing the big Perry and store-ship Supply for this expedition. Workmen are employed until near midnight upon both of these vessels, as also upon the outfit of the steam-frigate Mississippi. This last-named vessel is now at Philadelphia, having her machinery thoroughly overhauled and repaired; all her other work is to be done here. She is intended for the flag ship of Commodore Perry. In addition to the usual complement of small arms, she will be provided with 120 stands of muskets, and the same number each of pistols, cutlasses, &c.; she will take an equal number extra for the steam-frigate Susquehanna, now in those seas, and which is to form one of the squadron. The Mississippi will also take with her a park of twelve 24-pound howitzers. As all despatch is ordered to be used in making these preparations, it is expected that the expedition will soon be ready for sailing.

**RUSSIAN INFLUENCE IN ITALY.**—The avowed object of the journey of the Emperor to Venice was a visit to the Grand Duke Constantine, but the real motive that induced his Majesty to show himself to his happy subjects in *paribus infidelium* was to ascertain the nature of the intrigues carried on in Italy by Russia. The second son of the Czar, residing at Venice, makes frequent excursions along the coast, under pretext of studying his profession as admiral, and expends about 100,000,000fr. monthly. It was thus that the Emperor, in 1847, under the pretence of recovering his health, fixed his residence at Olivizza, near Palermo. The consequence of that imperial bad health was an alliance with the King of Naples, who thereby was sufficiently strong to brave England and the Italian revolution. An extraordinary fete was given towards the close of the carnival at the Carcano Theatre. In order to escape the vigilance of subaltern spies, the price of the tickets was fixed at ten lire, and with the view to exclude the white warriors (the Austrians) it was agreed not to admit armed persons. Two officers having presented themselves, were invited to deposit their swords; they refused, and withdrew. An hour afterwards Count Gnilay arrived with all his staff, and after walking round the hall with his sword knocking on the floor, retired. We have been assured that the Grand Duke Constantine will visit Lombardy next summer, and spend some weeks at Monza.

The New York papers state that the case of N. P. Willis against Edwin Forrest, for the well-known assault and battery, terminated on the 3rd in a verdict for the plaintiff of 2,000 dollars damages.

**LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.**—On Saturday advices were received "Mr. Lloyd's" that the Abena, Bartlett master, had been chartered at Vera Cruz for the conveyance of a cargo of gold, a freight to Southampton, and that she was now on her passage. "So that part with no less than 5,000,000 dollars of the dust."

**GOV. CORCORAN.**—The military expedition of the Germanic Diet has granted the sum of 40,000 florins to Professor Schoenlein, of Basle, and Bottinger, of Frankfurt, as a reward for their invention of gun cotton.

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Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time she has been suffering from it. Her legs are now so swollen and painful, and she is unable to walk, that she is obliged to be carried in a sedan chair. I have tried every remedy that medical men advised, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and she was often on the point of death. I have since tried your Ointment, and, as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to say, she is now perfectly cured. Her legs are no longer swollen, and her sleep is sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feel delighted to see the means of so great an alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

(Signed) WILLIAM GALPIN.  
A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbe, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I have suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by scrofulic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medical advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the cure was hopeless. I then tried your Ointment, and, to my great surprise, I found it effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) WILLIAM ABBE.  
The truth of this statement may be verified by Mr. W. P. England, Chemist, 15, Market-street, Huddersfield.

**ADREAFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH.**  
Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penhurst, Kent, dated December 18th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, DEAR SIR,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance, but, alas! the disease continued. I determined again to use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave her a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected. I have since tried your Ointment, and, to my great surprise, I found it effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) FREDERICK TURNER.  
A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Copy of a Letter from John Perfor, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, Wexham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size, and was attended with much pain. I consulted several eminent medical men, and was told that the cure was hopeless. I then tried your Pills and Ointment, and, to my great surprise, I found it effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) JOHN PERFOR.  
AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arost, of Breakeuse, Lohian Road, Edinburgh, dated April 20th 1851.

To Professor HOLLOWAY, Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which she was often bled to a great extent, still the pain could not be removed. About four years ago she was seized with the wonderful cure effected by your Pills and Ointment, and, to my great surprise, I found it effected a complete cure in so short a time, that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

(Signed) FRANCIS AROST.  
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs Corns (Soft) Rheumatism  
Bad Breasts Cancers Scalds  
Bunions Contracted and Stiff Joints  
Bite of Mosquitoes Elephantiasis Skin Diseases  
and Sand-Flies Fistulas Scrofula  
Chilblains Gout Tumours  
Chilblains Gout Tumours  
Chilblains Gout Tumours

Sold















## ELECTION INTELLIGENCE







the Exchequer had only the other day boasted that he and his friends had enabled the public expenditure to be reduced to the standard of 1855. He taunted Mr. Frewen with having consented, as part of a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the previous day, not to embarrass the government by pressing his motion, and retorted that if he meant to press his motion, he would do so in a different position, and would take a vote of the House when the agricultural members, being just about to go to their constituents, would be afraid to oppose him.

Mr. Frewen denied having formed part of the deputation alluded to; but, being fully satisfied with the answer of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he withdrew his motion.

**FOREIGN REFUGEES.**—Mr. M. MILNES moved an address to the Crown for copies of the correspondence between the British government and foreign states respecting the protection afforded to refugees in confirmation of the correspondence already presented. He urged that it was of importance to the character of the law government and to the public that the despatches, which were published in the newspapers, language of a very strong nature as between two friendly powers had been used, and the answer which had been given thereto, should be produced. (Hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had already promised his friend that he would lay the correspondence on the table as soon as complete. It was now complete and in course of printing, and would be produced in a few days.

Mr. M. MILNES, considering the answer satisfactory, withdrew his motion.

**AFFAIRS OF EGYPT.**—Mr. ANDERSON moved for a return of copies of correspondence between the British Ministry and their agents at Constantinople and in Egypt since January, 1880, relative to the administration of Egypt, by depriving the Pacha of the power to inflict capital punishment, and to construct railways in his own territory. (Hear, hear.) He dwelt at length on the deep interest England had in upholding the efforts of the Pacha to improve and civilise Egypt, and contrasting the security of European life and property in that country, as compared with their insecurity in the Egyptian provinces, and the necessity of terminating the dispute favourably to Egypt. (Hear.)

The Chancellor of the Exchequer could not accede to the motion. To do so would be to publish information in reference to important negotiations still pending for the settlement of the differences between Turkey and Egypt; but a due regard to the interests of the two states of England, and of the world, would be observed in the negotiations referred to. (Hear, hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL stated that though he had guaranteed the treaty under which the Pacha of Egypt held the Pashalik he had not guaranteed the conditions on which the future relations of the Porte and its vassal should subsist. (Hear, hear.) Any interference, therefore, on our part with either the Porte or the Pacha could only be in the shape of advice given by one friendly power to another. (Hear, hear.) He agreed that it would not conduce to the satisfactory termination of the negotiation if the papers asked for were given.

Mr. HUME, though disapproving of the interference of England in 1839, thought we were now bound to insist that the conditions of the treaty were then guaranteed should be carried out. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. M. MILNES thought that the parties to the agreement were morally bound to maintain the Pacha in his just and independent authority. At the same time, the *Tanzimat*, which the Porte desired to introduce into Egypt, had, wherever it had been established in the Turkish provinces, secured to the people, including the Christian population, a higher degree of government than had been previously enjoyed. (Hear, hear.)

**LOANS TO THE TOWN OF ENNIS.**—The O'GORMAN MAHON made an application based on a petition, for a grant and also for a loan secured on the tolls of the town of Ennis, in aid of private subscriptions to enable the town commissioners to carry out the drainage of the district, the works for which had been commenced by the Commissioners of Public Works but not completed. His motion was that the Commissioners be directed to carry out the works.

Sir C. WOOD suggested that the application should be made by a bill.

After some conversation the O'GORMAN MAHON stated that he would bring in a bill on the subject, and withdrew his motion.

Mr. HENLEY obtained leave to bring in a bill to arrange with foreign powers for the apprehension of deserters from ships.

Mr. FREWEN obtained similar leave for a bill to promote the building of churches in benefices now without them, and to prevent the union of benefices beyond a certain value.

The remaining business being disposed of, the House adjourned at half-past eight o'clock.

**WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24.**

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—Protection from Dangerous Animals.—Mr. FREWEN, in moving the second reading of this bill, adverted to the public evils, and even injuries, arising from the absence of sufficient legal control over ferocious dogs and savage bulls, and from the enactment against draught dogs not being extended to the rural districts. The object of the bill was to remedy these defects in the law.

The Attorney-General doubted whether the arrangements made in the bill to the effect of his hon. friend were satisfactory. It was not until the animal appeared in public (a laugh)—that the bill would come into operation, and there must be two credible witnesses, who were to make oath before a justice. On this the magistrate was to issue a written order to the parish constable, who was to go in pursuit of the animal to destroy him, and was to be entitled to half-a-crown. (A laugh.) But the portion of the bill to which he principally objected was, that when a mad dog appeared abroad the district was to be proclaimed (a laugh)—and all owners of dogs were to put them in muzzles. (Laughter.) So that if one mad dog appeared in a neighbourhood, all innocent dogs (laughter)—being tied up in muzzles, were to be deprived of protection which nature gave them to defend themselves. (Laughter.) He (the Attorney-General) would recommend the course to be adopted which was taken by the Quaker, when he gave a dog a bad name and got him destroyed. He, also, objected to that portion of it relating to bulls (laughter)—for it appeared to him that it would have the effect of producing the very evil he intended to remedy. In conclusion, he should move that it be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. SPOONER debated the bill, and

Mr. EWART suggested that that part of the bill should be alone retained which referred to draught dogs, and that it should be referred to a select committee.

After short discussion the bill was withdrawn.

**CONJUNCTION PARLIAMENTS.**—Mr. V. SMITH (in the absence of Lord J. Russell) moved the second reading of this bill.

The Attorney-General reported what had been said by Mr. Walpole, that the government did not object to the bill, reserving to themselves the liberty of proposing amendments in the committee.

Colonel SIMMONDS said he could not allow the bill to be read a second time without expressing his objection to it. It was, in his opinion, a mean and dastardly piece of legislation, and only meant as a clapnet on the part of the late government, to make people believe that they were opposed to bribery and corruption. If by this measure they thought to do away with the existence of those acts of charity which some gentlemen practised in the boroughs, he would not be so far as he was concerned they should not succeed, for he should continue to exercise these, as he had hitherto done notwithstanding that he might be pulled up before a committee of that house.

The Common Law Fees Regulation Bill went through committee; and, the other business on the paper having been gone through, the House adjourned before two o'clock.

**THURSDAY, MARCH 25.**

**HOUSE OF LORDS.**—The Law of Wills Amendment Bill went through committee.

The Earl of LILFEBOROUGH having given notice of a question on the hostilities which have recently taken place at Ava, the Earl of Derby stated that though a collision had taken place between the East India Company's forces and those of the Sovereign of Ava, no war had yet been declared. He was not in a position to give any detailed information until the arrival of the next mail.

Lord MORTGAGH moved for a Select Committee on the Irish Conciliation Amended Act, and instanced numerous cases of hardship resulting from the enforcement of the repayment of the advances.

The motion was agreed to, and their lordships soon after adjourned.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**—To a question put by Mr. Keogh.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said it was not the intention of ministers in the present parliament to propose any bill for the repeal of the act conferring the grant on Mayoath.

Mr. HUME'S ANNUAL MOTION.—Mr. HUME then moved for leave to bring in his measure to amend the representative system, by making the franchise depend on residence and rating only—to introduce voting by the ballot—to shorten the duration of parliament to three years—and to adjust the representation on the basis of population and property. He called on the House, as the best means of preserving the integrity of the constitution, to remove all grounds of discontent arising from the lawless march of the country could bear that competition which must, ere long, come upon it, was by ensuring to the people equal rights, and convincing them that they had an interest in the maintenance of the institutions of the country. He commented upon the recent speech of Lord Derby, who, having ascended from the views he advocated nineteen years ago, denounced as demagogues those who remained steadfast to those opinions. The extension of the suffrage had not tended to encourage, but to check, the lawless march of democracy, and democracy was only dangerous when it became lawless. He considered that the franchise was the right of every free-born Englishman; but he drew the line at present, one-fortieth of the adult male population.

At present, the majority to make laws for the government of the country; that was not a state of popular representation that could be satisfactory to the people, or permanently secure confidence in the government.

Sir JOSHUA WALSHAM, who seconded the motion, characterised the Reform Act as one of the most aristocratical suffrage it gave to large towns being neutralised by the influence given to small boroughs. The consequences of this system were a "subservience on the part of that House to

the peers, the Church, and the government, an unequal and oppressive mode of raising the revenue, and a deterioration of the morals of the people. He showed the gross inequalities of a system under which 325 members, forming, in fact, a majority of the House, represented only 141,372 votes, or 1 for 430, while the rest were returned by 998,715, or 1 for 2,779, and concluded by impressing on the House the importance of this particular juncture of expressing an opinion on the subject.

Mr. H. DANFORTH considered the danger of any extensive widening of the franchise to be that the House of Commons would represent the poverty, instead of the wealth of the country. If he took up the part of reformer it would be to reform the House of Lords. The power of the House of Commons had increased, and was increasing, and he wished to enable the Lords to withstand that power. He suggested that the crown should have the power of naming peers for life.

Sir P. WOOD said that no government could exist for many months which would declare itself against all reform whatever. The educational development of the country had been so largely increasing of late years that it was necessary that a much larger number should be admitted within the pale of the constitution.

Mr. MARSHALL did not intend to plan, the tendency of which was to swamp, by mere numbers, the wishes and feelings of the intelligent and educated voters.

Mr. ROBERTSON commented on the course pursued by Sir W. Wood, who approved of the motion of Mr. Hume in nearly all its parts, and yet could not find courage enough to carry out the measure which he had so fully approved.

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Commons. He warned the farmers not to put too much trust in Lord Derby, they remembered the conduct of his ancestor in 1845 at Bosworth. The taint was in the blood and might abate itself. If Lord Derby wished to avoid his government being hereafter known as the timbering government, he would declare what he really intended to do, and not wait to see which side was the strongest and then declare for that. Having in the course of his remarks strongly criticised some Irish appointments, he called up Mr. Whitelock in defence, who in turn excused Mr. Hatchell to defend the Irish officers of the late ministry.

In the subsequent debate Mr. Booker, Lord March, Mr. W. Miles, Mr. Caylor, Mr. Disraeli, the Marquis of Granby, and the Attorney-General, defended the course of the government. Its opponents Mr. Cobden, Mr. Cardwell, Lord J. Russell, Mr. Bright, and Colonel Thompson, Lord J. Russell attacked the Government, and an altercation took place between him and Lord March, as to the rents on the Richmond estates, in which some point-blank contradictions were exchanged. The member for the West Riding said: He did not call upon the ministers to declare what course they meant to take; this was for the majority of the House to decide. He appealed to that majority. If the House decided to give it to the government, the same principle might be applied to the government. Let the men be voted, but he hoped the House would have the firmness to take into its own hands the control of the public money. Upon every ground, the House was bound to bring the present Parliament to a close by constitutional means, in order that the question of Free Trade or Protection might be brought to a conclusion, which was due, not only to all classes in this country, but to the whole civilised world.

Mr. Russell commented on the conduct of the Opposition as factious and ungovernable.

Lord John Russell said he was right in naming the Earl of Derby to his Majesty, inasmuch as he was the leader of the largest party in the House of Commons. That government, however, had taken a course which could find no precedent in the history of this country since it became possessed of a representative constitution. The government proposed to go on in a minority without proposing any of its own measures, and without appealing to the country—a course which, he contended, was perfectly unconstitutional. He referred to the remarks which had been made by Lord Derby on his having invited his parliamentary friends to his house for the purpose of consulting them on the posture of public affairs, and said that the noble earl had repeatedly been saying that, and he perceived that the noble earl was not the person to whom they should go for advice.

He contended that the course which should be pursued as regarded the representation of the people in the House of Commons. He had only asked one individual to these meetings who had not been in the habit of attending his invitations to consultations in Downing-street during the last five years, and that one was his right hon. friend Sir John Lubbock, whom he had previously mentioned as one of the few who were to be trusted. He was, after all, the inhabitant of a free country, and surely had as good a right to consult and invite his political friends as Lord Derby. The fact was, that having taken an extraordinary course they sought for every pretence to justify it. Ministers asked for forbearance, but those whom they asked to forbear did not expect to be treated with contempt and that all professions of deference were but a means of order to resist the encroachments of democracy. But he (Lord John) was not aware that democracy had made such dangerous advances in this country of late years. There had been attempts to stem democracy in past times, as the "Six Acts," and they had failed, while the milder policy of Mr. Canning and Sir R. Peel, which followed, had been successful. The course introduced by these statesmen had not been for the benefit of democracy, but for the security of the monarchy and the authorities constituted by law. If Lord Derby contemplated laws opposed to the sentiments of the country, and attempted to enforce them by means of an extraordinary nature, he would not discourage but favour democracy.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer congratulated the newly constituted opposition on their first motion, being one of the most important of the government, and he wished them to divide with them on this motion. He said that the delay in dissolving parliament by Lord John's own statement on resigning, that it would not be wise to dissolve at the present time, and charged the noble lord with having repeatedly thrown up office, and combined with those who had opposed his government to regain power. The issue would go to the country as to whether the country was to be ruled by a minority or by a majority, and whether the agricultural interest believed that that minority would be their utmost to redress the grievances of the people which he complained. If Lord Derby had a majority, he would not bring forward his measures for doing justice to agriculture at the end of the present parliament, seeing that there was a distinct pledge that the sense of the country would be taken into the subject.

Mr. BROWNE moved that the House should express its opinion on the resignation of Lord John's own statement on resigning, that it would not be wise to dissolve at the present time, and charged the noble lord with having repeatedly thrown up office, and combined with those who had opposed his government to regain power. The issue would go to the country as to whether the country was to be ruled by a minority or by a majority, and whether the agricultural interest believed that that minority would be their utmost to redress the grievances of the people which he complained. If Lord Derby had a majority, he would not bring forward his measures for doing justice to agriculture at the end of the present parliament, seeing that there was a distinct pledge that the sense of the country would be taken into the subject.

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