## THE EXAMINER.

THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.


## THE BRAWL WITH AMERICA

nar Tory Administration, which is on the best of terms with all the despotic Governments of Europe, seems anxious to get into a squabble with the only people on earth, ourelves excepted, that are at once, great, free, and independent. The quarrel arises out of cod-fish and mackerel, and "small" squadron has been sent to enforce " our rights." Aready an American fishing-smack has been captured for catching cod where she ought not to catch
sent to an Admiralty Court for adjudication.
Now to take simply the material view of the question, what is the dispute about? It relates oxclusively to a frac tion of the cod-fishery, as it is carried on within some bays or creeks of North America, parts of that ocean which is tho common property of mankind. Moreover, the whole fishery in question, whether British or American, is rather a decaging raegun to find out that salt cod and stock fish are not particularly good for the digestion, or even remarkably agreeable to the palate. The very blacks of the Antilles have betaken themselves to better food.
Continuing this view, however, let us remark the value of the trade which we carry on with goveruments to whom our the trade which we carry on with goveruments to whom our
Ministers are but too eager to make all convenient submission, Ministers are but too eager to make all convenery they appear to
and contrast it with what we owe to the country and contrast it with what we owe the the country they appear to
be so ready to dispute with. There is nothing whatever in the be so ready to dispute with. There is nothing wideration of the
question now raised that should exclude a considerate question now raised that should exclude a consideration oxport
breeches-pocket. In 1850, the whole value of our export trade to all the despotic countries of Europe,- namely,
Russia, Austria, Prussia, Rome, and we grieve to be obliged Russia, Austria, Prussia, Rome, and we grieve to be obliged to add, France, -was just $5,824,3071$. in value ; while to the
United States it was $14,891,9611$. or about ono-and-a half fold more than that of the whole five ! A week's war with America would cost more than the worth of ten years' produce of the whole cod-fishery of both nations. Why, the common sense of the people of this country will at once
put down such a quarrel, and with it the men who would make it. We venture to predict that Lord Derby, his tight honourable Chairman of Quarter Sessions, and his noble friend who is also the friend of Louis Napoleon, will have to be
We shall be told that there are other than merely matehial questions involved. No doubt there aro. It is a moral quastion of no small import to us English people that the
men before whom our Ministers are glad to prostrate themselves should be alien to us in blood, language, manners, and institutions, while those with whom these same Ministers sbow so ready an activity in picking a quarrel with, inherit our blood, our. language, our laws, and institu-
tions. Let us add that another principle lurks in the dispute against which wo have resolutely to be on guard. Our Ministry of broken promises and egregious con-
tradictions having boen beaten and baffled at home on the quostion of protection, they are desirous of making a small exhibition of it in a remote corner, and have chosen the bleak shores of North America for their
theatre. The theatre. The late Government very justly discouraged the ciple discontinued it at home. They knew very well that a bounty paid to fishermen was a tax imposed on the community the fishermen belong to. The Derbyites are all for the
bounty, ounty, as they are all, if they could carry it, for the 5s. duty
on bread-corn. The Labrador and Nova Scotia fishermen here not sufficient skill or enterpriso to holp themselves, and
nost mave not sufficient skill or enterprise to holp themselves, and
mot therefore be holped by a levy on the public. The effect
of the bounty will of of the bounty will of course be to confirm thesecolonial fisher-
men in their men in their indolence, whereas the effect of fair competition would be to stimulate them into skill and activity. facturing industry, and already it is plainly felt our manu- in our ggrieultural market. A bounty to fishermen is even a more
asper gegravated form of protection than a duty on foreign corn carrying the twelve stone weight of landlords' rent on their hacks, whereas the fish of the sea is equally abundant to all
autions.
We shall endeavour to state the nature of the squabble sbout the fishing-grounds to state the nature of the squably as we can. In the Con-
reation of thenion of 1818 , there is an express article providing for first gection of this to be enjoyed by both nations. In the it was agreed that the inhabimints of the United States should have, for ever, in common "take fish of every kind" on certain coasts which are named. Bot the second section of the article has the following pro-
vision: "And the United States hereby renounce, for ever, any hiberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabi "marine miles of any of the coasts, bays, creoks, or har"bours of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included in the above-mentioned limits."
this treaty, the Americans have carried on construction of this treaty, the Americans have carried on their fisheries, without any interference on the part of the British; that is, for four years longer than is required in this country to establish a right of property in "air or water " by the prescription
of occupation. But after the first three-and-twenty of these of occupation. But after the first three-and-twenty of these
years had passed, in 1841, the fishermen of Nova Scotia petitioned for protection against the fishermen of Maine and Massachusetts, demanding the enforcement of the strict and literal meaning of the Convention of 1818 ; and the British Government submitted a case for the opinion of its Attorney and Advocate-General of the day. Whereupon the following opinion was had : " That by the terms of the Convention Ame "rican citizens were excluded from any right of fishing, within "three miles from the coast of British America, and that the prescribed distance of three miles is to be measured from the head-lands, or extreme points of land next the sea, of the coast, or the entrance of bays or indents of the coast, and, consequently, that no right exists, on the part o American cilizens, to enter the bays of Nova Scotia, there may be at a greater distance than three miles from the shore of the bay, as we are of opinion that the term headland is used in the treaty to express the part of the land we have before mentioned including the interior o the bays."
The first remark we have to make on this opinion of he lawyers is, that "" the term head-land," said to be
"used in the treaty," is not to be found in the Convention all; and is, therefore, only a legal fiction of their own to found an argument on. Then what do the legal sages mean by the "extreme points of land next the sea?" "Next," in the sense in which they use it, is only an awkward synonyme for "nearest;" and no point of land, even if it should jut out as far as Cape Horn, is one bit earer the sea than any ordinary par so, the lawyers must change the character of fluids well subvert the laws of grammar.
Strictly to carry out the doctrine of the Crown lawyors of 1841, that the throe miles from the coast forming the magic ine within which the Americans must not catch fish, are to be counted from the oxtreme head-lands,-would practicallyg vory far to exclude the Americans from fishing altogether, as
any one may see who glances at a map of tho eastern any one may see who glances at a map of tho eastern coast of
America; for, drawing a line from one extreme salient point America; for, drawing a line from one extreme salient point
to anothor, it will be remarked that there is hardly a mile of the coast that is not far beyond three miles off the shore while in some localities the fishermen ongaged would be forced to keep fifty miles away from it.
The whole construction of the article of the Convention, it will be seen, rests entirely on the meaning we attach to the word "Bay;" one of the vaguest and most indefinite in meaning in the English language. There can be no question whatever but that the Americans are precluded from fishing anywhere on the coast of British North America, within three miles of the coast; and that they are also "preluded from fishing within "creeks and harbours," for reeks and harbours are seldom or never above six miles wide. The treaty being so enforced, the American fisherman may in both instances carry on his occupation three miles cear of a British coast.
But the case is very different with the word "bay." The ery nature. of a harbour implies that it is of very limited xtent, or it would be no port ; and a creek is but a small harbour or cove. Dr Johnson dofines "a bay" to be "an
" opening into the land," so that it may be any indentation rom one to a thousand miles broad. Harbour, or port, creek, oove, gulf, all come under it. It does not appear to us to be in common sense to suppose that the British and American negotiators ever dreamt of intending by " bay" any other nlet of the sea than small indentations of the coast, resen. bling the creeks and harbours in the same sentence with which it is grouped. Nevertheless the Orown lawyers, by their interpretation, include in it Hudson's Bay, which has a coast of greater extent, twice told, than all the rest of British North America put togother: and they include also the Bay of Fundy, which is 180 miles in length, and from thirty-five to fifty miles in breadth.
Certain it is that geographers have always been much t a loss in applying popular words in cases of a similar kind, for sometimes to large bodies of water we find the words sea, gulf, and bay applied indifferently, and it appears to be more than one occasionally doing so. Thus, we have the Baltic and the Euxine Seas, but the Gulfsof Bothnia, Finland, and Persia. We have the Red Sea, or Arabian Gulf; as we
have the Bays of Hudson and Fandy; and had the first of hese been called a sea and the lasty a gulf, the right of the Americans to fish three miles from their shores would have
been unquestionable. In like manner, we have the Gulf been unquestionable. In like manner, we have the Gulf
or Bay of Bengal, and the Gulf or Bay of Carpentaria, but the Yellow Sea, or Gulf of Pechili.
It is further to bo romarked that the Americans have never admitted the interpretation of our Crown lawyers. Thoy have always protested against it, and the question has remained an undetermined one ; liberty being meanwhile given to the Americans as though the reasonabloness of their protest had been felt by successive Euglish Governments, and such liberty having been expressly guaranteed by Lord Aberdeen as a concession to Amorican fishermen in the Bay of Fundy some few years ago, when Lord Derby was Colonial Ministor. Yet to the administration of this same Lord Derby now belongs the exclusive credit of having done their best to raise a shabby and mischiovous broil about the meaning of a vague term, which may be equally applied to the Bay of Bengal extending over $16^{\circ}$ of latitude and nearly as many of longitude, and a dent in the coast of Nowfoundland which may not be a quarter of a mile in breadth. There is little danger, however, that the nation itself will call for any strict or literal construction of a treaty which previous Governments have allowed to lie dormant, because the Derby Ministry has blunderingly attempted to mako a small political and protectionist capital ut of it. There can bo no use or profit in insisting upon a Ir Webster, where justice and common sonse are against us. Mr Webster, in moderate language, foretols what the result of the Tory experiment must be. "The immediate effect," he
says, "will be the loss of the valuable fall-fishing toays, "will be the loss of the valuable fall-fishing toAmerican fishermen, $-a$ complete interruption of the extensive business of New England, attended by constant collision of the most unpleasant and exciting character, which may end in the destruction of human life, in the involvement of the Governments in questions of a very serious nature, threatoning the peace of the two countries." Mr Wobster concludes by stating that the American Government does not agree in the construction put by the Eng. ish lawyers on the sense and meaning of the treaty.
But even supposing such a rigorous construction to be the right and proper one-still would remain the question of how the prescription of thirty years is to be over, and, above all, how the note of Lord Aberdeen, virtuly surrendering the question in so far as the Bay of Fundy is concerned, as one not worth contending for, is to be got ver? That note was recorded in the Foreign Office, yet
Lord Derby and his colleagues know nothing of its xistence-Lord Derby, who was himself, as Colonial Minister, the colleague of Lord Aberdeen, and most nearly oncerned in the step so taken. The most prominent figure in the "great indiscretion" appeared at first to bo the Colonial Minister, but this turns out to be not the caso after all. The first shot, without waiting for the word of command, came, as might be expected, from the Great Blunderbuss of Foreign Affairs, the rest of the raw recruits only following his bad example. But the prime offender is of courso their chief. Lord Derby is most to blame, as well for not knowing better himself, as for not having his men in better order.

## CAPRICES OF JUSTICE.

In excuse for the disproportion in punishments which so frequently shocks the public and disgraces the administra. tion of justice, it is alleged that the different and unequal measures of retribution are applied by different magistrates, some taking sterner, some more lenient, views of similar offences ; and that anything like system in dealing with crimes of the same complexion, is as impossible as perfect agreement in the judgments of judicial functionaries, varying like other men in mind and tomperament. Let precisely the same charge be tried in two assize courts, and the sentences passed by the two judges will be sure to differ. The answer to the defence is, that the complaint is not of the discrepancies which may fairly be expected of different judgments, some more, some less severe, some bordering on orror on the side of rigour, some on that of indulgence, but of gross excesses in the two extremes, reversing all the prin-
ciples of jurisprudence. And what is to be said when we. find not two judges, but the same judge sitting in the same. court dealing out the lightest measure of punishment to acrime the most heinous and dangerous, and exactly double the measure to one comparatively the lightest? We extract from the report of the Norfolk Circuit the two cases which
were tried and disposed of, in the order in which they appear, were tried a nd disposed of,
before the Chief Baron:
John Fuller, aged twenty-two, was indicted for the rape of Prances The prosecutrix
The prosecutrix was an interesting and remarkably modest-looking young woman, and it appearod from her evidence that the prisoner
had formerly been her lover, and hadd, in fact, beoo engaged to her for

 another engagement. On Sunday, the 18 rh of May, the priconer cume
into the cottage where the prosecutrix roided with her father and brother, and after asoortaining from her that they were buth fone to
miles off，and complained to her of the prisoner＇s conduct．The prim
 putations on the character of the pro
His Lordship having summed u
His Lordship haring summed up，
The jury found him Guilty of an assault with intent，and his Lord ship sentenced him to sixizmonths an imprisonment with hard labour． Lyza Guotuton，aged sixty，was indicted for feloni
some silk，the property of Mr Brown，a silk throwster．
some silk，the property of Mr Brown，a silk throwster．
It appeared that several girls employed in the factor
cutor lodged at the house of the prisoner，and the chary wa the prose－ was in the habit of persuading the girls to secrete and bring home some of the silk used in the factory．
One of the girls who was called，gave evidence that the prisoner hat it in their stockings and other parts of their persons，to aroid been discovered，as it was the practice to search all the girls on leaving the
factory，and gave them tea and apples when they brought any． factory，and gave them tea and apples when they brought any
searching the priv oneri＇s house，a quantity of waste silk was fo searching the prisoner
some pillows and beds．
Mr Power，for the defence，contended that the girls carried out the silk，not with any felonious intention，but to avoid being fined for wasting it in the working；and that the pres
its value，had used it to stuff the pillows．
its value，had used it to stuff the pillow
His Lordship having summed up，
The jury returned a verdict of Guilty，and the prisoner was sen
So that here we see the petty theft of some waste silk treated as of double the criminality of robbing a woman of also of her character．A crueller，a wickeder case of injury than this，it is impossible to conceive been the poor girl＇s lover，and discarded for misconduct． He steals into her home in the absence of her protectors，
takes his diabolical revenge by violating her person， endeavours to crown the crime by traducing person，and station！Whether he could succeed or not in that finishing stroke to the atrocity，the injury he had done was not only a taint but a detriment，for lifo to the unfortu－ nate sufferer ；for a poor girl，whose character is her bread never gets over the doubt and suspicion which cling about a case of rape．Out of how many situations does her miss－
fortune shut her．Prudent heads of families look and say，it is a thousand pities－the poor girl is much to be commiserated ；but still they would rather not place about their children one whose purity has been sullied，and whose And how is this wicked wrong punished？how is the repe arden in the persons other innocent women guarded against by the Chief Baron？By a sentence of six
months＇imprisonment forsooth，precisely half the penalty for pilfering a for bundles of waste silk
It may be observed that the jury had found a verdict for assault with intent，a not uncommon subterfuge in this class
of offences，resorted to without a particle of evidence，in the way of a compromise，to save the prosecutrixs character for extreme penalty on the other．But regarding this only as a case of＂assault with intent，＂together with the subse－ quant attack on the girl＇s character，wo look upon the black a dye of depravity，the comparative impunity of whit moreover is of such dangerous example．
We now pass to another instance，not of the strange caprices of justice，but of the entire miscarriage，and，fur－
there，of a very uqestionable settlement of disputed evidence． was tried for the murder of T．Godfrey，a S．A．Nicolas， port of Newport．There had been some dispute and a scuffle between the deceased and another man；and the prisoner，who took part in the quarrel，after the heat of the
fray was over came up with a knife and stabbed Godfrey， according to his deposition when dying．This statement was borne out by much corroborative evidence，but a ques－ lying state when he made the declaration charging Nicolas with his murder．Upon this ground objection was made to admitting the declaration in evidence．Mr Justice Cress． well，thereupon－
Went to consult Mr Justice Williams，and on his return said－
My brother Williams confirms the doubts I had on the subject；that it being possible that this man did not discover the extent of his weakness till he had made the statement，，and that tit was only after
he had made it he for the first time discovered that he was going fast， there is not con sequently that clear ascertainment of his consciousness of hr state before he made it to render it admissible in evidence． sidering the subject，he was
admissibility of the statement．
Mt
Mr Skinner said，that the objection having been taken and sui
he did not know how he could now offer the statement in evidence．
he did not haw how he could now off te the statement tin evidence．
His Lordship save no difficulty in the way of his doing so，the objection
 The cook，steward，and I were quarrelling．I knocked the steward down，and he knocked me down，and in about ten minutes the cool

Now this strikes us as being a very objectionable proceed－ ing．The judges were of opinion that the declaration was the interests of justice means of course that it was against can the consent of counsel remove this bar to the admission？ This gives an advocate a power of setting aside rules which The judge himself does not possess，of his own motion． the laws of evidence．It is permitted to his discretion indiscretion evidence．It is permitted to his discretion or eviseretion，as it may happen，to cause the admission of
evidence which the judges have pronounced bad，and by evidence which the judges have pronounced bad，and by
law inadmissible．They would have shut out the evidence as calculated to mislead the jury，and defeat the ends of justice；but the advocate consenting to those risks，the judge roes no objection to incurring them！Mr Justice
Cresswell doubtless looked upon it as an affair between the
counsel and his client；but is it not the judicial duty to look farther and to regard public justice as the polestar，
and above all things to pursue the course best adapted to and above all things to pursue the course best adapted to the deliverance of innocence，or the deterring example of the detection and punishment of crime？These high an transcendently important objects are not to be set aside by consent
them．
We are no advocates for the exclusion of evidence；on the contrary，we are for the admission of all evidence，for as much as it may be worth in the judgment of the Court but while rules exclusive of evidence are maintained， protest against the relaxation of them by consent of an advocate who may be wise
The issue in this case was the acquittal of the prisoner in the teeth of all the evidence，direct and circumstantial． Unfortunately，as usual，the judge＇s summing up is no
reported．Will no daily newspaper do the public the service reported．Will no daily newspaper do the pubic tat service
of giving the judge＇s charge，which is all－important，instead of the partial pleadings of the advocates，if all cannot be reported？At present，by a strange perversity，it is the usage to report the one－sided speeches of counsel at leng
suppress altogether the summing－up of the judge．

## POT AND KETTLE

There has lately been a good deal of hot discussion in commercial circles，as well as in the columns of some of our contemporaries，respecting a transaction in which the parties concerned are，－－that truly active person，in lis own
and other men＇s concerns，the Rajah of Sarawak，and a certain trading association called the＂Eastern Archipelago Company．
The question seems to us a very simple one indeed In 1847 a certain Company obtained a royal charter of
incorporation，for the purpose of working the coal of Labuan and the opposite coast of Borneo．The Company was no to commence business until the one－half of a capital 100，0000．Was paid up，and by their engagement with the
Board of Trade they were bound to give in a certificate that this 50,0001 ．was paid．They did give in the certificate but they included property as paid up capital．The officer of the Board of Trade assented to this principle．＂Whether Board，in a letter on record，＂in allowing the property to ＂be reckoned as part of the paid up capital，we certainly we think，that a very great impropriety was thus committed， ＂with our eyes open，＂of which the blame may be appor－ tioned equally．The Directors were decidedly wrong in calling and the officers of the Board quite as wrong in accepting so than the land over which is to pass a future railway is paid up capital，because the provisional directors of such an ad venture promise to buy，from a shareholder，certain acres of
land at an arbitrary valuation as soon as they shall have ob－ trained an act of Parliament．
Now Sir James Brooke bears no goodwill to this Eastern Archipelago Company．The said Company would appear，in some way or other，to cross the path of his political or com－
mercial ambition，and he determines，if he can，to overthrow

His first application is to the Secretary of State for the ＂ferenee of her Majesty＇s Government．＂Next，he tries th Court of Chancery，but finds no equity to suit his purpose there．At last he prosecutes in the Court of Queen＇s Bench and has a partial success，which leaves the matter just wher lent was．The Company is absolved from the charge of fraud lent representation，and the jury simply finds，as it might
be supposed it would do，under the direction of such a Judge as Lord Campbell，that property was not paid up board，and in which the parties on one side were such men as Denis Le Marchant and Mr John Shaw Lefevre，the charge of fraud and collusion was too extravagant for belief，
and accordingly the jury and accordingly the jury did utterly disbelieve it．
And now a few words for the Informer，in which charade－
ter Sir James Brooke appears before the public on the occas sion．An informer is rather at a discount in this country Burke regretted，in his own case，that it was so ；but that was when，as a public prosecutor，he was bringing a great the kingdom，and Burke＇s hands were certainly clean．Is Sir James Brooke in as dignified and favourable a position when he prosecutes by writ of sire facias in a court of law， dial witness has small cause？Upon this point an impar－ rienced member for North Lancashire declared，in his place in Parliament，towards the close of last session，that＂Sir James Brooke，of all living men，was the most unfit to file a bill against the Company，for he had a large interest on
No opposite sid．．We entirely agree with him．
No informer，indeed，it may safely be asserted，ever before presented himself as an accuser in a court of justice in this country，under circumstances so anomalous and so
suspicious．A bare statement of these circumstances will suspicious．A bare statement of these circumstances will
show it．Sir James is British Governor of Labuan，and， as such，can neither hold land，nor carry on trade，with－ out being guilty of a misdemeanour．He is her Majesty＇s
Consul－General in Borneo，and as such，ought to be the protector of traders，and not play the utterly income－ patible part of trader himself．But Sir James，the Governor and the Consul－General，is a trader in Sarawak，and，in his
sovereign capacity，may trade with Borneo and Labuan，
any other place．His trade，indeed，is principally with British ports．Sir James is a competitor in trade with the
very Company that he seeks to overthrow very Company that he seeks to overthrow，and，moreover the avowed personal enemy of one of its Directors，his
quondam＂dear Wise．＂Sir James is also her Brit er pesty＇s Commissioner or Representative her Britannic Ma． Chiefs of Borneo；having told us himself，in a public dent patch，that there is no independent prince in Borneo hes． whom he can represent her Majesty，the only man who could be called so being the mere shadow of a sovereign ；and having，indeed，proved the sincerity of this opinion，by bat． tering the palace of that same shadow of a prince about jungle，Sir James talking the same was a fugitive in the self from his vassalage by exacting a grant in perpetuity to himself and his heirs of the territory of Sarawak，including a yearly payment of 400 l ；and further illustrating the small living from 300 to 10,000 miles away from which he is，or ought to be，her Majesty＇s from his Court，at Sir James Brooke＇s position in all these efrentative． means mended by his connexion with certain＂large no influential merchants of Mincing lane，＂who＂declare that they are damnified by being prevented，at present，from working the coal mines of Labuan and the mainland of Borneo．＂The damnification which those much injured en are represented as being subjected to，appears to amount imply to their not being allowed to seize on the property held have either already laid out，or are ready to lay out，having the cash in their bankers＇hands，the sum of $50,5855.1$ The injured party happen，moreover，to be the contractors for the antimony monopoly of Sir James Brooke；and the mines
happen to be the very same mines which Sir James made merit of obtaining from his then friend the grantee，as stated in his own public letters dated in 1846，and respect－ ing which he concludes one of them with the following characteristic remark：＂If you make your fortune，as you expect，you may make me a present of a few thousand
pounds．＂Was there ever such a case of pot and kettle？ We really，for ourselves，can see no interest that the public has in this matter at all，except in the money paid from the is only when Sir James Brooke is present in Labuan， discharging the functions of Governor，that he is serving the public．When in Borneo，or away from Borneo or Labuan， is clear that he is only serving himself．He has，then， nd for this time he has drawn from the British Exchequer he sum of 8.000 l ．，or at the rate of 200 l ，a day．Assuredly， British Governor－General，or Viceroy，was ever paid so exuberantly．He gets two and a Viceroy three times is mud Viceroy or Ireland，and very nearly three times as much lions，and is not thought to be underpaid！And what are the advantages we gain？In the fifth year of its existence this Colony，the Governor of which costs 2000．per diem，hes
a population of 800 souls，most of them in the employment a population of 800 souls，most of them in the employment
of the vituperated Coal Company（of which，though by no means indiscriminate admirers，wo may remark by the wa that it is at present the means of saving 20s，a ton to the
State on the coal used in steam navigation ）；while of is same Colony the exports and imports are so minute that the local functionaries dare not name them for fear of being laughed at．
But what，after all，we have most to complain of are the Bornean delusions，which have been for some years，with miso． hievous industry，palmed on the public．The Directors Eastern Archipelago Company are by no means free bu id his imputation，as we shall presently demonstrate l th Rajah master of the craft pomelo of his powers in this way is presented in that letter to his agent in England which gave a project for the establishment of a joint stock Company，with a capital of 300,000 ，ob se sovereignty
the avowed object of which was to take the of Sarawak，the amelioration of the Daks，his monopolies， and his stock in trade off his own hands．These are the terms ho would make for himself：＂On my own part，the cession would be made on easy terms，such as a moderate salary as Governor，on the same terms as any onus Govior，the employment of the fer w person purchase d whatever my fortunes at fair salaries ；hands；and the present of a certain sum in the shares of the great med which would make my success dependent，in a gentlemen with me．＂Do you call these easy terms？ The fo．Do you call thess easy hers．The Company，on the following were the baits held out． entire territorial right of Sarawak，＂which might be er－ tended at pleasure．＂The profits were to be derived filet－ various sources．＂Diamond mines were one．
mod mines are represented as lying on a certain river called the Suntah，and certainly no man out of Sarawak ever of the diamonds of the Suntah．The only diamond mile distant from Se within the Dutch territory，Netherlands purchased them from a native prince，a few years ago，ten the sum of 10,0000 ．；and although they extend over no moro times the area of Sarawak their annual produce is bind being han 1,000 carats，all small stones，the largest ponds being， of no more than thirty－six carats ；and these dian and mining，it is pretty certain that the proceeds

相

bo sufficient to pay Indian interest for the outlay. The ingenilill not dwell on the topic, as it must become a matter of "inquiry." Whether the inquiry has been made or not we cannot tell, but certai bosom of mother earth, or nowhere ; are still either in the no more of them after a lapse of nine for we have heard eorresponds but ill with the assurance given that "the working is easy and the expense slight " (boring sumetimes to tho
"the mines would come into operation in six months." Hiats were also thrown out about " veins of gold," and of the possible existence of very truly observes, "as they are uncertain I need proector ory them," which is discreet.
The next bait to money-lenders and speculators offered of Sir James "Crooke in this letter was "Bornean agri"calture." "Coffee, nutimegs, sygar, and the clearing on be cullivated
"which by the Dyaks would cost but trifling sums." clearing of a forest on the equator, not by indolent and most expensive processes of colonial husbandry. Coffee monires rich mountain land, and is produced by the natives redara, Sumatra, Bali, and Celebes, because they have such land; but nota berry is produced by the natives of Borneo, or and this from sterility of soil in both cases.
neg will only thrive easily in the Spice Islands, its native cuntry. Everywhere else, it is grown by a kind of elaborate hothouse cultivation, little suited to the genius of Drak husbandry.

Cotton alon
caltivated by the natives of Borneo, but of the coarsest sor and in patches no bigger unan a cabbago garden.
mot erident, then, that a man who can put forth such wild
ntions as these, knows about as much of tropical husbandry is British oxen may be expected to understand of the grovith of the clover and turnips that fatten them
The tempter next held out his monopolies. He estimates his monopoly of antimony at 5,000 l. a year, which we have been given to understand is 150 per cent. more than it ha
efer rielded. On the opium monopoly he sets no specifi ralue, but expresses a hope that, as the Chinese increased
in numbers, their consumption would improve its worth.
Whaterer may be Sir James Brooke's philauthrophy (and in his latest and highly curious correspondence, to which

## alarge and serviceable stock in trade of religious professions) itis at least clear that he is not of the party of philanthro

 pists who deprecate the use of the opium drug.But the superlative of self-delusion was left
sentence of the pmestus. II do not erl for the last sentence of the prospectus. "I do not myself see why
"this opening should not lead to results similar to India "itself." Sir James Brooke cainnot see why an island
creed with primeval forest, and scantily inhabited by piratical fishermen and savages, should not, under his owi spring up at a bounce to the condition of a country, which

## runk of Asiatic civilisation centuries, has stood in the firs

little nook of Borneo, with 10,000 inhabitants, shoul
not equal British India with 100 millions, paying a revenue
of $25,000,000 l$., and having an export and import trade, each
al $30,000,0001$. He who can even dream such things Pensian or Arabian tale
And now a word for some similar delusions on the pany. When they petitioned for a charter they repre samy. then they petitioned for a charter they repre-
"country" wisland of Borneo as "a rich and fertile
viches of fertility. And now, in their last published report,
and in grandilioquent phrase, they announce the arrival
of a sample of Labuan cotton grown by their superin-
tendent of coal mines. This is like exhibiting "a brick "
man
foran Egyptian pyramid. Among these Directors are to be
fond able, accomplished, and travelled men ; yet we will
makee obld to say that not one of them could speak
more
hore distinctly about "cotton soils" and "cotton
Hool "than "a a babbling brook." If the whole island
i Labuan ( LI Labuan (about twenty square miles) were planted
orer with cotton, and if the cotton was all of a right kind and at a right price, the supply it would yield
round not keep the looms of Lancashire at work for forty.
tight hour tight hours ! Borneo is ascertained to produce abundance gnlpharet acessible coal, and abundance of good accessible in the daret of antimony ; but beyond this we are absolutely
Good ing its riches ore is highly probable, and copper is not unlikely. The gold has never ben very great; and in comparison with the newly-discovered
stores, is very amal in Hot worth is sery small indeed. The diamonds are a trifle it is found to consist exclusively of sedimentary rock formed tion, without a volcanic vestige. Such a country, in the
Indian Indian Archipelago at least, is necessarily rich in minerals
Dut poor in soil, as in the anco, and in the parts of Sumatras of the Malay Peninsula, contrary, lands of volcanic formation are rich in soil rery por in minerals, -witness Java, Bali, Lomboc, Bornean exaggorations, of Sumatra. We entreat a truce
Bessation of the gullibility thafs swallows thagerations, and a cessation of the gullibility
traders and also think it would be well that udd dbore all that the seculato should keep clear of each other, pot should leave the kettle alone.

## The extreme democratic DEBTORS.

ave the trick of provoking party in almost all countries two very puissant influences-those of the Army and the Bourse. If the aversion and hostility of the capitalist and soldier, in return, were confined to the ultre-capitaist and would not so much matter; but, unfortunately, it is so as well as convenient to confound Liberalism and ultraLiberalism that your moderate Constitutionalist is generally stricken down with the blow that is aimed at the Socialist and the Barricader.
It is pretty evident that what chiefly worked the ruin of he German revolutions was the idle vanity with which they provoked, without crushing, the military. Even the Prussian landwehr felt it; and this alone can account for that legitimate revolt. In France the same thing happened. There the ultra-Democrat declared war against the Capitalis oven more violently than against the Soldier. The Socialist reed was expressly invented to despoil him. In other heory, has been hardly less flagrant.
Those who have paid any attention to the affairs of Portugal are aware of the position and character of Saldanha, that powerful living compromise between the Court and the Liberals, the army and the mob. For a long time Saldanha has held the balance between conflicting parties; and when akin to that which has been set up, in assumed dread of chann in so many countries. Compelled to have recourse to extra constitutional authority for a short time, Saldanha submitted his acts to the Chambers, and asked for a sanction of what he had done, with the usual measure of indemnity. The Chambers found no fault with any of his measures, save one, that o capitalising the over-due interest on the debt; but this they have resolutely stood out in withholding all sanction of, so hat Saldanha has been obliged to dissolve the Chambers, and throw the State into the crisis of perhaps another revo-
lution. One would think that capitalising the interest upon the publie debt, in a country which does not the interest upon of its public dobt, in a country which does not pay the interes ny previc debt when capitalised, could not have been of the smallest possible. In must at least be adm ited more noughts added to their principal interest never by any chance would rather risk the national liberties than indulge the public creditor with a few idle and quite imaginary figures. In Spain the hatred and hostility to the creditor, especially the foreign creditor of the State, is the same. The panish ultra-Liberals make a point of opposingany settlewho detest England, Ont the other hand the Moderados the creditors that happen to be English; so that all parties in Spain would cheat the English creditor, the one because is a capitalist, the other because he is an Englishman. In Mexico it is the same story. The democrats are op posed on principle to public debts, and detest creditors as class. The English influence, which claims payment of Government notwithstanding is obliged to support the monied and financial class, which enables it to pay th army, and meet its engagements. Thus the democratic opposition are ranged against the monied and financial class as something of its own home troubles in these elements discord, is about to make an attempt to regulate Mexican European government, prepares to do so beyond the Atlontic -a doubtful policy, we should say, even though it may turn out to be our cue to applaud rather than to criticise it.
It is fortunate for the deeply-indebted States of Europe the hands of America, that England is their chief creditor tied by the pacific and forbearant amongst us to admit any coercion being used for the recovery of debts. The excitement raised by the interference for Pacifico will prove
warning to every minister not lightly to warning to every minister not lightly to engage in any similar
attempt. But if Spain or attempt. But if Spain, or Colombia, or Peru, or Mexico, owed at once have the statesmen of Paris and Washington largely increasing their stock of political capital by coercing the recalcitrant and punishing the fraudulent creditor. The United States served France in this way, and got paid forthwith upon the nail.
That strong governments should lose patience with the rascality of these small and weak ones, who cian wonder?
For these repudiating countries are enabled to shake off their load of debt, and mock their creditors, by the very boon which these creditors have given them. Spain owes her constitutional liberty to England. To constitutional liberty she owes the prosperity that has raised her revenue from five millions storling to nearer fourteen. But the abundant revenue which might onable her to pay her debt dispenses independent of her creditors, and does not pay them. If ver coercion was deserved, it is in her case.
Portugal, which has suggested our remarks, offers another nstance in point. It is not a xich country, to be sure, but its means of raising revenue, and of economising it, are greater than those of any other. Its wihes alone
might be for us what China tea is, But what with monopolies, and exceptions, and export duties, the Portuguese
have done their very utmost to prevent Englishmen from consuming port. Her tariff has been formed as if the sole
policy of Portugal was to be avenged of England, and her
liberals have heartily joined with her illiberals in the task. Moreover Portugal has no need of any state expenditure. What alone might necessitate outlay, he roads and harbours, communication and conveni the Portuguese Government neglects alto need has she of an army? To defend her independenoe gainst Spain? Why, England has undertaken by solemn treaty to do this for her, and to have an army always forth coming for the purpose. Portugal keeps up an army, to be sure, for purposes of police ; and of course insurrection and emeutes always proceed from that quarter. The army and court eat up all the revenues. No interest is paid to the foreign creditor. And when a minister prepares to capitalise the unpaid dividends and inscribe them on the great unpaid book of rentes, the ultra-liberal party show them selves more indignant than an abrogation of their constitution would make them, and are ready to risk a reactionary revolution rather than consent to it.
Such are the constitutionalism and the honesty of the South, where it is difficult to say whether the corruption and crats, is working most harm to the cause of rational liberty in Europe.

## GOODS VERSUS HUMANITY.

Certainly Mr Laing (not the author of Notes of a Travelor, but of notes on travellers) has given us a lesson of humility, such as no preacher in the pulpit has over delivered, o lower the presumption of man. He has, in vulgar phrase, aken down humanity a peg. What is man after all, that is to say, South-Eastern man, but a package of bones, nuscle, and cartilage, whose true value is twopence-halfpenny a mile ! What right has he to prize himself above a portmanteau, a hamper, a crate, or even a stout brown paper parcel. All men are said to be equal in the eye of the law, but it is really only in the eye of MrLaing's Railway Company that all are equal, Bishops, Chancellors, high and low, all twopenuy-half penny people, on a footing with each ther, and also with bales of silk or chests of bullion, unless pecially booked in which case the latter may become more pecialy booked, in which case the latter may become more precious. When an accident scatters them all on the road, Men and things being so equal, it is monstrous in Mr Men and things being so equal, it is monstrous in Mr
Laing's view to require of companies compensation for breaking and destroying passengers paying at the ordinary rates, and a sin against the principle of the Carriers' Act, which should be applied to carrion of the human sort. Consistently with this argument it certainly appears that railway managers are only too careful of passengers, notwithstanding some such mistake as that between green and red, which causes a little bloodshed and destruction now and hen ; and the public ought to be taught a lesson, by showing it that flesh and blood have not the same claim to care goods the conveyance of which is more profitable. It is arria to place between the engine tender and the train a of collision. The paggage, to break the shock in trans, dress-ing-cases, \&cc., are thus made what seamen call "fenders," or are put forward as shields to bear the brunt of a shock, nd to be smashed instead of their owners. This arrangement sayes the company the expense of providing a carriage expressly constructed for the purpose of resistance and protection in the case of a collision. But according to Mr Laing's appreciation of humanity and chattels, we would ugeest that for the future the passengers should be placed ike Uriah, the Hittite, in the front of the battle, and that the more valuable goods for which extra rate of carriage is paid, should be put in the rear. To be sure this cannot be one without the cost of damages till the Cariers Act is made to apply to passengers, repealing the act giving comensation for injuries to huesan baings; but, strong as the ailway representation is in Parliament, there is no reason to espair of any legislation favourable to their interests, and we may yet see Mr Laing's assimilation of humanity and chatels embodied in law. People, then, Chancellors, Bishops, co., will have to book themseives at extra rates according cheir self-valuation, and we shall see precisely what ent to take their ehances at the ordinary fares, a striking example will be necessary now and then, to enforce the lesson of rudence in insuranice. They will for this ond of course be owed, instead of more precious luggage, in the vain next nd then mistake a green for a red signal company will no
 on the reasembling of Parliament, to name a Cuairman of Commite-
teeas in the room of Mr Bernal. This honourable and luenativo ap-



 $\underset{\substack{\text { Whi } \\ \text { Whit } \\ \text { tenti }}}{ }$



## Correspoñence.

LETTER TO AN AMERICAN
Sir, You are perfectly right in your opinion that I wish heartily well to the Americans. Indeed I do: I wish them prosperity, peace, yourself the most perfect agricultural machine, brought into a field
by the most induastrious and intelligent farmer ; imagine him enter ing upon ground fertile and well-prepared ; then imagine him to ing upon ground fertile and well-prepared; then imagine him to
have forgoten one thing, only one, namely the sed. In such a con-
dition will you be, eren under the best institutions, if you neglect dition will you be, oren under the best institutions, if you neglect
to bring into your rich and highly-cultivated land the article most needful both for dometic use and for external commerce,
namely honesty. I am led to these reflections by the intelligence namely honesty. In am led to these refections by the intelligence
conveyed to me in your letter, and circulated on the same day by the conveyed to me in your letter, and circulated on the same day yb the
public newspapers, that Mr Webster has announced the probability puf hostilities between America and England, because we insist on the obserananee of a treaty. The Romans, whom you delight to imitate
were strictly observant of their treaties ; and nothing was held to b were strictly obserrant of their treaties; and nothing was held to
more religious by a most religious people, until, in place of Mars, Capitolium scandit cum tacitâ Virgine pontifex. An intense desire of popularity, and a dazzling prospect of high station, are suspected in America, as in England, to serne motives of th
statesman who is now exciting you to an aggressive war. He know, that we have commmitted no violence, no noinjussice, in regard to the
fisheries off Newfoundland. Our only fault is, negligence in omit ting so long to enforce our rights, ;ewe never have ceased pacifically to assert them. With reason do you laugh at our politicians, who for bore to exclude you totally; and who, when France was driven hacce
broken, and subjugated, by the continental monarchs suder our gene ral, accepted as "indemnity for the past and security for the future
a sum of money scarcely equivalent to to the expenditure of the las a sum of money scarcely equivalent to the expenditure of the last
quarter Our county has often been governed, and within our ree-
mory, by men even less acute and provident, but never by one so ig. mory, by men even less aceute and provident, but never by one so ig.
norant as Lord Castlereagh. He signed the treaty of peace, and
ceded whaterer was demoded Ane retain the whole right of fishery round about the coast of Neew-
foundland, to the utter exclusion of the French, who had been excluded for twenty years. At present they give a bounty to their
sailors engaged in it. and we give the same sailors a grenter ; we freely give them all that they can take away from us. This fishery is more important to our power than whatever else of dominion we
possess in the whole circuit of the globe. The commerce of China
must for the moost-part full soon into your hands : that of India follow gradually. Within $n$ period which some already born may
probably live to see, your territory, your United States, however lax the Union, will, with interminaty y vast aceretions and perpetual immigrations, contain a population far exceed ing the census of Europe. greatest (Which is quite another thing) that ever existed upon earth.
Bo wiser than we have been ; and prepare the neighbouring nations for union with you, by propagating among them your laws and lan-
guage. Our bigger bys will have been playing fot fotball until the
bladder shall burst under the closing kiks of the coutending parties bladder thall burst under the closing kieks of the contending partie Rome had only yone in her aristocrac
foresee a coalition and its result. rejoice at it; for I think our commonwealth minh those who improvement be made better, if not monere durabhe, than yours
Let us be strenuous in consolidating not in orerumning, each
other's work. $A$ few weeks ago Eng
 and now, it appoars, we aro quarrelling, like butchers' dons
under the hustings of Mr Webster. Presidency with him stand from our boundary line of Orognon, believing, as he hell might. in thin
utter ignorance of our officials, and having the map of the territor under his own eyes. Well therefore did he know our right to what he was at that instant claiming from us. But there is one thin man is honest in all capacities, honest in private, honest in public the table of a tavern; he would not filch a handkerchief from your pocket; he would not defraud you of your winnings on returning
from a race-course; he would not bring forward false witnesses to swear that a piece of land, left to you by your father, had contracted
its dimensions since your father's death. Perhaps not ; but my
 again by the same person. We recognise his features; and our
policemen in blue jackets, the faithful bodyguard of their foster-
mother Nefoundland will mother Newfoundland, will arrest him and his accomplices on the
I am, \&c., WALTRR SAVAGE LANDOR.
coast.

## a MODEL MAGISTRATE.

Sir,- Posibly you may recollect that a mana named Hornby was
taken before ©Ir Bingham assaulting the police in a gaming-house row. He was sentenced to imprisongent, but the sentence ows commuted on account of his being
a county magistrate. On the subject of this commutation an article a county magistrate. On the
appeared in the ' Examiner .'
On Saturday afternoon, about four o'clock, the same Mry W. H. Hormby, not the Bast Lancaahire Railway Co aspalted hr Dugdale, Chairma of ene East Lancashire Railway Station here. The affair was thus: the two having met on the platform-
Mr Hormby: "Well, you sin

Mr Horaby : "You are a liar, and a damned liar."
Wheroupon Mr Horbhy struuck Mr Dugdale heavily in the face.
doube the assault was a consequenge of political disappointmen The Mr Hornby in question is the elder brother of Mr J. Hornby, the late member.
We have no
may be inflicted; the heariest punishment is a fine of not for asaaul ${ }_{56}$. This is a miere bagatelles punishment is a fine of, not exceeding Mr Horrby's affray in London happened, I reeollect, shortly after the Derby. If you care anything about the present matter. you can,
I doubt not, have all the particulars from Mr Dugdale himself, Mr Hollinsbead, clerk to the magistrates, or from the • Preston Guardian.
$-0 .-$ Blackburn, August $9 t h, 1852$.

VOTING FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT. dates, successful and unsuccessful, have time to let their excitement cool own before they amaken another more healthy one on the twelfth.
 can, Westminster with Sheridan and Paul, and Middlesex with' Bur
detit and Mainwaring, fighting day after day, and frighting all London

 and govern it as the mere puppets of circumstance. AAter ast gutidy
ino matchful $g$ lance naturally turned towards the modus operandi of a
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { ministry, coming before the country in, to say the loast of } i t, \text { a most } \\ & \text { anomalous position, the two things we principally observe are, } I \text { think. }\end{aligned}\right.$ anomalous posith, electors, and the erident fact that corruption, if
the apathy of the scotched, is not killed. of the apathy much may be said-it may
no be that wo have no strikingly great men to warm the admiration or creates a sort of laissez alle feeling, opposed to excitement or exerhan a silver ripple, the breeze is favourable, and the ship goes gal lantly on her course. Wry may we not enjog, the delicious far niente
lithout being anxious what officers command and guide her? It is without being anxious what officers command and guide her? our captain and pilot. But, Sir, it is of the apparently incurable of voting is wrong-it is not suited to the present state of things, because it han a strong tendenccy to support and preserve abuses, instead
of avancing us to ands that perfection which we ought to think is ttainable in all hings. All knowledge, all science, have emanated roin thinking minds in the shape of sparks before they became brilant, beneficent fires-the gerin of many a noble achierement has duty of every one who even imagines he has the faculty "to leum "and know, and thence to do what may be public good." Will you, then, pardon me, sir, if 1 offer you and your readers the idea of a
node of voting which $I$ think not only far preferable to the present Mo, but even to any modification of it by the ballot. applying for their suffrage were not the public men what the partie presented their opiniong; whereas there were others in whom they
wher presented heir opinions; whereas there were others in whom they
had perfect confidence, whose career they had watched, whone talents
they adnired, and whom they would be delighted to assist in placChey admired, and whom they would be delighted to assist in plac-
ng at the helm, but for whom they have no power of slowing their partiality. The number of pis aller members must be very great.
Constituents vote for men nearest their ideal, if they can ; or, as in the resent election, do not vote at all. My plan would bring all to the When a parliament was dissolved, it should be required that al Matituted for tho purpose; these names should be printed on a a sheet and Cery constituent should be entitled to two votets, one for the man repro-
enting hiso own personal lopinions, and one for the man beat acquainted
ith

 prate mark, leterer, or figure, which each should a attach to his signature, oying the greatest degree of popularity woold by his numbers stand at
the top
the and the list would oconinue, according to the numbers, diminish-



## The princ

xtension of the benefrit, after that of destroying eorruption, would be the
elligent clas aru fod
and







Many details occur to me, but they would rey
can afford me. The idea, if good, is sufficient.

## THE LITERARY EXAMINER

The Autobiography of William Jerdan, M.R S.L. \&c., and Correspondence during the last fifty years. Vols. I and II. Hall, Virtue, and
Mr Jerdan's career entitles him to the respect due to an servant of the public, who has done good work in his
own time; especially during the early years of his connexion with the Literary Gazette. The recollections of fifty years spent in the exertion to be useful, though they may be
somewhat rambling and tinged with that habit of self-assertion which grows upon noarly all men, and grows most upo the disappointed as years multiply behind their path, will not receive a cold reception from the world. The Autoabundance of such gossip as a veteran can give; and if it be read wisely, will be a remarkably suggestive book. Its narrative can however suggest to very few minds, as we believe mriter's own conclusions theroupon

## Mr Jerdan says of his book

creatures, and most signally so to those who have embarked, or ar disposed to embark, in the pursuits of literature as as a provision fo he wants of life. Of all the multitude I have known who leant upo nything like a desirabpert, Could not specify ten who ever attaine contrary, the entire class may be assured that altho ough felony may be more hazar
profesaizion.
What $I$
What have done and undergone may teach instruction; and if I rescue even a few from the too certain fate, dhall not regret where I have
wy heart for their guidance.
Again, he says of his book:
In everything it is amenable to the same laws, physical and moral am anxious to demonstrate the differences by ary peculiarities tha which the author, the man dependent upon literature, is exposed, the onjoyments and the disappointments which await his career,-the in justice and wrongs he is doomed (and must lay his account) to meet quence of his pursuits-the abstraction of to him only as the consedetails of accurate business, and its aptness to mind from the needful realities in the brighter idealities of imagination as the result; and
his often blameable inattention, impunctuality and

## 

thich leave him almost a helpless prey, to be preyed upon by the
ordid, the grasping, the scheming, and the rascally, oike full advantage of their opportunities to plunder and not thor
ane myself for a beacon
The Autobiography, then, is in its main spirit intended as
exposition of the wrongs of literary men whom Mr Jerdan re wrongs of literary men, concerning they suffer from the "abstraction of mind fromint of what details of accurate business" the " aptness to the needful from dull realities," and their " often blameselk refuge tion, impunctuality, and want of order." In consequen. grasping, the scheming, and the to "the sordid, the grasping, the scheming, and the rascally," by whom,
ays Mr Jerdan, they are plundered and defamed. Now the claims of literature and of defamed. been advocated often in these columns, but we mave have not claimed pity for plundering and defamation suffered well tho 4 well that its citizens do not, or at any rate that they should grand abstraction, or keep house without attentions, in a needful details of business. Multiplication and the Pene Table are, or ought to be, well known in that republic ; and ar as money goes, the chances of success or failure in it so is fairly apportioned to the industry and tact and talent wed as they are found apportioned in the more foggy realm either law, or divinity, or physic. Probably the apportionment is fairer. A bishop or a railway barrister certainly does get more money than the ablest literary men, but the money re sonable and sufficient; and it is certain that among poor curates, and poor surgeons or physicians, thero is an infinitely arger amount of unrecognised and unrewarded talent than among poor literary men. Mr Jerdan quotes authority to strengthen his case, and cites the poverty of Sir Walter Soott,
of Moore, and of " the laborious and instructive Maunder:" of Moore, and of " the
How is it, he says-
How is it with the Laureate and popular poet, Tennyson? With-
out his sack and salary, and a pension too, his situation, I fear, would ot be one to be envied by a respectable tailor in a small way.
How of English bards? His hands can happily be engat and weeteo and if the Engraver could not do something, the Poet might teme,
This coupling of Moore with Maunder, and of Tennsson rivate griefs. What Mr Maunder's source of Mr Jerdan's do not know, and we shall be forgiven for saying that we do not care to know; but we know that both Scott and Moore were paid fully and fairly for the labour of their pens, and would is come now derived from his poems by the Laureate ho small tash can exercise enlarging influence, multiply brothers Chambers, of Edinburgh, and Dickens, in London," Mr Jerdan says, " are the only two who occurto talentsave done as well through literature as if heir another incen directed to professional pursuits. Hers prosper by reason of an enterprising and enlightened com-

Though both are men of letters, and men of grat ability, they have earned the honorable position they at Dicke ns has raised himself by his genius alone. We cannot but think Mr Jerdan unhappy in every illas. ration of his case. "Wo doubt exceedingly," he sayl,
" that such individuals as Rogers, Milman, Talfourd, Croly, Lockhart, Wilson, Procter, Hood, Murchison, Sedgrick, ever did much more than clear their expenses by authorship; and some of them not that, as their bankers' boks
would strikingly prove." We say nothing of Murchison would strikingly prove." We say nothing of Murchison
nd Sed gwick it it is not our purpose to discuss the claims of Science ; but of the other men named in this list we feel ery sure that Mr Jerdan has not seen the bankers' books 00 which he makes allusion. Some of them, we know, have been paid fairly, out of means furnished by public patronage, due proportion to the work that they have done. Cawy. ing behind them families without provision for their maintenance. The mere worldy ills of literature in the presesl
day are no more than the ills of ordinary life. The unsuccessful men in literature are no more, in propor. tion, than the unsuccessful men in other callings; with thim
advantage on the side of men engaged in literature that ther, advantage on the side of men engaged in literature that they, in a much larger than the usual proportion, are themseree answerable for their ill success. Every year, as the publi becomes more discriminating in its choice of reading, the chance of success lessens for mistaken men, who
doomed to discover that they have lounged into a pro fession for which they are not fitted either by naturl gifts or by laborious attainments. We cannot bring oursel to regret this. On the contrary we sincerely rejoice to us ndustry, and energy, and tact, if they would prospe ndustry, and onergy, and tact, if they Literature cannot be exemptes more than in other malks of
for high sucess in literature, mote life, the additional possession of some remarkable talen ase equired. Mr Jerdan fails altogether to make orly sketchel And hero we may quote an odd picture-clevert have be (perhaps on account of the public parsimony) truly unsuc (perhap
Proby had never been out of London, never in a boat, nerere on tho




## THE EXAMINER

peer from memory，without a note，for the＇Morning Chronicle，＇an
pet
 confectioners＇s he has always in a perspiration，whence George Colman dristened him＂King Porus；＂nad he was always so punctual to a
 womenthing in this sort－＂I am twenty－six minutes past seven－fou
terentyone from twelve，forty－it is just three minutes past three spersen so clad was shown in．The last leater I had compremend whim spoke
andtingly of his having been chosen to teach the young children in esultingly of air A BC，which conferred some extra accommodations
the house the and thanking me for iny share in the subscription of a few
upon hime，and
ponds a year，which those who knew him in happier days put toge－
ther to purchase such comforts as his humble situation could admic kindred race，though none we think in equally responsible positions，decaying now，and very much disposed to beat
the public with their empty money－bags．There are men， also，in a higher class，who have laboured，as Mr Jerdan has hire that has been kept back．But such complaints，we believe are just only in exceptional cases，in our own day ：and think that Mr Jerdan cannot properly be counted an of the Sun，with a salary of ten guineas a week and a share It is true that intestine quarrels，and the falling circulation of the paper，caused him to retire after four years with $800 l$ ． as the sum of his salary，and 300 l ．as the price of his share； few spare hundreds to lose by the failure of a bank earned few spare hundreds to lose by the failure of a bank．Then tainly was not prevented by the public from becoming in his become under other and different management．Wince cases were responsible for its subsequent decline we need not now enter into；but they would not affect our argumen novel from materials provided for the purpose，and seems to have had no lack of employment at any time．We cer－ lainly do not find ourselves wondering，as we read his remi
niscences，at his bad fortune．Upon this topic，however we do not wish to dwell．It is enough to state that Mr Jerdan，while he charms and entertains us with a pleasant
stream of anecdote and reminiscence，fails entirely in the case he would make out against the world for the inadequate pecuniary recompense of literary men．
The claim of literature on the public is not for more monession，second to we have always maintained，whe ther in discussing the mat－ ently．Partly，perhaps，because of ills that have in former ayss attended authorship，and the belief propagated by unsuc cessful men that a writer is a kind of vagrant，picking up sub－
sistence as he can is no signification of respect attached in social life to such a calling as that of Author or of Journalist．It would look marriage certificate it would be grinned at by the parish clerk let，by the growth of intelligence and the increase of readers， nternal jealousies， among literary men，cannot be put away too soon．If they to a defined position in society，as well as to greater respect and more frequent consideration in public life，could not qual jiesisted．At the same timity and bound add that each department disa both divinity and physic．Doctors profession has for years had promise of a bill by which it shal bestrengthened to its heart＇s content，if its members can but agree to some expression of their wants．Yet they canno Scotch General practitioners，apothecaries，pure surgeons graduates，body against body，and many of each amon thaduates，body against body，－and many of each among
themselv，individual against individual，have been ere－ ating discord for the gainst individual，－hatheless，under the general term Medical Men（including thousands who known and ho most precarious subsistence），these men aro and a worthy one．Dissension as following one calling， to the full ressation is to be desired，need form no obstacle the public recognition of the claims of their profession by is the public those who are placed in authority．And it interfered and brought mueh to blamo．They might have the world and its instructors long a ${ }^{6}$ any part of the body politie or social，that each literary an should stand on his politic or social，chat each literary at anomalous position his own merits as an individual holding is desirable ；and let us A position as the member of a body once be brough let us hope that when public opinion shall down on our straggear full upon the question，it will press us into closer fellowship．A just esprit de corps will then be effectively dellowship．A just esprit de corps will then
for and the influence of the whole press or good increased enormously
and would still dwelt upon in Mr Jerdan＇s book has led us from time to time tempt us farther into a discussion upon which We must to time we have had occasion frequently to dwell．
of a paper－reading and debating elub formed among friends at the outset of his career，Mr Jerdan says，
On＇s chambers，ditsplayed at our club assemblages，in Mr D．Pol was not a sluggard in the race．I recently entertained the hope for covering some of the MSS to afford a selection for my appendix，re－ am afraid they are irretrievably gone，and I condole with the publi he circumstance，and that the first died Sir Dand when I reflect on Majombay，the second is Sir Frederick and Lord Chief Baron of her Majesty＇Court of Exchequer，and the third，Lord Truro，the othe
day Lord High Chancellor of England，the foremost civil subject o
the realm，I cannot but marvel at the fate of their fourth and thei not very unequal competitor．My prospects were apparently as brigh
as theirs，my cleverness（not to use a vainer phrase）was only too
much acknowledged，and my career has not been altogether fruitles

## Ho need not a

，need not add a comment to Mr Jerdan＇s melanchol by some one of the many pleasant extracts that could be ravelli from its fund of aneedote and gossip．Mr Jerdan traveling from the Sun！was one of the first English and the occupation Paris after the thal by the 1814 The following clever sketch of Paris at that critical period will perhaps help to illustrate some French matters that used our wonder in the present day
The delusions of the vanquished had been kept up to the last hour
and it was only on the 31st of tho month，when the dreaded Cossack were seen trotting about everywhere，and looking out for the＂har

Id，＂i．e．，the gilded dome of the Hotel des Invalides，that the in－ had been beaten and dispersed，their ruler conmpelled to quit the But they are a gay and giddy people ；and，other rule less than two days，seemed to care nothing about the change，bu rather to enjoy the novel sights that filled up every hour，with an in ther to them．The Russian autocrat was a general farourite ；but witnessed the horses taken from the Emperor Francis of Austria＇s car－
riago by the populace，and his Majesty drawn by Parisians to the animosity prevailed；and it was often difficult to keep parties of them from daggers drawing，when they encountered each other in public． would spit disdainfully，so as almost to alight upon the passing Frenchman．Quarrels by day and assassinations by night were fre
quent ；and one remarkable affair，of which I was an eye－witness，de－ the wonderful congregation of human beings from every quarter of the globe，with whom Paris was crowded during its busy carnival．A ipping their wine，when three French gentlemen arrived，and seated sion of their countenances，that there must have been some preceding eud，and that they had come to the place with no complimentary or when one of them，addressing his companions，and holding up several decorations on his breast，observed，in the most sneering tone and malignant manner，＂This I received for Jena；this I got for Auster－
litz ；and this for Borodino！Aha！＂No notice was taken of this bravado aside，and the chagrined hero of so many distinctions，not by a more direct insult，called for his bill and rose with his friends to depart．To iny astonishment I observed one of the foreigners，who the bar，where having placed himself，he waited the egress of the other party，and as soon as the speaker came within arm＇s length， ing，＂that for Jena ；＂，a second blow followed on the other cheek，and for Borodino＂finished the assault，which did not occupy ten seconds
Great confusion ensued，and the café was nearly cleared in a wild and hasty way，which I and my companions could not comprehend；bu
the mystery was soon explained．In less than half an hour the hind the Palais Royal，and the unfortunate Frenchman had been ru hrough the body and killed on the spot ！
The two volumes now published，bringing Mr Jerdan greeably－written agreeably－written gossip．They will amuse and interes many in our own day，and be a store of odds and ends
which grave historians in after days will open now and hen and find not bare of matter suited to their use． Mr Jerdan writes always with candour and good temper He tells old quarrels in a tone from which all rancou as departed．The book，as we have said already is exceedingly suggestive ；and it suggests，among other hings，with many differences of opinion，a cordial regard and respect for the autobiographer．

## Murray＇s Railway Reading．－The Art of Dining； <br> Gastronomy and Gastronomers．Two Essays from the Quartorly Review，revised，with additions，by the <br> Author．Murray．

What can be the meaning of publishing this merry little waggery of a volume，as part of a series of cheap railwa reading，at one shilling and sixpence？Does Mr Murray gravely offer it to us as a specimen of the sort of literatur that should be made cheap and accessible？Why，it is written
for the élite of the élite of those to whom enjoyment is every thing and expense nothing．It is an essay on gastronomy written for gastronomers，but in which wo hope the people
have nothing to learn．It is far too refined even for first class passengers，and positively dangerous for third－class．To toll the poor that the rich do really enter so seriously into such cares and such tastes，must have a tendency sorel humanity ought to bave for the porcelain elay．
A most useful book on cookery might indeed be written or the rail；－a book that would instruct the wife of the English artizan and labourer how to mako good use of poor English families in the culinaryart，that the attempt to
make a dinner out of nothing is fairly given up by them lthough it is a feat that the coarse French peasant can mern peasant women can turm eommonest French peasant women can turn common egetables，bad fish，and doubtful meat，and reflect that for want of some such corresponding skill in is helpmate，poor John Bull sits down daily to poison him－ elf with his wretched fare，we are struck with indig－ nation and impatience．What is Erench cookery？It is he art of rendering bad meat，bad fish，and bad vegetables atable．We English have always had the articles good， and so we despise the cookery．Is it wise or prudent to king off the duty on foreign cattle and provisions are now daily providing us with abundant supplies of inferior meat， bad butter，worse cheese，－all welcome indeed because very heap；but all most imperatively in need of cooking，like etain railway accounts．Free trade，in our opinion，renders linary improvement a thing of vital necessity．
volume that would attempt this good service，and each the people something，instead of reflecting the mere ossippings and fine airs of grand seigneurs，would be justly aluable．It is，however，with books as with cooks，we cannot always have exactly what we want．We must，there－ ore，enjoy what we have．And this little book will have uses．Our upper classes require being told what they ought to eat，and what they ought to avoid，quite as much as the poor．Whoever desires a bad dinner may be gratified and in some instances even good ones；but that the public at all the clubs is ignorant，nonchalant，and utterly reck－ ess in what way it is served，gorged，or poisoned． It has moreover become highly desirable，since we are abled to run from London to Paris between breakfast and inner，to be informed where a good dinner can be best pro－ prove highly useful．Our own limited knowledge bears requent witness to his justice and fidelity．The dethrone equent witness ind installation ment of Very and installation of the Trois Freres in its place is but just．But the ovation paid by a correspondent o Champeaux and to the Chateanbriant is a decided mistake， let who will try them．And how strange all omission of that excellent restaurant，Vachette＇s，on the Boulevard Montmartre．We must add also，that in a book drawn up or the rail，and therefore intended to be useful to the traveller，there is an item of Paris life unwarrantably over－ looked．These are the tables d＇hôte．Paris at present con－ tains a dozen most excellent ones，where one can often dine better than at any restaurant．for half the price．The Hotel des Princes for example，the Hotel de Bade，\＆c． Tables d＇hôte may be un－English，however admirably they ucceed with our Teutonic brethren．But they have their alue，and should be appreciated at their worth
After all，what will be considered the greatest attraction of the present volume is its anecdotes？They aro indeed a ecessary garniture of every dinner，a hors d＇eurre quite indispensable；and so far the Art of Dining supplies a
portion of the cuisine which in general is least abund portion of the cuisine which in general is least abundant， excellent，or successful．As these have for the most part appeared in the widely－read Quarterly，we shall refrain from quoting largely；but we must take one or two．
THE DUKE AND HIS 000 K ． the author of＇Tancred＇terms＂the finest judge in Europe＂to pro－
vide him a chef．Felix，whom the late Lord Seaford was reluctantly about to part with on economical grounds，was recommended and
received．Some months afterwards his patron was dining with Lord Seaford，and before the first course was half over he observed，＂So I find you have got the Duke＇s cook to dress your dinner，＂＂I have
got Felix，＂replied Lord S．，＂but he is no longer the Duke＇s cook． The poor fellow came to me with tears in his eyes and begged me to take him back again，at reduced wages or no wages at all，for ho wae
determined not to remain at Apsley House．＂Has the Duke been finding fault ？＇said I．＇Oh no，my Hord；I I wald stay if he had： dinner that would nake Ude or Francatelli burst with envy，and he says nothing；I serve him a dinner dressed，and badly dressed，by the cook－maid，and he says nothing．I cannot live with such a aster，if he was a hundred times a hero． cambacrras AND HIS Dinwer．


Napoleon beyond the appointed hour of dinner，－it is said the the
fate of the Due d＇Enghien was the topic under discussion，－he was observed，when the hour became very late，to show great symptome
of impatience and restlessness．He at last wrote ante，which h called a gentleman usher in waiting to carry．Napoleon，which h the contents，nodded to an aide－de－camp to intercept the deepatch． As he took it into his hands，Cambacères begged earnestly that he would not read a trifing note on familiar matters．Napoleon per－ sisted，and found＂G it be a note to the cook，containing on
following words：＂Gardez los entremets－les rotis sont perdus．＂

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Froas AkD Robin radireagrs. } \\
& \text { nt in fricassee or fried with cri }
\end{aligned}
$$

Frogs are excellent in fricassee or fried with crisped pareley．But ary must be bred and fed with a view to the table，or they may turn
no better than the snails on which Dr Ferguson the historian，and Dr Black the chemist，attempted to regale，in imitation of the ancients． These learned Scotch Profossors caused a quantity of common snails
to be collected in the fields and made into a kind of soup．They took their seats opposite to each other，and set to work in perfect good
faith．A mouthful or two satisfied both that the experiment was a
ailure；but each was ashamed to give in frrst．At last Black，steal．


An anecdote（rolated to Colonel Damer by Talleyrand）may help
ence，and illustrate the hereditary quality of taste．He was on his
way to Lyons，and was determined to dine at Sens．On his arrival
he sent，according to his invariable custom，for the cook，and asked he sent，according to his invariable custom，for the cook，and asked what he could have for dinner ？The report was dispiriting．＂Little enough，＂was the reply．＂But let us see，＂retorted M．Savarin，
＂let us go to the kitchen and talk the matter over．＂In the kitchen he found four turkeys roasting．＂Why I＂exclaimed he，＂you told me you had nothing in the house．Let me have one of these tur keys．＂＂Impossible ！＂said the cook，＂they are all bespoken by a gentleman upatairs．＂＂He must have a large party to dine with him
then ？＂＂No，he dines by himself．＂＂I should like much to be then＂＂＂No，he dines by himself．＂＂acquainted with the man who orders four turkeys for lis own eating．＂
ach The cook was sure that the gentleman would be glad of his acquain－ tance ；and M．Brillat－Savarin immediately paid his respects to the stranger，who turned out to be his own son．＂What，you rogue，four
turkeys all for yourself？＂＂Yes，sir；you know that，whenever I turkeys all for yourself？＂＂Yes，sir ；you know that，whenever I
dine with you，you eat up the whole of les－sots－les．laissent＂－the titbit dine with you，you eat up the whole of les－sots－les－laissent＂一 the tit
which we call the oyster of the turkey or fowl－＂I was resolved to which we call the oyster of the turkey or fow－＂I was resolved to though I did not expect the honour of your conppany．＂
It may not be deemed an unpardonable digression to state here that the late Lord Alvanley had his suprême de volaille made of the oysters，or les－sols－les－laissent，of fowls，instead of the fillet from the
breast；so that it took a score of fowls to complete a moderate dish． The same distinguished epicure，who was also one of the three or four pleasantest companions and wittiest men of the century，held that pleasantest companions and wittiest men of the century，held rhat
partridges were only worth eating in July，and he used to be regu－
larly furnished with them from his own estate during that month． The present Duke of Beaufort had a
as then was thoroughly impressed with the dignity，and imbued with the spirit，of his art．His Grace was one night in bed，and fast asleep，
when he was aroused by a knock at his door，which was impatiently repeated．He asked who was there．＂It is only me，Signor Duc，＂
esid the artist ；＂I was at the Opera，and I have been dreaming of he music．It was Donizetti＇s，and I have got an idea．I have this instant invented a sorbet；I have named it after that divine com－ poser，and I hastened to inforin your Grace．This is almost as good about the price of a turban：－＂Madare，parole d＇honneur，il m＇a Shall we nevertheless confess that comfort，after some hundred and fifty pages of thi of talk（the anecdotes being of various quality，occasion－ ally a little flat we must say，and not always so wel 0 turn to Dr Johnson＇s boiled pork and Sydney Smith＇s winter salad？
DR Jonsson＇s idga op cookery．
＂Women，＂once observed the age，＂can spin very well，hut they ＂Women，＂once observed the sage，＂can spin very well，hut they
cannot write a good book of cookery．I conld writa a better book of
conkery than bas ever yet been written；it should be a book on conkery than has ever yet been written；t should be a book on
philosophical principles．＂His mode of eating，however，was exceed－
ingly coarse ；and aceording to Mrs Piozzi，＂his favourite dainties ingly coarse ；and according to Mrs Piozzi，＂his favourite dainties with plums and sugar，and the outside cut of a salt huttock of beef．＂
He has been known to call for the butterboat containing the lobster sauce during the second course，and pour the whole of its contents over his plam－pudding．

Unworged potiness to the salad give
Of mordent mustard add a single spoon
Distrust the condiment which bites so soon；
But deem it not，thou man of herbs，a fault
But deem it not，thou man of herbs，a fault
To add a double quantity of salt．
To add a double quantity of salk
Three times the spoon with oil
And once with vinegar procured from town
True flarour needs it，and your poet begs
The pounded yellow of two well－boiled eggs．
Let onion atons lurk within the bowl，
And，searce suspected，animate the who
And lastly，on the flavoured compound tose
of anchory sauce．
Then，though green turtle fail，though venison＇s tough， Serenely fund turkey are not boiled enough，
Pate cannot harm mee－I have dined to－day I
Before parting with our author，we must remind him that he is needlessly jocose and irreverent to the old Romans， when he quizzes their posture at reasts，and represents place，the Romans in the palmy days of their gastronomy friend no beards．In the next place，had our gastronomical one at Pompeii），he would have found his mouth brought immediately over his plate，rendering forks and spoons unnecessary，and slobbering impossible．Generally as to very short time in a hot climate to know that it is a luxury， aven a common comfort，most entirely indispensable that the heels should be brought on a level with the head；
and that to sit in a chair at meals is a veritable punish－ ment．No Oriental could bear it
Let us conclude this brief notice of an amusing little work on Aristocratic Cookery by repeating our demand for
a similar work on Popular Cookery，as a something far more a similar work on Popular Cookery，as a something far more
useful in its kind，as well as infinitely more fitted to the Rail．

Lives of the Sovereigns of Russia，from Rurilk to Nicholas ； including a History of that Empire from its Foundation o the present time．By George Fowler，Esq．In four vols．Vol．I．Shoberl．
Mr Fowler says that in no English book are lives of the sovereigns of Russia to be found；and this he thinks a strange and vast omission，considering that it is an empire
which has lasted for ten centuries，\＆c．\＆c．But the truth which has lasted for ten centuries，\＆e．\＆c．But the truth
is that the existing English books on Russia tell us all of is that the existing English books on Russia tell us all of set by Mr Fowler himself on more than eight of the ten centuries to which he refers we may estimate by his managing to dispose of them completely in the first hundred－ ampire，and with him its history properly begins．His life i related in the lest half of the volume before us，and，though
not very gracefully or connectedly put together，will interes readers who have not other and less accessile audo be more hand．The aumar，of hriting．Style may be thought com paratively of little importance，but there should be no doub as to what a writer mean．
The italics are our own．
Peter attempted even domestic civilization amongt his subjects，by oriering＂re－unions，＂or＂soirese＂，amongst them of the two sexes ot only of the nobles，but even of the merchants and mechanics，wh
 aws，every trangression of which subbjeeted the transgresoro to drink

 （whose guests？
particularly those who whe or not het ied for their sobriety．
The wine－eup was sometines presented hy the Empress in person， when such an in initation was irresistiole，The Emperor was some
imes furious in in his eups ；his anger was terible，and his pastion
 arms，and was going to throw him into tha sea．＂Thou mayest drow
mee，＂said the senator，＂，but history will record it．＂Overwheme with shame，Peter replaced him in the boat，so sensitive was he to
hime，and how hee stould be judged hy posterity．His sultertaineent

We could multiply such extracts indefinitely；but there ocasional matter in the volume that will be more likely an account of how the Czar employed himself when he visited Engiand．
The Tzar，during one month＇s residence in London，saw almos very thing that was worth notice，he vised me parge purehases of things the
vorkshops of various artisans，and made las geographieal elock，made by Mr John Carte，watchmaker，at the sigg tells what hour it is in any part of the world，whether it is day or night，the sun＇s rising and setting throughout the year，its entrance make above or below the horizon，with several other curious motions．
He was very particular in examining the mechanism of a wateh，and，
it is said，he could take one of these ingenious machines to pieces，and it is said，he could take one of these ingenious
put it together again before he left London． Penstantly inquiring about the busy people in black of Westminster， nd what they were doing，and on being answered that they were
nwyers－＂Lawyers ！＂said he，with much astonishment，＂why I of them the moment I get home．＂He was introduced to the Arch ishop of Canterbury，at Lambeth Palace，to whom he expressed
desire to see the different churches of the metropolis，and to observe the mode of worship．The Primate appointed Bishop Burnet to ac－
company his Majesty，from whom we have a long report of the Tzars
character and conduct in London，amongst which is the following－ eharaeter and conduct in London，amongst which is the following－
＂He is a man of very hot temper，soon infuenced，and very brutal in
his passions；he raises his natural heat by drinking much brandy， which he reetifies himself with great application；；he is subject to
convulsive motions all over his body，and his head seems to be affected edge than might have been expected from his education，which wa very indifferent．A want of judgment，with an instability of temper
appear in him too often and too evidently；he is meehanically turned and seems designed by nature rather to be a ship carpenter than great prince．This was his chief study and exercise while he stayed
here ；he wrought much with his own hands，and made all ahout him work at his models of ships．He was desirous to understand our doc－
trine，but he did not seem disposed to mend matters in Museovy；
there is a mixture both of passion and severity in his temper；he is resolute，but warstanter I had seen him often，and conversed muld
sitive in that way．After
with him，I could not but adore the depth of the providence of God that had raised up such a furious man to so absolute an authority over ogreat a part of the worl
The Tzar dined with the
vailed upon to see the ceremony of his Majesty going to the Has pre－
Lords，to pass of some bills of Parliament；；he had a great objection being seen，but he must gratify his curiosity ：they therefore put him
on the top of the house，where，from a window，he could was passing，when his grotesque figure occasioned so much merriment
to the King and all below，that his Tzarian Majesty was obliged to
隹 The Marquis of Carmarthen acted as his guide to all places of pub－ from not knowing the language，he took very little interest in what was going on．At a
vited，instead of mixing with the company he was put into a sinall
coom，where he could see all without being seen．His aversion the public gaze was so great，that he could not be prevailed upon to
go into the body of the House of Commons to hear the debates，but looked down upon it from a hole in the celling．Never was any
monarch so shy as the great Tzar of Muscovy．His delight was，when
at Deptford，to get into a small boat belonging to the dockyard，with Menzikoff and two or three others，when he would be the helmsman
and teach them how to command ships when they got home． finished their day＇s work，they used to resort to a public．house to
drink beer and brandy peppered ；brandy was the＇Tzar＇s favourite drink beer and brandy peppered ；brandy was the＇Tzar＇s favourite
beverage．His Majesty was a hard drinker：on one ocasion，when where，for his morning entertainment，he drank a pint of brandy and
a bottle of sherry，and at dinner he drank eight more bottles of sack， d after that went to the playhouse．
Mr Fowler＇s book is to consist of four volumes，the second containing the lives of the two Catherines，and the third and fourth those of Paul，Alexander，and Nicholas．For it is to be＂brought down to the present time．＂

## The Von Brok Cask，＂Civis＂is informed that we have in po

 respect changed any opinion we had ever expressed concerningMadame van Beck．We doubted the authenticity of the statements in her book，when it was first published，and we never professed belief in the authenticity of her title；but our feeling of the cruelty and throughout the same．What＂Civis＂quotes from the＇Examiner＂ papers on its firs pub report of the cuse as given in the Birmingham riginal comments which we have made respecting it will be found and in those of July 31 and August the 7 th，

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER，
The Times critic thus describes a new＂Adelpmi DRAMA，＂T
Writing on the Wall，produced on Monday at the HAR Writing on the Wall，produced on Monday at the Haymarkit The
taz，which the Adelphi Company now temporarily occupy TRE，which the Adelphi Company now temporarily occupy．The
scene of the story is a village in Corawall．The incident upon which
the plot hinges is supposed to occur twenty－ the plot hinges is supposed to occur twenty－five years before the phich
begins．The father of Sir Philip Elton（Mr Worrell），a magita wner of a large estate in the vicinity of the village，has gistrate means of transporting the father of one Richard Oliver（Mr
Emery．Inspired equally by a desire for revenge and gain，Richard Oliver obtains entrance，at night，into the house of for margistrate，murders him，and robs him of noney and jewels，of the
tanount．Oliver has an aceomplice，Bob Smithers（My Paul
Bedford），who，thongh he only goes with the intent Bedford），who，thongh he only goess with the intent of plunder，and
has no idea of murder，becomes necessarily implieated in ans no idea of murder，becomes necessarily implicated in the affair，
Oliver and his partner，however，get safe off；and suspicion attuche o the person of the magistrate＇s own brother，who is compelted thes
nake his escape．When the play begins we find Sir Philip Elton，
on of the murdered man，just returned from the minn on hard murdered man，just returned from the metropolis，Elton，wher bligations beyond his meenns of settling．His principal and incurred rather the one who holds his securities to the largest amount $(59,00000$ ，or
and threatens to put up the EIton estate for sale unless his claims are
mmediately liquidated，is Richard Oliver－now Squire inmediately liquidated，is Richard Oliver－now Squire Oliver，a man
 make over to him（Bob）the clear half of his nefariously accuired Oliver sets him at defiance，when，to his terror and of thismy man，Bob mithers informs him that a proof of his（Oliver＇s）guitt exists in
room in Elton house，which has been elosed up ever since the der．The dying man in his agony had eontrived to daub upon the
wall，with his own blood，in large eharacters，the name of tis ouet In the hurry and confusion caused by the event this had not been ob－
served by those who came to the relief of the victim，and Bo served by those who came to the relief of the victim，and Bobeen Smith－
ers，with magieal quickness and dexterity，had managed to conceal by means a en encens the united strength of six men to move．Peeling
fession．required to
himself thus entirely himself thus entirely at the merey of Smithers，Oliver meditates o
the means of getting rid of him effectively，und，for the time，abandon
the idea of putting up Elton hall for sale．He，neverthelen the idea of putting up Elton hall for sale．He，Hevertheless pree
fers his claims against Sir Philip with increased urgency，and
frightess his wretched frightens his wretched dupe into the shameful alternative of consent
ing to the mariage of Margarette，his sister（Miss ing to the marriage of Margarette，his sister（Miss Ellen Chaplin），
with him（Oliver），rather than submit to the disgrace and ruin that
stare him in the face．There is，however，an ohtacle to person of Mr Harlow，a medical gentleman，the professional attendant
on the family of the Eltons，who has won the afectio thin
one on the family of the Eltons，who has won the affections of Margarette
Insulted by Sir Philip，who in his despair forgets everything，even
the courtesy due from man to man，Harlow resolves to give up his the courtesy due from man to man，Harlow resolves to give，up his
suit，and previous to departing obtains a secret interview with Mar－ garette．In this interview he relates to her the incidents of his life，
and confesses that he is an orphan supplied with the means of exist－
ence from an unknown hand．Oliver enee from an unknown hand．Oliver overhears the eonversation，
and immediately recognises in Harlow the son of the man who has
been suspected of the murder of Sir philin＇ been suspected of the murder of Sir Philip＇s father．He uses thi
diseovery as an argument with Margarette，who，in spite of her are－
sion，prefers him to the son of her father＇s murderer，and sacife slon，prefers him to the son of her father＇s murderer，and sacrifces
herself to save her trother．The mysterious agent through whose iid
the villain is deluded of his prey beggar，Tobias（Mr O．Smith），who（by means not easy to anravel），
on the on the day appointed for the marriage，eonducts Margaratel）to
the room in which her father has been murdered．The denour． ment draws largely upon the imaginative powers，not to say the ere－
dulity，of the audience．Oliver，awniting the moment when his dulity，of the audience．Oliver，awniting the moment when hid
happiness shall be completed，contemplates with fear and horror the
doors that lead to the room in whin doors that lead to the room in which his crime has been consum－
mated，and，in an excess of frenzy，breaks them open with a blud－ geon，when，io 1 and behold，Margarette is discovered，in a melodra－ matic posture，pointing to the（unseen）letters of blood that pubish
the name of the murderer．Sir Philip and the rest enter，apropo，et
the exact moment；Bob Smithers，whom Oliver has vaingly attempted the exact moment；Bob Smithers，whom Oliver has vainly attempted
to entrap to his destruction，appears，with the box containing the
identical jewels which had been abstracted on the night of the mur－ der，and the blind beggar，miraculously restored to sight，stands
avowed the man who has been unjustly suspeeted．Need the sequel be told？Need the rage，despair，and furious exit of Oliver，the
satisfaction of Sir Philip，the happiness of Margarette and Harlow be
described In the above sketel）wis described ）In the above sketeh we have altogether omitted to men－
tion an underplot，if plot it may be termed，in which one Augustus Trotter，Esq．，of Piccadilly（Mr be termed，in which one Augustul
sets up a＂model farm，＂and falls in in love with comes down to Cotty Smithers，niece
of Bob Smithers，who has returned to her native village，after a some what equivoeal career as an equestrian jumper through hoops，under
the foreign appellation of of Carlotta Smotherini．This has iterally nothing to do with the drama，but afforded excellent scope for the
grotesque humour of Mr Wright，and the adairable delineation of an untutored peasant hy Miss Woolgar，which，with the aid of a live do and some live pigs，inhabitants of the model farm，and who play
conspieuous part in the episode，kept the audience in roars of laugh ter．The piece is a regular Adelphi piece－by no means one of tha
best，but certainly not the worst of its class．It has all the old ap－
proved characters－villain，accomplice，dupe，pen －and the old approved incidents arranged much after the old app proved fashion．It is not adverse criticism to say that not one of
characters is natural and not one of the incidents possible；but in a maracters is natural and not one of the incidents possible；
a melolinama of the geare these things．must not be too closedy
Mr Emery acted the part of the villain with hreat scrutinised．Mr Emery acted the part of the vetive．Miss Ellen
ability，and has final scene was remarkahy effecting
Chaplin was interesting and natural as Margarette；Mr Paul Bed－ ford had great scope for his broad and peculiar fun in Bob Smithent and Mrs Leeigh Murray（her first appearance at the Haymak
played the charaeter of Lady Elton with great sensibility y fecing
The The part of the blind beggar was quite unworthy of tre
The piece，whieh was extremely well put upon the stage was
cessful． cessful．The performers were suminoned at the end，and，in Mobton
ence to a general demand， Mr Emery announced the Messrs
Mor as the joint authors，．With considerable curtailment（of the comic episode especially）the Writing on the Wall may possibly have a of The Field of Terror；or，the Devil＇s Diggings！This proved
an odd and absurd compound of gnomes and fairies，people of good
report and people of evll report，jack－o＇－lanterns，nuggets of gold，and report and people of evll report，jack－o＇－lanterns，nuggets of goia，ape
blue fire；it defied comprehension，but tit could not be said do escape
damuation damuation．The audience wased wroth at the perpetuai on ian of the
an elastic imp in green tights and vermilion hair，the guadial ；and did
nid an elastic imp in green tights and vermilion hitr， ＂devil＇s diggings，＂with the mundane inheritor of the soil ；and die Mr Flexmore，the rep to
not ultimately conceal their dislike．
tive of the aforesald imp，laboured，however，very zealousty tod don favour for the piece，and shot through slits in the wall，dived
holes in the stage，and whirled madly about，as if his life depend holes in the stage，and whirled madly about，as if his
on the issue．But，notwithstanding these gymnastic industries， these fantastic audacities，all these grimaces of arm and leg， gether，was a mistake．It eontging，however，a largo allowance of


 land irituousporertiy was mixed upp


 madidents in painted in
 .rput, but an a a complisisted son. The marine and introductory

 mumets to the dififferent "diggings"" and the "diggings" "themsel lyes.
 - buit ine authenticity of the general mopene and outline of the pano men ir furanatesed reily yisited. What is mainly walted in such a



 Leir orn mexees, ought to take the hint.

THR PHIRD AND THR FOORTH RSTATRS,


 So uenfrachiied as well as by the enfran chised on and the mart







8


The errual







 henead heo ghires their knightit. But all our paitry nomination Wens uit powesese that giving every town of a oertain population on

 mineen








FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.
FRANCE.-Pourtical Ansestims.-The 'Moniteur' contains dacree anthorising to return immediately to France the ex-represen
tatives Creton, Duvergier, Thiers, Chambolle, Remusat, Lasteyrie Laidet, and Thouret. Another decree removes the interdiction January 10, to reside in Franoe, against Renaud, Signard, Joly Theodore Bac, Belin, Besse, Milloste, ex-representatives of the Moun
tain. The 'Presse,' alluding to the above decres,
ready authorised to return to France, where March, M. de Gresence was necessary in consequence of the death of his mother-in-law. There still remain,
therefere. uniler the operation of the decree of the gih of January, coun tersigned by M. do Morny, and which removes certain persons temporarily
from the French territory, and from that of Algeria pour cause de surrete generate, nine ex-representatives of the Legislative Assembly, viz,
General de Lamoricière, General Changarnier, M. Baze, Goneral Lefio
General Bedeau M, four, M. Versigny. Another decree of the same date, and signed by M. de Morny, exiled "from the French territory and that of
Algeria and the colonics, also poor cause de surete generale, sixty prosentaites of the Assembly, vit, MM. Valentin, Racouchot, Perdiguler,
Chelat, Latrade, Renaud, Benoit, Burgardt. Colfavru, Faure, Gambon, Lagrange, Nadand, Terrier, Hugo, Cassal, Signard, Viguier, Charassin,
Bansept, Savoye, Joly, Combier, Boyset, Duché, Ennery Guilgot, neaux, Laboulayy, Boutet, Baune, Bertholon, Shoolcher, de Flotte, Joigneaux, Laboulaye, Bruys, Esquiros, Madier-M ontjau, Noel Parfait, Pean,
Pelletier, Raspail, Bac, Bancel, Belin, Besse, Bourzat, Brives, Chavoix Dulac, Dupont (de Bussac), Dussoubs, Guiter, Lafon, Lamarque, Pierre
Lefranc, Jules Leroux, Maigne, Mallardier, Mathieu (de la Dotome), Mil
otte, Roselli-Molle, Charras, Saint. Féreol, Sommier, and Testolin, these sixty-six, there are naw seven who, by the decree in the 'Moniteur,
havo the interdiction against residing in France removed. To them w must add M. Mathien (de la Drôme), who was allowed to return to Frauce
a month since."
The value of these "amnesties" becomes, however, considerably lessened when we find that in conferring this act of "grace," an op-
portunity is taken by the President, through the medium of his M. M. Thiers, de Remusat, Duvergier de Hauranne, Jumnestied."
Las eyrie, and Anthony Thouret, are singled out as follows:-"M. Thiers fluence and prestiqe. He is listened to, admired, and believed. But
be reduced to writing history. Everybody will gain thereby, and he
will lose nothing." M. de Remusat ifs told by Louis Napoleon "that he is a bel esprit of the 17 th century, whe has lost his way in the
Parliamentary conflicts of the 19 th . He was born to think, to write, and to speak. He will find at Paris the academic chair, which he ribune-that will be a petty misfortune for him." M. Duvergier da
lauranne is admitted to be an able pamphletcer, "who, when bites, leaves a deep wound, and henceforward he is to live peaceable, calm, charitable, and honoured "upon his estate. M. Jules de Las
teyrie, who believed that liberty in Prance could bo founded on "Par liamentary oligarchies," is told : "Perhaps he still believes this. But
it is a faith which has no altar, and of which the followers become every day fewer. M. Jules de Lasteyrie may still ween over ruins,
but there will be no echo for his sighs or his regrets." "As to M. Anthony Thnuret, he, as an honest Republican, will, no doubt, understand he was mistaken the day on which he proposed as an
amendment to the Constitution to exclude the Bonapartes for ever from the Presidency of the Republic
Congtruction or the President's Hovgehold- - MM. Guizot and
Scribe, the getters-up of the 'Almanach National' for 1852, have had Scribe, the getters-up of the 'Almanach National' for 1852, have had
the honour of presenting that important work to the President of the
Reper Republic. The portion of the work relating to the heusehold of the
President, and which, from the fact of these two gentlemen having been permitted to hand a copy to the head of the State, must be looked
on as official, is divided into twe parts - one relating to the civil household of the President, and the other to his military household.
Under the first head, it is stated that the civil household of the Prince Under the first head, it is stated that the civil household of the Prince
is subdivided into eleven sections, which, as a matter of curiosity, wo "Government of the Palace: General Vandroy, governor; Count Beville, colonel of engineers ; Captain Merle. sub-prefect. Cabinet: M.
Mocquart, private secretary of the Prince ; M. Albert de Dalmas. sub-
chef ilu cabinet. Library: M. Lefevre- Deumier, librarian of the Elysee
and Tuileries,
 chasses, second hunisman. Ceremonies : Count Melix Baciocchin, master
of the ceremnoniis, introducer of ambansadors; M. Feuilet de Conches,
deputy master of the ceremonies. Intendance of the Household : M. Clarres Bure intendant-general; M. Maigne, sub-intendnnt, Office for
Charitable Aid: Dr Conneau, director ; M. Peoun, sub-diretor. Privy
Purse: M. Charles Thelin, treasurer. Medical Aid: Dr Conneau, head physician; Dr Andral, consulting physician ; Dr Jobert de Lamballe an
Dr Barou Hippolyte Larrey. consulting surgeeus ; Dr Tenain and D
Delaroque, jun., physicians of the houselield.". Such is th Il household of the Presi.
the military establish ment consisting of eleven aides-de-camp, and eleven orderly officers.
The following are the names of the former:"General Ropuet, frul

Yaudrey, General CanGert, General de Cotto, General de Goyon, Goneral de Montebelle
General do Lourmel, General Espinasse, Colonel Y Yelin do Boville
Colonel Edgar Ney, and Lieutenant-Colonel Fleury," The orderly officers comprise the following gentlemen:-

## "Captain Excelmans (of the Navy), Commandant Lepie, Commandan de 'Toulongonen, Commandant Fave, Captain Méneval, Captain Merle Captain de Berkeim, Captain Petit, Captain Cambriels, Captain Tasche de la Pagerie, and Lieutenant de la Tour-d'Auvergne.

 What is singular in the 'Almanach National' is, that being to allappearance apprehensive that its readers may not comprehend what Thus, the Prefect of the Palace, it states, is to superintend the lighting, firing, provisions, plate, linen, liveries, \&o. He is to ezercis
an incessant control over the expenses, and all the menial person employed in the household are under his orders. The Capitaine des Chasses is to order everything rolating to the hunting or shooting
parties of the President. He is to keep the various forests appropri ated to the President's amusement well stocked with game, lest at any time the head of the State might be dieappointed in finding apor
lections has orpar Eleofions.- The question of the municipal that had to be again held, in consequence of the legal incompleteness teristic marks the second, and, if there be any difference, the attendance of the electors has been still less on this last than on the Chan 1,500 could be got to take part in the ballot. The five cantons
of Rouen boast of 22,913 , chise, but the voters have only reached 4,226 . In fact, were the
ne. fourth of the whole amount of registered electors indispenath in the second, as well as the first ballot, the election would, in all decisive, whetever be the number of voters; and sho relative majority,
however minute, sulfices. The candidates, therefore, who have ob-
tained the greater number of votes are legally members of the Council In the greater number of places, so far as the result is as yet known position. Among the exceptions is St Etienne and the Loire, where I. Sain the Socialist candidate, who represented the department in as been he form naraed in one of the cantons of the Lyons agglomeration, otes betree choice is attributed to the division of the Conservative 0 announce the candidates. The dinisierial papers do not appear triumphant manner as before. The Government candidate has been ected at Lille for the Council General, and the Opposition candidat for the Council of Arrondissement of the same city. Not one-half of electors attended in either case. Accounts from Marseilles of Council-General that at the adjourned elections for members of the lectors - eneral and the Cnunci d Arrondissemeni, on'y about 500 has the following remarks on the course adopted by the President on "At len
"At length a small cloud has risen out of the sea, and a symptom that
 inself, to be met with the same joyous acclamations as have never failed
os saluto his strangely varied predecessors, from Robospeirre to Lamarvith such servility as is within the ordinary resources of human nature, he the French nation a degreo of complaisance which transeends even their Not content with absolute dominion, built on the frim basis of military rench people periodically to contribute their own sanction to their own Armed with all powers-executive, julicial, and legisla-ive-the President cannot be content without the assistance of elective
odies to throw an air of popularity over his bareface usurpation. To
these bodies he allows no sort of power when elected, and over their elecion he exercises the most jeeloloes and vexatious interference. The he manner prescribed by the Government. The electors may exerciso t was net enough to enslave the nation, unless that nation could be perhollow and unreal semblance of liberty. On this point the system of the
President seems like Filsinent seens likely to break down. The pooplo do not resist, but they
wilection after election is annuillod for want of the logal voter, the trouble of giving his vote. The representative whom he
returns can do him neither good nor ham, and the right even of testi-
fying his opininn by a free choie fying his opininn by a free choice is refused to him. The electors are in-
vited to vote, in order that the Government may nominate, and the repreis naturally weary of taking part in this solemn farce, and feels that the
form of free institutions has entirely survived the enber保
Count d'Orsay took place yesterday week at Chambourcy, near St Germain. Amongst the persons assembled to perform the later rights ontauban, Count de Latour du Pin, the Marquis du Prat, M. Emile e Girardin, M. Clesinger the sculptor, M. Charles Lafitte, M. Bixio cemen. The Duke do Grammont, brother-in-law of the Count d'Orsay, being confined to his bed by illness, Count Alfred de Gram-
mont and the Duke de Lesparre, nephews of the deceased chief mourners. On leaving the church the body was convere the
chere tomb in the form of a pyramid, built under the direction of the mains should, and in which he had signified his desire that his rederly attached. No funeral oration was pronounced over the body, but the emotion of the persons present was great, and the sadness of he scene was increased by the appearance of the Duchess de Gram-
nont, sister of the deceased, kneeling at his tomb, every nduce her to abstain from being present having been made in rain Arammesident of the Republichas addressed a letter to the Duchess da hich the fin which he says that, informed too late of the time at he much regretted that he could not send his household to attend, "as a feeble mark of the grief ho felt tht the loss of one of his best
friends." The Baroness Dudevant, who is more generally te name of George Sand, which she has assumed as an authores has addressed a letter to the editor of the 'Presse,' In reply to one "4 My acquaintance with Count D'Orsay was of recent date. His sphere
was the world, mine was retirement. It was necessary for exceptional ircumstances to occur for us to become acquainted-and they did occour.
Ho was kind and devoted like a father, like a brother, to those whe incrested me deeply. Hence arose our friendship, which, having cemmenced
ate, seemed to be desirous of making up for lost time. I was attached im by gratitude, which is the most serions and the sweetest of all ties,
He pitied the victims of political tempests, and even on his death-bed,
hought of and eadeavoured to serve them. He was the friend of the unfortunate."
The 'Bulletin de Paris' says that the large model of the statue of outed by Mortimer, and which was making from the small one exo was nearly terminated at the time of his death, and that M. Cle onger was formally charged by him to terminate the marble statue
the ex-King Jerome. the ex-King Jerome.
Abd-rl. Kader Cozrespondenoz.- The Marquis of Londonderry has published a letter from himself to the President of the Republic
respecting the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. His Lordship reminde Lospecting the liberation of Abd-el-Kader. His Lordship reninds
Louis Napoleon of his princely words-"Je veux tat ou tard mettro l'Rmir en libert', parceque je crois l'honneur de la France y est reply from "Mon Prince," who seems determined to maintain an dated from Wynyard park, August 9th, and in it he says:-
"Mon Prince,-I could net have conceived it possible, after our formes
Intimate relations, and my letter of srd May lates (sent through your Am-
bassador in London), that you should have shown me so little courtesy as gain not to vouchaiafe any reply. Such a course cannot now bo from ace
adent or occupation, but must bo from design, and I hive only to leape word of honour, pledg my hamble to mo, that, sooner or latiler, yotions anould yiberala
Abd-el-Kader. Mon Prince, if any event could hasten your mind to adopt the Emir's liberation moro than another, it wonld be the sudden
and lamented death of your formar intimate friend and boon companion
Afred d'Orsay. You cannot but know, mon Prince, ho anxiously aided me in our common and anceasing offorts to bring your conscience to e eloar
senso of what was promised under your own hand. Remembor, mon Prince, there is but one step betweon us and death. If the Emir lan-
guishes and dise in prison, who would bo in your Imperial robes ? Whe
would envy blighted faith wand broken promises I I remain, mon Prince, $=-=$

he four brothers of Abd－el－Kader，Sidi Mohamed Said，Sid－ol－Mnataphas，
sid－Heusein，and Sid－Hamed．None of the Kalifats of the Emir Sid－H Hussein，and Sid－Hamed．None
have been aot tiberty．The number
boiso is now redueed to about forty．？
How to Fanther a Mwisteput Nest－It appears from a para
 of the Interior，six months ago．We are told that this successor to M．de Morny has juut expended half a million of franes upon a pro－ perty at Roanne on the Loire．This sum is just ten times the amount
of A ．de Persigny＇s anary
ond Before the faithful follower of the fortunes of Souis Napoleon was in
Ben
stalled in the Hol stalled in the Hotel of the Rue de Grenelle，I am not aware that he
was in the possession of a better income than Goldsnith＇s parson． was in the possession of a better income than Goldsunith＇s parson，
People naturally inquire where the mine of gold was turned up which has made of the minister 80 considerable a landed proprietor． a moment，when he points to the poverty in which poor Marras a moment，when he points th the poverty in which poor Marrast
died and to the penury in which Lamartine lives，and indignantly exclaims，＂Yet the Provisional Government was branded with the
calumnious stigma of peculation．Nol there was never a body of more disinterested or better meaning men．＂- Paris Correspondent Miscoluas
Mrscoluaszooss FAorss－M．Mr．Proudhon is making quite a little for
tune by his new book，the first edition of which was entirely ex tune by his new book，the first elition of which was entirely ex
hausted on the two first days of ande．A paper，which has appeard in the last nu nuber of the＇Revue des Deux Mondes，＇under the title
of＂＇The Squadron Mediterranean，＂which traces the naval history of Prance sinece 1814，is mueh talked about，and attributed to the
Prince de do onville． and son of the Duke of Elchingen，has entered the th Dragoons as
volunteer．The young dragoon is only in his sighteenth year．－ volunter．The young dragoon is only in his eighteenth year．－
has been announced that regular trains from Paris to trasurg
would commence running on August 12．The＇Moniteur＇pub－
 Colonel Vieyra．－M．Schuetz，a member of the Institute，has been appointed director of the Prench school of Painting at Rome，in the
room of M ．Alaux，whose term of office will expire on the 3 ist of Decenmber next．The postal service between Paris and Strasburg
will soon be definitively organised．The wail train will leare Paris every evening at half．past seeven，and arrive at Strasburg at twenty－
five minutes past eight next morning．The Government has re ceived news from Clyenne to the date of July 13．The transported persons were still at the salutation Ylands，their total number
amounting to 1,900 ．The sanitary state of the colony is reported to be excellent．
UNITRD STATES．－The Asin has brought accounts from New Mobile to London，was lost by fire on the 28th of June．The officers and drew，after bieing in the boots sixteen hours，were picked up，a
portion taken to St Peters，Martin que，and the remainder arrived on the 23 rd at Boston．In the United States Senate，on the 27 th hult a resolution was adopted calling on the President for information as
to what portion of the navy is now arailable and capable of being
called int the＇New York Herald＇states that it is still currently reported that
Mr Webster will accept the mission to England，and that Mr Critten－ den will go to France．The dispated question of the hisheries was
exciting the attention of politicians of
anl
anrties，and many of the ject．The case of the extradition of Thomas Kaine，claimed by the Brition authorities as a fugitive from justice，on the charge of an at losis of life，in New York．The final decis on was not come to at the
sailing of the steamer，but the priser was in Tombs．A very important statement is published in the＇New Yorl Presidency，some time ago wrote a letter advocating the annexatio
of Canadn to the United States；and it is stated that the prospectiv eleration of Scot to the supreme power of the Union has called into
active force all the latent energies of the Canadian party，who for active force all the latent energies of the Canadian party，who for
merly acted with Papineau and hiss companions．The Hon．J．
Kenned entered upon the dutics Kenney entered upon the duties of Secretary of the United States
Navy on the 25 th ult．Mr Webser had a god reception at Marsh－
field on the 23 Hed．He made a belligerent speech，taking high and strong ground on the fishery question．The papers make no further
mention of feizures．The Huubold has arrived from New York with
detes The steamboat Henry Clay，after raciogg a considerable distance with another steamer（the Armenia）belonging to a rival line caught fire
amidehips，and was run on shore；and thero being 300 or 400 pas
sengers on board，a frightful scene of terror ensuued sixty persons were either drowned or burnt，and the remainder saned
their lires with the greateot difficulty．This calanity had excited
俍 the greatest sensation in New York，and the details of the occurrence
 regarding the efinheries dispute ：－
in One of our correspondents at Mississippi，which was dosignated as the flag－ship of Commodore Perry in
the Joppanexpedition and dis ouw lying at anchor in the East River，
sito this city，has been ord site thits city，has been ordered to reparar forthoriht to to the fikhing ground
to protect our rights under the treaty of 1818．She has all her couls



 will soon be amicably arranged by negotiation，but in the meantime Com－
modore Perry will procead to the eastward in the steamer Misoissippi，
 for any emergency that may arise．
A telegraphic despatch，dated Boston，July 29th，appears in the New
York papers to the following effect：－


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Yeaterday．She makes the following report：－＇Left the Gut of Canso on
Saturday，the 2 th in inst，，and spoke op on that day sehooner Freeman；of
 frigate with wo American fishing vossels in tow，taken of Gaspe Head－
how far from land not stated．There were fourioen British vessels of war


 vas not given，aud the Cour
Coup p＇grix At Buexos A Arrs．－The Severn has brought account rom the river Plate of the 2nd ult．Buenos Ayres was again place under a foretel．Goneral Urquizan had effected a coup detetat，ala Louis
sible
Nople fon，and the community of Buenos Ayres was much alarmed Nap exasperated．The public press was effectually gagged，the Cham－ ber of Representatives dissolved，and．four of the most popular and
influential members ordered to quit the country as demagogues． Such was the sorry prelude to the anticipated national organization． ＂General Urquiza has played a desperato game，and is irretrievab


 may ignite seval tha train，iuvolving ins in in the horror of a new evivil war．＂
 dangerous，perhaps，from the eonstrained silenee to whieh it is subjeeted．
At tho same time，we seo nothing to justify the slightest apprehonsion for publie order；and if successfull in constiutiting thio nation on a broad，se－
 An official notification
British Chargé $d^{\prime} \Delta$ ffaires．
THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE．－The Propontis has brought ac－ There is no evidence of our position being in any degree better than There is no evidence of our porition being in any decgree beter than
manner in which the nativee，both Kould appear to bo worse，from the
mond Hottentots，contrive to eep the military at bay，and in some cases to act on the offensive． The＇South African Commercial Advertiser，＇of July 3，after stating
that it gives a summary of events and operations during the month， adds ：＂But the details of assaults，robberies murders，pursuits， guished actors or sufferere，would fill many more columng．Disorder and danger，as well as actual war，have become familiar for fifty
miles or more on both sides of a border line some hundred or hundred and fifty miles in length．＂This is the kind of field that General
mither ath cart has to operate against，with an enemy＂a adroit，active，des
perate and well－armed．＂
There has been much activity，but without
 tation at Mount Coke，carried off a lot of cattle，killed seven Fin goes，and wounded ten．They also killed an Englishman．They twice
intercepted the posts，once carrying off all letters and newspapers， On the 12th five Government wagons proceeding from Grahan＇s Town to Port
Benufort，under the charge of Captain Moodie，with a detachment of thirty－one Sappers and Miners．Of theses seven were killed and nine
wounded．Two of the drivers were also killed．The Hottentots wounded．Two of the drivers were also killed．The Hottentots
have carried off fifty．three Minié rifles，and 30,000 rounds of cartridge．
 munition is of much value．There have since been some reprisals，
and on the 1 st of July General Catheart issued a proclanation， stating that hes should carry the war into Krelits sountry，and calling
upon the burghers of certain districts to assist him in his endeavours pon the burghers of certain districts to assist him in hin endeavours
o put down the enemy．We regret to announce the death of Major Hogge，assistant－commissioner for settling affairs on the frontier．．
died on the
orereignty．Ath of June，of internal absess，in the Orange Reluntary onfession made by one of the Hotientor sovereignty．A voluntary confession made by one of the Hotientot
bandits who attenpted to murder Mr Whiting，at Adda，and who
plundered the waggons in his charge，serves to strengthen the suspi－ plundered the waggons in his charge，serres to strenthen the suspi－
cion that the Kaffris obtain their supplies of anmunition from Eng－
ishmen． corporal in the Cape Mounted Riffes，and deserted from the regiment at king william＂Town subsequently to the outbreak，and prior to
the general desertion from the corps；he was broughto King Wil
lian＇s Town prisoner by two farmers，who had apprehended him at
Bin Blue Krantz，about twenty miles distant from UTitenhazee，on the 5 ．
instant．He was sen with another Hottentot，named Golliad，in the
neighour fighbourhood of Cornelis Muller＇s farn，to which they came in farmer，named Hendrik De Blanke，came up to Muller＇s house，at the
loor of which he observed these two rebels．He noticed that Paul Dry had a quantity of blue and drab duffle tied on his back，and in－
otantly seizing him ty the neck forced him into the house where，
with the issistanco of Muller，he was secured．Golliad effected his
 commencement of hostilitiee remained apparently y eutral，residing
in the neighbourhod of King William＇s TPun，was suddenly seized
by a party of about forty rebel Hottentots who bound hiln and
 himself states that before meeting with sandilili he waspotid．set liberty by the Hot entots，on their learning that he was to be put to death
without trial．He consequently returued to his former station，and was made，by the way，the bearer of a curious communication to Genoral Cathcart frout the chief of the rebel Hottentots，Uithaalder．
It consisted of the following letter．written upon fine cream laid note paper，by a Hottentot named La
Uithaalder＇s secretary and chaplain
＂My orteemed Sir－General－I embrace this opportunity ${ }^{\text {M }}$ 25， 1852 ． f what we seo with you that we are exeedingly grieved in consequenee
nd dhiddrent


 ＂It now appears only too certain，＂（says，W．UTrHA＇TimLDER，＂com－ lection of the Kat Rives Hotteantots by no means exhaust our grounde
of complaint against the native races in whose quarrels we have so of the difficulty of inducing Hottentots or Fingoes to venture empe persons under fire in the open field，and darker insinuations are not wanting which attribute the heavy casualties which have recently allen upon our best officers to the hands of their own followers．It
becomes more and more evident that the whole weight of the has to be borne by the European troops，and that t the natire alleties
who swell our numbers，devour our rations，and fearfully angent expenses，exhibit a most repulsive mixture of the spy，the coward and the assassin．Nothing in this whole contest is more deplorable
han the idea that our brave officers and men are than the idea that our brave officers and men are exposed not only to
the rolleys of an active and insidious enemy，but to dane scarcely less magnitude at the hands of theiry，but to dangernal allies．Ther is also only too good reason to believe that the missionaries hatere many cases，either through fear or synipathy，withheld information
and frustrated the exertions of our troops．Another proof of the and frustrated the exertions of our troops．Another proof of the
isolation of the European troops is to be found in a proclamation of
General Cathcart（dated July 1， General Cathcart（dated July 1，1852），in which，with a particularity somewhat unusual in times of war，he announces a foray against the
contumacious chief Krelli，and endeavours to bribe the burghers of the frontier districts by a promise of all the plunder which may rean from this expedition．This is an official recognition of the fay retult that he people whose battles we are fighting require to be bribed in order
o give us even the most trivial assistance．What we are fighting for o give us even the most trivial assistance．What we are fighting for
we do not exactly know，but we sincerely hope it is some great adran． vage to the United Kingdom，as upon it is destined to dovolve not
only the whole expense，but the whole labour of the war．＂ FOREIGN GLEANINGB．
The＇Basle Gazette＇announces that the petition of the populace Friburg against the government imposed on them was rejected by he Federal Assembly，
ine to eighteen voters．
The Charlemagne anchored in the Dardanelles on the 25 th ult． en the customary salutes were oxchanged
 otification will be transmitted to the different courts． The＇Epoca＇states that the Spanish Government has entered into
egotiations with that of Portugal for the construction of a railroad
 A letter from Danzig of the 29th ult．，sa nade its re－appearance here，and as usual has come from Polsand．
Up to this time it has been very fatal．Of every five persons attacked our have died．
The Seville papers announce that a most splendid collection of
ictures，belonging to Don Aniceto Bruno，is to be sold there pitares，belonging to Don Aniceto Bruno，is to be sold there．It in Murillo，nineteen by Alonso Cano，twenty－four by Zurbarann and
many others of the different Spanish schools，and also many works of the Flemish and other foreign schools，and amongst them some by Rubens and Van Dyck
Madlle Wagner，who
Madlle Wagner，who has returned to Germany，is making a tour of and was received with great enthusiasm by the public，and afterwarde
The Belgian Ministry will retain office，with the single exception M．Frere Orban，who quits the Finance Department． The commercial relations between Belgium and France are placed een prolonged or renewed． navigation has lately increased in an incre Bonstantinople．More than twenty steamers now parm the Sea of Marmora．It is said that a Russian com－ pany is a bout to be formed，which will have twenty ressels，to ran in The telegraphic lines of Switzerland are shortly to be opened to
the public，and the union of these lines with the Turin and Chambery The＇Courrier du Bas－Rhin＇announce that the German Govern－ ments have ratified the convention with France for the junction of A proposal is about to be submitted to the proprietors of the Great Luxembourg Railway to provide the capital required for the comple－ The Duke and Duchess de Montpensier arrived at Lisbon on the
Them Namur to Arlon． 30 th ult．
Accounts from Jamaica of the 24 th of July state that the small－ pox con tinued to rage in Kingston，and，
had been ordered to confine themselves to barracks． Barbadoes letters of the 15 th ult．mention the death of the island was healthy．

STATE AND CHURCH．
Her Majestr＇s Cruiss．－The Queen and Prince Albert，accomo
panied by their four eldest children，embarked on board the Victoria and Albert on Monday evening，and on the Tuesday morning arrly got under weigh．The Vivid，steam－packet，leading；Victoria and
Albert；Fairy，royal tender；Odin， $16 ;$ Barracouta，6；Sampon，
6 ，Black Bagle， ；dmiralty steamer．The royal squadron passed through Spithead at half－past seven，when the flag－ship Victory，in Portem
harbour，fired a royal salute，which the garrison battery of Ports
mouth took up．About half－past five oclock on Tuesday eren－ ing the cannon from the battery of Waluer Castle sign the
the arrival in the Downs of the royal squadron．Upo whole of the fleet coming up they slipped anchor in front of the
castle，where the Duke of Wellington is at present sojounnig，and
Dre panied by several members of the royal suite，came ashore in ain After a stay of some length the Prince Consort quitted the castle
and returned on board．The royal fleet then made preparations for passing the night（which proved pretty favourable）in the Downs． Wednesday morning broke wer Majesty gave orders to proceed，and the royal squadron weighed anchor about five o chock．shorily under a royal salute from the guns of Walmer castle．the evening arrived in the Scheldt at a quarter past seven oclock in the King of
Shortly after her Majesty＇s arrival at Antwerp，the he Belgians proceeded in his barge on board the
Albert，attended by his suite．His Majesty remained on board Albert，attended by his suite．His Majesty remained mornipe
o dine with the Queen．Her Majesty landed on Thursday mater nine o＇clock，aud reached Lnecken at eleven．
Convocation．－The Convocation of the Clergy of the province of
Canterbury will not assemble until the day following the meeting of Canterbury will not assemble until the day following the meeting of on the 21 st inst．，but the meeting will be prorogued on that day the Royal writ．
Issus or Riple Moskers to the Abmy．The Commander in． Chief has issued an order desiring that the rifle muskets now in firl course of supply to the troops，which it is proposed sual，
instance，be furnished at the rate of 100 stand for each regimen

## e

1852.7
mod tho eming of tho reacent a.agmentation of the infantry thereby puritid for may bed distributed in equal numbers among the compas
 indem miditest will bo pliceed in respect to practice mmunition on
 to the thatum.

Apourrwxurss.-Lieutenant. Colonel G. C. Mundy. half.
 upier of Bigigade to th, tropg in the western dibtrict of Rngland in



 beappobilities of the evereal fort (sor thin nation, i.eienee. bee mimar


 liong the Gopportios


 Cox (1815), w. Vicary $\begin{gathered}\text { manders on the reereced hall-pay lists of their respectire ranks. }\end{gathered}$
Humr or Loospon pdirga rak Werk. - London in suffering from



 midel deaths: 16 children and



 tetaion of medical informants to the importance of otating in oul
aute bor log promonitory gymptoms of the apprach of cholera
 Udilidere, ,erer regeithered in London. Thi averago numb
anteponding weeks of the years 1845.51 was 1,313 .





 hloberd them leading my horse. After reminining A short time at



 Cidin not thene precipice on the right. Atthough in in imminent danger, then not happily looe my preancoo of mind, and 1 throw myyelf off
 th wo difif preerent her kicking mo. When the turned with her back



## THE EXAMINER.

the american fishery question.
The increasing importance of the dispute between this country and
the United States, and the uncertainty in which the question is at present enveloped, render it neceessary that we should
detaive as ample on the details on the subject as are attainable; we therefore subjoin not
only the official documents which have been published in London, but hose features of the question which derive their interest from the new taken of it by the American press. Mr Webster's recent speech
an ATarshfield on the 25 th ult. claims our first attention. The Hon


"Mr Sprague has made ollusion to recent occurrences, threatening dis.
turbances on account of the fisheries. It would not become me to say
much on the much on that subject until I spank officiall), and under direction of thb
head of the Government. And then I thall speak. In the mean time bo

 wan peoplo aro engrged in that voation. (hero nare, perhapy, among
















 Yorks: The Wastington correspondent of the 'Journal of Conmerere













 When arrge busines. It will onale aor fitherman to make five dollars



 the treaty by the previous Adhninistration, and of the practical concessions
in favour of our fifhermen which had beenn in operation :ine 184. Com-
mon courtesy, it seems to us, required that the new Adminitration, before of its intention. We do not mean by this that her claim in regard to bays
hudreds of miles wide, if it is proper to call tbem hays, should or could
hun have been admitted by our Goverpment. Oall Our opinion is that such is not
the fair and obvious meaning of tho treaty : and that the practical enforcement of such an interpretation, if attempted, should be regarded as an
usurpation, to be met by such countervailing measures as we may judge
our own interests demand. It is too late in the day for John to expeet our own interesta demand. It is too late in the day for John to expect
carry his points with Jonathan by bullying. . We can tell M
Bull that Bull that there is a large party in this country who will bo very happy in
go as far as he will in the line of mutual restriction, even though it exten
co absolute non-intercourse. And nothing is betco fite success of this party than the selfish, gra ping, exclusive policy of th
Protectionist Ministry of England, as evinced in the recent seizures o American fishermen, \&c. We shali deem it fortunate if theso movement

## parently on provinces.

The 'Washingtou Republic,' alluding to the treaty of 1818, says:
"A common"sense interpretation of the treaty of 1818 ropadiates the
extravagant views of the colonists, and will unquestionably be sufficient to
compel the English Cabinet to abandon the extrome policy they now ven-





 anction of the Engition nation. Cortaily it it can never bo otomentiod by boo
 ane side, or the rejection of of ito onte other, will necesararily embroil the
 che.
${ }^{T n}$ The ' Neen York Courier and Inquirer' thus expresess its opinion "Thie late demonestation of the Brition Goverament agginat tho American
 righit has kindiod $a$ univeral reeentment among tho


 ight nithor uhin reort to toricile meaupen for readesem Now the morid


 raimeces which have lately agiated the country to tits very base, and iven









 Northa esacterntive
 and





 ore intend to deepatch has oon as posibibe small naval forceof stamemert,

 attack, no negotiation on the question of eonstruang if the treaty can threaten
for it is certain that this country will neverer discuss any question with a foreign power, in terrorem or under duress. On this point our Govern-
nent and peoplo are one in parit and purpose. The extroordiany proce-
dure of the British Ministry can be attributed to nothing but the same motive which has prompted many of ittributed to nothing but the same
avert its impending fall by raising new and nore popular issues the whith their to pponents. They understand full well that the pride of the English pecoplo
peculiarly enlisted in the maintenance of the maritime privileges of England all over the world, and they trust that they can commend them-
elves above their predecessors by dint of greater zeal in this sphere of ffort. Thus the policy of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston on the
Anglo-American coasts has been reversed; and reversed too most sum marily and without preliminary negotiation, inasmuch as the failing for-
tunes of the Ministry made it neeessary to gain at once all that was to be
ained by the movement $W$ e lave yained by the movement. We have no apprehension, however, that Sir
John Pakingtons foray into the fishing grounds will be suatained by the English people. The resolutiveness with which his attempts have been can only lead to war with Ammerica-the very worat ealamity that could
cefal them on earth. It is already settled that the Ministry will have ery large majority against it in the new Parliament. Its speedy dissolu-
ion is inevitable, and we have little doubt that in a new and more liberal
Cabinet the difficulties will be met in a proper spirit, and will find a OBinet the difficulties will be met in a proper spirit, and will find a
peaceful solution, worthy of the two nations whicb hold in tholr hands the
opes and the destinies of the world." The ' New York Herald' has published several belligerent articles "In the event of an European war, and of our being involved in it, our
xternal commerce of five hundred millions, vessels and cargoes, must be, t least for a season, almost completely at the mercy of the enemy. In a hort time, however, a deficient navy would be swelled into the mest for-
midable navy, In ships and equipments, in the world ; and with the thirty thousand men disciplined to the sea now engaged in the American fisherios, we should have an ample reserve upon which to draw for practical seamen.
No doubt the Tory Administration of the British Government
have devised their policy to arrest, as far as possible, our commercial progress ; and hence the blow which they have aimed at the primary
schools of our seamen, the abonading fisheries of the stormy waters of the
north-eastern Aclantice sen-board. Hence wo fiud, after our fisbermex
 the provincial constabulary and coast. guard are ordered out to protect their
oxxluaive claims to cod and makere; ; and her Majesty's home Governe
ment oo-operato by detailing a fleet of war steamers to seize and confiscate, or diaperse the smacks of the pooching Yankeen. The construction of the
treaty, as laid doonn by Mr Webeter, will undoubtody bo maintained by
our Government. The fichermen's rights iuvolved aro worth the hazard,
of a little war, as proferable to the abandonment of tho wie righte. On the of a little war, as preforable to the abandonment of those rigbts. On the
other hand, the onintorrupted interchange of our commerce with Great
ritain is of infinitell
ot mintaing, tho long.admitted ighte of our fis

















 Conficit, tho Bitithin North Amerian provineco will bo ourt, theif foleries









NavaL Ponces or Aurnea. - In the 'New York Henald, reecived by the laet arivial, we find, in an articio on the probabilitioie of war,

 the preestan service), in lying in the porto of Now York, ftuly ready for waiting final orier to to niil. Her battery yseight medium 22 pounder
 Halifax direct by the 2nd of August. - The steamer Baranac Commander $\theta$.J. Pendergrast, if guns (protably tong 24 -pounder


 tioned), Jutanrived from ean, at Boston, beliong to the thome guadion
 She can, if oridered, arrive off Halifax on the 2nd of August. -The
Slop Deeatur, Commander Willial
Oreen, stated 16 gune, currics
 and doeppateled the next day, and ariive off Halifixx by the 12 th of











 ordered, the following foree: By Augg 2, two steaners and one sloop-

 which would swoll up the force (though not proportionably t, atrengthen are both in New York Navy yard; they carry 10 guns,
and Reof are god sailors, and would be useful to supply coal to the steamer are good sailors, and would be useful to supply coal to the steamer
as well as for crulsing. The above are all the vessols we have avail
able to place on the fishing coasts by the 15 th of Augst are enough, if despatched without unneceessary delay and as soon a aach one is ready, to prevent the seizure of many hundreds of valu their energetic action, to deter the British cruisers from too great
precipitaney, which, once indulged in, war would beocme inevitable We might thus gain time for diplomatic action or for future prepara addition of Ave frigates, carrying 832 gune, besides smaller vessels, fifial correspondence which had not previously been made knows in this country, "These documents," says the 'Glope," "show the direct

## part taken, when Colonial Minister, by Lord Derty (then Lor


 headilands, but yet at a greater distance than three miles from land.



 hat thiis Gomeremmenent thad tom som to the determination to conectoto 1 American fithermen the right (the word io the American M Miniter
f pursuing their ocupation in the Bay of Fundy: With nationa
 all the other byss on the coast, as the same prineiphe would appil
ail cqually. The Government was dipposed for futher concesion sut, Lorid Stanloy having frrtr refreded to the eolonies whose interee
 Her Majoet's' Government theing frequenty had before them thi



 Lord Falkland's reply to this despatch requested time for the con-

 tion of the trenty of 1818 as is inpparently contemplated by Lord

 and eleppalebes ever acocrdingly sent to that fffect to Dorid Palkland
 Whe have abandoged the intention we had entertained npon the
 tionse In announcing this deciiion to you, I I must at the esme timo
direct your atention $t$ to the necesity of $a$ ocrupulous oberruance of
 f excluding the fabermen of the United States from the waters in Which they have a right to follow their pursuit

 Tetaliation niinl

 haae, by withdraving, bounties, destroyed orr fishing trade; ; as, by with-
drawing proteclion, we are in a rapid progress to the destruction of our armers. © Trust to bountics and protection, and in the long run not what they say; we are prepared to answer them with the refrain
of the Spanish patriot's song, "Tragalo perro," "Gulp it, cur," and
you have mueh more to swallow.-Standord. -The "Morning Herald, you have mueh more to swallow.-standord. - The Morning Herald
has the following statement, which we suppose is intended to b questlon which naturally at this moment absorbs the public attention Her Majesty's Government have made no new claims on the United
States, and have withdrawn no concessions made to that Government. No renewal of the long-vexed question respecting the Bay of
Pundy has been mooted. Lord Aberdeen's concession of 1845, rean insention of our rights over (guarded as it was by his lordship by The disputed interpretation of the technical terms of the treaty of
818 remains where it was. All that has been done by the Government is to strengthen our squadron on the coast of Newfoundland,
Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick, to defend a right which the United States do not, and never did, dispute-namely, that of retaining exshores from the encroschments of both French nnd the American shermen ; and the American vessel, the Coral, alluded to, was seized
within a quarter of a mile of our own coast. Our squadron is now no larger than the French one on the same coasts."


 Affer the deosh of H G


 Insi Consrirvezarese
the attention of the Minister-whoever he may be-that shapends esults :- <br> \section*{Athlone-Keogh, 87 ; Lawes, <br> \section*{Athlone-Keogh, 87 ; Lawes, <br> Cashel-O'Brien (Sir T.), $60 ;$ M‘Garel, 19.
Ennis-Fitzgerald, $59 ;$ Mahon, 0 'Gornann,}

## Nallow-Norreys, Sir D. 59; Eustace, 44. <br> New Ross-Duffy, 81 ; Lambert, 30

o an untimely close by the resignation of one of the candidates, bo if the above figures give us a fair speeimen of the electoral force of
these constituencies, I would ask on which of the ples, intelligence or numbers, do they claim the right of sending prinei-
bers to the Imperial Parliament ? Proud, indeed, Now Ross of their privilege of sending over to us such a veritab
 of the 5,537 who elected him; but, as they cannot expect the miahe o be shared ln by the rest of the nation, they need not be surprisel ne New Rossian
No Derbyrre.-Plymouth, August 9, 1852.- - Sir, - You designate Oou that I am an anti. Derbyite, and have always been a thorongh
Free-trader. May I request you to correct the mistake. I am, B , Free-trader. Nay I request you to correct the minitake. I am, 8 ir,
your obedient servant, R. . . Counkr. - [We are happy to insert $M_{r}$
Collier's letter, We have reason to believe that the list, which, as we stated, was copied from the 'Daily News,' contained other similar
inaccuracies inaccuracies.]
Newark E.
Newark Blection- - Sir, - Scarce any of the Londnn papers seem
o have a right underetanding as to the political bearing of our tro eepresentatives, John Henry Manners Sutton and G. B. H. Vernon Esqrs. Almost nll seeun to agreo on one point-that Mr Sutton ls
Derbyite, and last week you placed his nnme under the head
"Derbyites who have not renounced Protection," In one sengo is most true-Mr Sutton never was a Protectionist, it therefore would
be a most difficult thing for him to renounce it. In the South Nott election of 1846 , if you refer to the papers of that period, you wiil Mind that he seconded and was one of the firmeet supporters of the
Marl of Lincoln (the present Duko of Newcastle) a Free trader, against
Mr Hildyard a Protectionist. Mr Hildyard, a Protectionist, ; and even on the hustings he pronised
to give his support to any well-devised motion which might be brought forward in favour of Vote by Ballot, unless the present corruptions
and evil practices at elections could be otherwise remedied; wherens and evil practices at elections could be otherwise remedied ; wherea
$M r$ Vernon, although a staunch Free-trader, is entirely opposed to week's ' Examiner.'-I am, sir, your most humble and obedient ser.

The Puotographic Patrar Righr. - The following correspondence
has taken place between the Presidents of the Royal Society and the
Royal Academy and Mr Talbot, the patenteo of the art of photoggaphy
upon paper, with the view of definitively settling a question of con.
siderable interest to artists and upon paper, with the view of definitively settling a question of con-
siderable interest to artists and amateurs of photography in general

Dear Sir,-In addressing to you this letter, we believe that we speak
Lhe sentiments of many perbons eminent for their love of science and sm.











## 





 $3=-2=$ $=5=2=$ onr artists and amateurs by relaxing the patent right which I posing the
this invention. I therefore beg to reply to your kind letter by fof patent (with the exception of the single point hereafter mun for improve
fice prosent to the publie, together with my other patents for menis in the same art, one of which bas heen very recenty grich I rife
and has till thirtoen years unexpired. The exception to whic licace is tho application of tho invention to taking photographic portriats for or paratively fow hands, becauso it requires a house to be built or ares

tate that the pol
Mr Lawes has written since to the 'Times' to state thab nhis op as stopped on his part at an eariy hour, which accounts for hessain number polled.
zatest Kutelligence.
Saturday Monsing, aveust 14, 1852.
By the Bombay overland mail of the 5th of July we learn that the Burmese made a second attiempt to retake Martaban on the Pegu was taken, and its fortifications dethe 3rd of a detachment of the force under General God, win. Our loss was very insiguificant. By the steamer which arrived from Rangoon on the and the troops enjoying good health. Exchange, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 1 d. No news
gis
giterer had been received at Alexandria on the 7th of mhaterer had Bombay missing steamer.
Accounts from Madrid state that M. Bertram de Lys has been named Minister of Foreign Affairs, in place of the Marquis of Miraflores. M, by M. Ordonez, Civil Governor of Madrid.
A telegraphic despatch from Brussels, dated yesterday, announces that her Majesty Queen Victoria had received the
corps diplomatique at the Palace of that capital, and would copps diplonay for Antwerp at three in the afternoon.
lease to-day for Antwerp at Mhersday announces that the President's jou
September is.
The reports of the Great Western and North. Western Railway meetings disclose the important fact that a proposition has been
nanimously made by the North-Western to the Great Western manimously made by hat Nof the two companies; with the fur-
Baarl for an analagamation of
ther uugestion that " the Midland Company be invited to concur ther the errangement generally in manner and in terms to be settled
inther
wihh them." To this proposition the Great Western has, it seems. given a very cautious repily. First of all it says that the propo-
silin comes rather late to be really useful now that the Companies have in their rivalies spent millions that an union some years
ago woull have saved jext it is of opinion that amaligamation is
 tion; fourthly, it argues that tie money terms of amalganatian
cannot be fairly fixed until the traftic of its new lines be tested


that Ir Maceanlay's health is not yet in such a slate as to permit the hope of of
early
Alay."
A etter from St Petersburg, 31st ult., states that the projected
line of communication hy sieamers with Hull and Grimsby had been under consideration, and was sikely to be soon carried into
effict. $A$ company was to be formed for the purpose under the authority of the Government.
the Ten more prisoners implicated in the Stockport riots were tried
yeterday at Chester, but the proceeding were not brought to Cotas ohen the reparts left
to te heard for the defence.
A miost extraordinary case of libel was hrought before the
eiting magistrate at Bow street yesterday, the person charged
 person libelled, Lord Henry Lennox; several other gentlemen were alo, 16 appears, included in a variety of hive been issued from the same source. Owing to the
lengeth of the kength of the proceedings we are unable to give the dectails at
preent, but as the case is adjounred till Tuestay next we
shall return to it. In the meantime Lord Frankfort has been ordered to enter into his own recognisances in 5002 to appear
on Tuesday. How ro Quorb pirkry. - The Standard, in a discourse on honesty
in public menen, supports its argument ty quoting one of the leading artides in our last publication. Here is the quotation as given by
the Slandard:


 Woild not any one, that had not seen last week's Examiner, take for
franted that the "train of reasoning and vein of morally" " condemned


 The Stundard ought really to remember that hosesty in public
mriters is as nuch to be desired as honosty in statesment
 Lamapp had heenad come down near Villejuif, and conisiderable
anatequence of their the the the crops for a conisiderable distance in artious peraons who rushed to the spot The the aëronaut offered to pay



 lup, and henould ber whom he had no contral. They had violated the
said that to pay the consequences. The Juge de Paix nid that the question was one which demanded reflection, and he
voold take a mont Woold takh a month to consider lisis judgment. The justice room
mumuch crowded, and amongst the audience was the beadle of the
church, who mand, and seemed to exeite the complainants to persist in the deWhemeren a gravely asserted that ballooning ought to be stopped, for
ffeted the biloon fell it brought with it a poisonous air, which dumed that thand, and rendered it for ever unproductive. He de. Mo petevant foll two years ago. had produced nothing inee.. Moos of


State of the manufacturing districts of lanca SHIRR AND YORKSHIRE, \&c. The order and quietude of the morking accresespondent of the 'Times:manufacturing districts of Lancashire, Cheshire, and Yorkshire, an
manifest proofs of the regularity and constancy of their of the conforts which free trado has bestowed upon them, At no
perion period within my remenbrance (and I have been intimately ac it for the last twenty-five years) has prosperity in all departments of vailed. The steady progress of sound and useeful knowledge amons
that and the operativa classes is evidenced by the establishment of mechanice but even in remote villages and hamlets ; and the good wrought by ouch means has been pleasingly shown in the recenn eleetions through
out the manufacturing district, where the conduct of the workin out the manufacturing districts, where the conduct of the working
population has been an example to the nation. Some years ago zeneral election in Lancashiro and Yorkshire would have createn
fears and apprehensions throughout the country ; the towns and villages would have siood in awe of a distant military force; and an ncrease to the constabulary, for tbe suppression of riots and ru been certain part of the expensive organization for maintaining the public
peace. Look back upon the electioneering exoitements of the paot peace. Loor back upon the electioneering exoitements of the pab
few weeks, and not even an assault has occurred. Parties have been
and by tho opposing electors in favour of their respective candidates; but the elections have closed, as all English elections should terminate,
in good humour and perfect cordiality. For these gratifying facts We are indebted in no slipht degree to the henlthy state of the trade
and manufactures since 1848 ; and the cause of that commercial and
 bolition of the corn laws. The Earl of Derby, as a native of Lancaof the cannot beatly improrant of these e facts ; nor can he be uninformed of all clasees of the working people in the manufacturing districts, That improvement refers to
iheir social as well as mental condition, to their dwellings their arniture, their clothing, and their recreative enjoymenis. But a
few years have passed away since the food of the operative classes was coarse, if not unwholesome, and scanty; their cottages were comfort or convensience ; and their cloohing so bare and wietohed that the condition of the pauper was superior to theirs. Now, let any
impartial man inspect the welling of the working population, and and backwards for a quarter of a century, Oatmeal porridge and Cooted chilidrene, olotheded in rags, with famine stamped on their tiny
races, fitted about the cottage door or miserable damap cellar. But now, good wheaten bread has taken the placo of porridge; beef.
mutton, and well-fed bacon, with abundance of potatoes and vegetahles, gladden the social bistan wooden clogs will soon become an sending forth their poisonous exhalations among the dwellings of the poor, are succeeded by cleanliness and good drainage, Ail these are
facts worth knowing," and Lord Derhy's Covernment would do well co investigate them thoronghly. The condition of the operative cation; but it is satisfactory to observe the growing interest among all sects and parties in the actual work of conveying sound and useful
knowledge to the children of the poor. The Rer. J. W. Kennedy, Her Mnjesty's Inspector of Schools for the counties of Lancaster, d.c.,
in his report for the e ear 180, remarks, "I am happy to add, that In all parts of my district I have found the higher classes at least warmer interest in it. Nen's friend seem more prepared than I ever remember before, nay, or even anxious, for some grent derelopement of the present meagre and tantalisiling state of popular educational."
The Pactory Act of 1844 , compelling children under thirteen, who labour in factories, to attend school for half the day, has whiorked well, according to Mr Kennedy's report; ; and the increasing feeling
among the operatives thenselves in favour of mental instruction. will still more energetically pushl forward the ark of knowledge till its treasures are comanuicated to the remotest parts of hie manu-
faeturing districts. I refer to thes important pointe, that Lord
Derby may know that the men of the north " are up and are doing i" and, if he will condescend to view them as Sir Robert Peel, fortumately for his political reputation, onee did, when he cheapened the poor
man's louf and extended the range of his zocial conforts, he may possibly live to sharo in that eminent statesmn's's well-earned re-
nown. The above remarks will receive further illustration from the annual statesment made on Wedneslay last, at Bolton, in Lancashire.
by Mr Farnall, the Poor Law inspector of the district. In addresing by Mr Farnall, the Poor Law inspector of the district. In addresing
the board of guardians he said-" The commercinl district which he had the honour to inspect (ineluding Lancashire, the West Riding of
Yorkshire, and Stoelport) was one of the most important the wealilhy-he would not say the most intelligent, because that might seeni ililiberal-in the kiingdom. It was a perfect hive of ind ustry,
and it was, indeed, most gratifying to find that year after year the people were improving in their moral and social position. Since
1848 there had been a deerease of pauperism in Lancashire and the calculated at 33.7 Fs . 6 d . per hend, represented a saring of no less than dependently of this, it raised theses 80,000 poor persong from the degradation of pauperism to the position of independent labourers.
Whether, therefore, hey locked at this result tin a moral point of view, hr as one affecting the ratepayers, it could not rail of giving the
highest satisfation."
self to say that the poor were as well taken enre of in thane upon him. the West Riding of Yorkshira as in anay part of Bngland. In his
opinion, three hours' eultivation daily was sufficient for the poon opinion, three hours cultivation daily was suficient for the poor
ohildren tu the workhouse Their muucular strength should be at-
tended to and dereloped, and they slould be sent into the world tended to and developed, and they should be sent into the world
fitted to maintain themselves as independent labourer. 30,000 of theso chilidren in one workhouse, of which number 10,000 duies of life was a matter of the utmost impertanco. Pauperism was undoubtedly hereditary. It went from one branch of a family
to another ; and if they could rescue these poorr childron from a conThe soo wreteled, they would do a great servico to the community The aceounts to Lo Ly-day would continue to shem a considerabie de-
creanes of expenditure, particularly it the manufucturing districts. crease of expenditure, particiuarily in the manuacuring
which was exceedingly gratifying, as it afforded tho host tridence of
the
 therefore they might all congratulate themelves on the faed tint
there were 80,000 fewer upon the books of the unione in that distriet chan there were in 1848 . (Mr Richardson, - 'Don't you attribute
this improvement to the operation of free trade $\mathrm{V}^{\prime}$ ). Mr Baunall said, he wished the question had been asked of some other person. It was Government, whatover party might be in office, and all parties havirg it rauch better not to intrude his opinions upon the public. At the
same time he had no winh to shirk the question, and would say thue
$\left\lvert\, \begin{aligned} & \text { far, that the improvement in the condition of the people was owing } \\ & \text { to an abundance of employment, good wages, and the low price of }\end{aligned}\right.$ provisions."

## SIR JAMES BROOKg.

A correspondence between the Governor of Labuan and the Governor and Presiding Judge of the Court of singapore, oridered by the
House of Commons to be printed on the 20th of June last, has just beense oflivered, and was yesterday published in the 'Daily Nows.' "We must say," oberres tho ' Daily Nows.' "it is as extroordinary a correspondence as ever took place between two such functionaries. The interierence of the governor of one colony with the judicial apby Sir James Brooke towards a governor every way his equal, and quite independent of him, is insolent and presumptuous in the exdiagraced and displaced upon his ex parte statement, withont any in quiry being instituted, or any opportunity of defenee afforded to the
accused, evinces utter ignorance or utter diaregard of the firet principles of equity and fair-play. The cecespondence opens with
letter from Sir James Brooke to Lieut.ecol vernor and Presidine Julgo of the Cout of sinerworth, hen ho attention to the reeent appointment of Mr Woonda the editor of the Jamiss 'Times' newspaper, to be Deputy Sheriff of Singapore. 8ir James commences by stating that he is aware the appointment was
not made by Col. Butterworth, but that he pernitted the nomination of Woods by the sheriff, and that it would have been invidious bad
he refused to sanetion the nomination without some that Mr Woods was an unfit person to hold any public situet whatever. Sir James then stanted that Mr Woods comes under this expedition in a statement grounced upon charges relating to the rebas, advanced by Mr Woods in the 'Strails Tines ' newspaper, as
oditor of that joural " The that journa
 of her Mejesty's service, of the officers of the Hon. Company's steam-
Yeasel Nemesis, and of the other gentlemen present, tilat the only alterna-
tive is
 publicy chanlenged to give up pis infanours informant, the deputy sherifif

He then proceeds to say
"Your Honour, and the judges associated with you on the bench, aro
aware that the criminal law latords no redress for this heinous moral of
 tions imposed by sociey and the precepst inculcated by religion, caunat be be
permitted, under any eircumstan ece, to filla respectable publice offoe, with-

 sensao of a heinnonas doveriation from the path of rectitude, and a glaring out.
rage on publio morals." Sir James Brooke declares that Mr Woods did not reecive the in
formation contained in his editorina article from any source on which an honest man ought to have relied ; he infere that Mr Woods invented the falsehood which he , promulgated as truth; and he con-
siders " apparent" "thoral delinquency "of Mr Woods "to serious ate the reader), he leares the principle for Col. Butterworth's consideration, and for that of the other juages of the Court
Having expressed the "principles" whioh he holds, Sir James
publicly denounces Mr Woods with
 ingly invading the peaceful marts of commerce, and slaughtering the
innoeent inhabitants ; with being prinoipals or accessorics in the deanth of four prisonors, ' 'at first trcated in a friendly manner', and after wards
ireacherously set upon and brutally murdered;' and with a folony in al. lowing an elderly woman and her two cliildren to bo retained by their nh
tive aptor, or in ther wards, with laving reduced those persons to the He "puhlicily yrands" Mr Woods with these and other "malignant
falsehoods," and appeals to the judzes "In the and appealo to the judges
"In the name of religion, of virtue, and of publio morality, solemnly to
 honour presides to mark its sense of such unhoard-of, such unprecedented mination of such an example." Aded to theso binar reasond for the sub-sherifirs diamissal are fact that Mr Woods is both the editor of a newspaper and a govern-
ment official, and that his actions in the exercise of those two funce. tions are "inseparably combined."

 Sir James concludes this letter by observing that "the principle at
issue is of vital importance," and in his regard should be maintained "The incloures in this letter consiat merely of an extract from the
'Straits' Times' of May 23,1849 , and letters and affidavilo from different

 which is io any degrea derogatory to tho charaoter of Sir Jamee Brooke,
to ob fule and columnious." This, says the ' Daily Nows, is a thoroughtCol, Butterworlh
in the outset, that replies to this remarkable effusion by remarking its enclosures of Sir , Brooke, to whon it would be eridenit. hio enys, the higheat legall authority in the Straits.
Under these circumatancoes, thereforo, Col. Buttervorth states that
 that recourse should be bad to the usual fodicial proceedings to which persone resort in
legal impediment."
Sir James
Sir Jamee Broiko answos this temperate letter by reiterating some
f the "remarks" provilously urced by him " on men
 must be hold to be fales until they are proved, goes on to gay






 fit he he author，or

## Ho then gives hie om





 from hist teton，Sir Jane Brock e inveigh an Against tho＂Moral）tupi．
 ＂religion，virtue，and morataity tho interiererem gained te tit that

 be consist
After tatting what hit own course mold be while discharging his
 int that in

 Mop it it by the appintmentof of notation
Col．Buterverth，in closing the correspondence，states that the
 tanned in the taut paragraph in Sir Jamesest letter he replies
＂I refrain from making any comment e on the tone of your Excellent．



## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS．



 Instead of meeting only twice in the week tor en two bourse，the eland it


 ability to draw veil l from evilid forme the free hitherto have That more nearly approaching the value of the instruction afforded
 Tent out to Australia in the mail tamer Mormons，which hat South anton on Suturatay wert two gentlemen or that town，who event out
 us he id to ho went and paid hie ninety guineas for a frt chase berth，Taney men going on a pleasure trip to the antipodes， mentioned io of considerable significance，as a it towns that people arr many
 and livy oplendidity the whole of the why．

 int and Ind elis；and conveniences for the＂rating and drying of

 and ought to to simulate all the back ward parishes in London to under take oimior good wort，the moral and material benefit of Which hr

 motile
hounder Muser Trass－The cause of the ruin of nearly all the persons

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 of which relief to to the poor io eafororted．When e theatres moro limited of public mumeement，the director could pay the tax and and tail thrice
 owing to their creditors about $13,000,000$ f．，or above half a million
sterling，Which－curiously enough was just the amount levied on
the Paris theatres during the same period under the name of the poor－tar．This state of things has of course caused many Parisian vernment persists in refusing to abolish or reduce the tax．
Di Newham＇s Brocima－Larrar．－A correspondent of the＇Dally Wows＇says that a circular letter from Cardinal Wiseman was read The letter states that Dr Newman＇o expenses amp
and that of this 2,5000 ．has been already collected．

[^0]THE EXAMINER．

TOWN AND COUNTRY TALK． A veteran，named Smith，died at Bushes，Hertfordshire，on his birth day，August th，aged ninoty－seven．He was formerly a eoldidier in
the British army，and was present at the battle of Bunker＇hill，June 17th， 1775. During a heavy thunder storm at Manchester on Tuesday，four
workmen，who were employed on some cottages in the suburb of Clayton，were killed em lightning．
On
On Saturday the extreme sentence of the law was carried int effect at Armagh gaol on Francis Berry，convicted at last assizes fo
being accessory in an attempt to murder Mr Meredith Chambre， being acceesorerin in an attempt．
Hawthorn hill，in this county．
and
The Government have commenced inquiries，through the Poor－law
Commissioners，respecting the progress and extent of the bight which Comimiseionerser ，expecting the progress and extent of the blight W has already produced such havoc in the potato crop in Ireland．
The Postmaster－General has issued a notice to the effect that resolved to remove from the service any officer who，after this notice
 or other gratuity whatever． t Caraway＇s on Monday，at 45 ．000l．，but it was bought in at 52，000l， the sum offered not being sufficient to satisfy the demands of the At the EDinburgh Jury Court，on Wednesday week，Mrs Janet
Donald obtained a verdict of fool，for herself，and of 200 l for her chit－ Donald obtained a verdict of 1000 ．for herself，and of fool，for her chill
dree，as compensation for the death of her husband，who had been killed in the pit of the Barton＇s－hill Coal Company，at Dykehend，
owing to the unsafe condition of the pit，in which the deceased was engaged as a collier．
It has been stated in the daily papers that the Lady Montagu con－ rit ship had gone to Portland to ship convicts for the penal settle－
rents of New Zealand．This was a mistake，inasmuch as there are no penal settlements in New Zealand ；and，consequently，no convicts
are transported there．The Lady Montagu is destined for the colony of Van Diemen＇s Land．
Fletcher，the eighth man suspected of being concerned in the late
ighway robberies at Leeds，is now in custody．His statement in． highway robberies at Leeds，is now in custody．His statement it． ${ }^{\text {assizes at York．}}$
Mary Robins，sentenced to death for the murder of her child by throwing it into a coalpit，has been reprieved，and her sentence com－
muted to transportation for life．The grounds of the commutation muted to transportation for life．The gr
are that the convict was of feeble mind．
The electric telegraph is now complete to Plymouth．By the agency f electricity a＂National Time，＂Greenwich time has been adopted
the towns near all the trunk lines in the United Kingdom，with he exception of those near the Great Western，Bristol and Exeter， and South Devon railways．If Bath，Bristol．Exeter，and Plymouth
were now to adopt Greenwich time，the uniform time system would complete．
Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe，the only daughter of the Earl and
Countess of Mount dgeumbe，had the misfortune last week to fall the slope of the terrace at Cotele，and broke her arm 1 just above e wrist．
The magnificent statue of the late Sir Robert Peel at Leeds，by
 men，including the present Sir Robert Peel，Mr frederick Peel，and
he literary executors of the distinguished statesman whose fane the $A$ project has been started for
A project has been started for the erection of a Crystal Palace in
hath．The site proposed is the Sydney Gardens：the easter sid he open space has been chosen with the especial view of preserving
信 the building，and render it fit for use，in twelve weeks from the day of its commencement．
The notorious Johnny Broome，who it appears bolted from Lewes
fer the late trial，has been captured in Brussels by two police her the late trial，has been captured in
who were sent there from Tunbridge Wells．
ar $I$ Sunday morning one of the most extensive fires that has occurred ear London for a considerable time past broke out at the Tottenham
fills，the result of which was their total destruction．It is though that not less than 2,000 quarters of wheat were consumed，besides
200 quarters of rapeseed，nine cisterns full of oil，and several tons right of oil－cake，and an immense stock of see
The Earl of Selkirk has been appointed keeper of the Great Seal cortland，in the room of the Earl of Stair，resigned Ended to form work o of the cent station at Pad way Company，in roaching completion．The terminus，hotel，and approaches to will，in commodiousness and extent，exceed that of any other railway．
The style of the terminus itself ie a counterpart of the late Cryutal Palace，and the hotel in its dormitory department is to make up 150
The emigration movement is beginning to tell．At a fair held recently in Wiltshire where labourers are hired，there was
coarcity of them，in fact，not one－half equal to the demand．
The＇H Hereford Journal＇says：On the night of
Tho Hereford Journal says： n the night of Sunday sennight about ten o＇${ }^{\circ}$ cock，a gentleman staying at the Castle inn，Wigmore，
Herefordshire，retired to rest．As he was undressing a shilling mci－ dentally dropped out of his waistcoat pocket and rolled under the
bed．He lifted the valance to look for it．when，to his surprise，he pound there concealed an Irishwoman．He drew her from her hiding
place，and she was taken on the following morning before Colonel place，and she was taken on the following morning before Colonel
Covin，and sentenced to one month＇s imprisonment under the Vagrant
At Chester，on Thursday，seven of the prisoners indicted for par－
icipating in the late riots at Stockport，were brought to trial an Sound Guilty on the first and second counts．They were all 1 Irishmen．
No evidence was offered for the defence．Sentence was deferred．

## LAW．

 the case of Griffith $v$ ．De l＇Rspinase and another，to which we ad－
erred in last week＇s＇Examiner，＇before it had been brought to close，was terminated on Saturday evening by a verdict for the de－
fend anta．We give a resume of the case from an article on the sub－
jest Get in the－as it would appear from the summing－up of Chief Justice
Gibritar
 of the parties，undertook to look after the child，and，finally，caused
her to be placed at a nunnery in which children are educated，which if known as the＇Convent of our Lady of Norwood．＇In this este bishment the young lady boarders are required to pay 30 ．per
annum，the orphan inmates 121. The girl Heanriets．Grififhe，on her
first appearance at the convent in the first appearance at the convent in the later end of 1849 ．bore every
appearance of a strongly－marked scrofulous habit．She was，of course，placed in the orphanage class，and submitted to the sam
regulations as appear to us stern and harsh enough，but for the purpose of this
inquiry we are bound to restrict ourselves to the
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dicier
Dr

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\end{tabular}}

［August 14，
Griffith was supposed to be actually ill，she was at once placed wade
the doctor＇s care，and he had no reason to suppose that his rem inundations were not attended to．No．No，the complot his recon．
although it might be perfectly true that the girl was phat wa，that under the physician＇s care，yet that his directions，with red at once
treatment，were not obeyed． $\mathrm{Dr}_{r}$ Chapman，however，thourd to were obeyed，and he had access to the child as often an he mem by
judge necessary．The complaint under which the child $g$ gin en labouring was scrofulous ophtlmalmia．One of the great made against the defendants was，that after seeing Dr Chapman he
was constantly confined in
dark
rooms．
It turned out that doctor，very properly，had ordered her to be kept in darkener d domes
for the sake of easing the strain upon the eye．The child mist ant remedy for a punishment．She was also allowed to go up to to mistornat
with her aunt－although not without difficulty - and，secondly
 superiors to advise upon the case．Altogether，it is t cool led in by by the the face of such positive evidence，in one direction，to expect
credit a
a credit a a parcel of trumpery charges to the effect that waterpect but bo en
mixed with the beer which was ordered for the child by the that the nuns only now and then administered the physic doctor that the nuns only now and then administered the physic which had
been prescribed for her，and other matters of the same sort． been prescribed tor her，and outer maters of the same oort．That
the girl Henrietta Grift hs was not a favourite is clear enough，but
there is nothing in the evidence to show that the superiors had ducted themselves with intentional cruelty or neglect．They con－ most certainly entitled to the verdict in their favour which hey tho．
taine from the justice of the jury．＂On the motives which led to this trial，the＇Daily News＇makes the following remarks：：In In the
first place，the case was brought into court under false pretence to reasonable person，who has disispasionoutely read these precedences．No
for a moment believe that the girl Henrietta Griffith，or her and appearing uncle，or absconding aunt， the matter；or that to recover damages for the girl＇s lost ego evan tho
real end aimed at．They have been encouraged and supported by parties whose object was to expose abuses which they believe to exit In the nunnery system．This．raising of a feigned iscueve to it it ma o other account would，in the most favourable circumstances，hared been unwarrantable trifling with the time of the court．But when to e evidence is examined，it really requires a large stretch of charity
to suppose that any third party could conceive it sufficient toububtan－ late the case．And in connexion with this must be kept in vientro
rather remarkable fact．In the first place the rather remarkable facts．In the first place，the aunt of the girl
Grifiths，upon whose evidence a good deal depended，was not subpoenaed．It is erteged．indeed，on the part of the prosecution，
that as it was understood she would attend，the formality was thought unnecessary．Such a plea on the part of professional men is utterly
inadmissible．The omission to subpoena this witness does loo like nadnivace at her evasion．As en，the endorsing of the look like
 Hole turn of the proceedings excites as to underhand＇mainteannce： Mr Montagu Chambers tried to explain this away by stating that six
witnesses laving to be summoned for the prosecution，four were putin witnesses having to be summoned for the prosecution，four were put in
one subpoena and two in the other．This only makes matter wore． Since there were two subpoenas，common civility required hat Cordial Wiseman and Dr Achilli should not be put in the same one．The con．
unction of their names was simply a piece of vulgar bravado．Id does ot appear that Dr Achilli could give any evidence about the mated， or that there ever was any serious intention to subpoena or examine
in．＂Respecting the evasion of the citation by Cardinal Wireman
 Was his painful duty（said he），in the last county where the auizas of a clergyman of the established church，who had forbidden a peron
o appear as witness．He had expressed disapprobation－strong dit． pprobation－of that conduct，and the same measure of censure he bought Cardinal Wireman was deserving of；because if was the
 to him，and though he
connected with the case．＂
POLICE．
The Modern CInDRRLLLA．－At the Marylebone Office，on Thumb

 him（complainant）．Mr Broughton（to defendant）．What are oo nl
Defendant．-I am a＂gent．＂（laughter．）Mr $B$－Why do our

 Ealing，and for that offence he was confined；this proceeding，on th it
part，has arisen entirely through spite．He owes me 10 or，end he


 bout thirty－five years of ago，was then sworn．Mr $M_{r}$ ．－Are yous sir



 way from him because he beat me severely，and shot at mo metical
with bow and arrows One of the arrows entered my leg．Hi th




 W．－A vary pretty one indeed．Mr B．－In what character did ${ }^{\text {W }}$ ．In that of a＂Greek boy．＂C．－Didn＇t you and In the of the night change dresses？$W$ ，－Oh II don＇t recollect．Air
Who paid for the＂Greek boy＇s＂dress $W$ ．It has not been paid
 what It was I cannot toll．C．－Did I not give yong the magistrate）－
W．－You did－are they ald for？$C$ ．（addressing
They are as good as paid for，for I have given my promlas

diegnt foot of any woman in England-Have you not, Mrs Hartley difthe ldy curtseyed, and begged politely that she might be excused
The from giving a repps the shoes, were you? (Laughter). W. (smiling). - Noxibite sirs indeed I was not. C. The model of her foot. your Tortip, if gone to china, to let them see thero what we Englioh and do mithout the ter the most lovely thing you ever saw in your life.


 inu the proprietress. The magistrate toid the captain that accurding
 Hurles, whose fut are certainly of remarkabiy smail dimensiont, and Hariley, , wod to enjoy the thing amazingly, was "the observed of ail diberrers" upon her making her egress from the couri.

OFFENCES AND ACCIDENTS
Mrace of an Reagarart Shrp.-Letters have arrived announcing lise meanachoyy lios on board nearly two hundred emigrants, off the buough, having or of caspe, while on a passage to Quebec. When the vessel dtruck, agginst the command on the master, one of the boats was
fored and cut away from the vessel. It contained in all, about irnatit persons. An attempt was made to gain the shore, but, the
buat mas capoized by it before it had reeched many yards from the wat mas anpized by it before it had reached many yards from the muak, sha position of those on the wreck was one of great perili; the has mas sueeping over her goon to pieces. Soon after day had broken a schooner bore domn to the spot, and, with the aid of the crews of two other vessel 8 tuat came up, the whole that were clinging to the wreck were taken ruel broke up, and was a total wreck. The emigrants have since Tas Dcchiss op Kest Stramer. - The inquest on the body of $M$ Surd, who was drowned by the collission between the Ravensbourn med the Ducheses of Kent steamers, on the 1st ult. was brought to a
dan on Wednesday, when, after a great deal of technical evidence had been received, Mr Hine, oolicicito, who attended on the part of tha friendsof the deceased, sum of money about him when he met his denth. He was happy to be abie to state that that was not the case,
fume thic circumstance, the luggage of Mr Sard, consisting of a port twu thin circumstance, the luggage of Mr Sarra, consisting of a port-
munten, te, were picked up and conveyed to the Commercial steam hudet Compan's's office. After lying there for some days the lug Men all put back again. Alumang these papers was an order for 50 h mp two 100 . circuiar notes. He made no remark upon this, he
Whired it was quite right: but as both $M \mathrm{Mr}$ Sard's and his nddrese ver among these papers, he thought it was somewhat supine in the
wappany keeping all the luggage by them for nineteen days without ampany keeping ail the iuggage by them for nineteen days without
mox commnicating with the friends of the deceased. They were muifed, bowerer, that the deceased had no more money about him
than thee documents indicated. Mr Parkinson excused the company ant the ground that they had no reason to believe anybody was
dorned. They beliered the luggage thus left in their office belonged waliring man, and under these circumstances they didn on look at tikppenkrif The jury then retired, and after being absent for an hour
wd that, returned the following verdict :-"That the deceasee, Joh Sard, came to his death through an accidental collision bet ween

 biang the property of the deceased, John Sard, in their custody, they
 thalleged riot which resuited in six men being ghot by the military
 Xhithow Rsocipe op Trres Rnorngzrs - On Monday three engiwenin Woivich Dock yard went on board the Widgeon steam-vessel,
wio one work about the boilera, and descended into the interior Mithoot having taken the proceation of ascectraining ghat the man
hot the entered was free of foul air. It was soon evident that one whe they entered was free of foul air. It was soon evident that one
the tho other of the three engineers had been overpowered by the




 mpination in his body for upwards of a did not appear the slightest wathen out of the boiler. Fortunately, these men have recovered,
mere bbe to attend to their work the next day. The heroic
 Patiagg him a free is deserving of the consideration of her Majesty' Marsud four montha of, the period of seren yenrs' transportation,
Whbich he Himuyet of the Royal Artilety court-martial for running away from hrmodet, and when re-taken, drawing hish corpons he was serving at an his serjeant.
 napere one of che net on wednesayy morning to Antwerp, Just
mpereneed
 Monflopal yoch an early hour on the foillowing morning as to enable पun oin with is to full severity. The mouth and lower pootion of the tminem prebsenterved a formidiabie aspeet, and it is some time since such platientoserved roilling through the reaches. It io feared that the
mat all
mance of recovering the wreck Renown, which
 moperof the coast, and gresench, as much surf wase humining as to be observed in on han orer the banks with great violence and did much The water Whan wallh Opposite ihe royal Dock and at Woolwich, in the mor of mr Mree, which had been erected for a dinner to celebrate the
 dheribed-guard atations on the oouth and west cousted The give as has not - Haty in with a most tremandous sea. At Weymouth the eef to
esplanade, which at low water presented the appearance of s rough
beach, and a large quantity of the washed away. On the same day the croline of Piymouth to Southampton, went on shore under Mount Edsecombe and in a shorr time became a total wreck; the crew were fortunately saved. At Lymington the destruction of property has been serious;
several elm trees have been have been neariy stripped of the uties and a number and many housee have been neariy stripped of the tiles and a number of chimneypots
biown down. A yacht and two merchant vetueis (smecks) have driven on shore off the "Jack," and the sea breaks heavily over them (nsmee unknown). A brig was observed in the offing, from Shoreham, it blowing heavily from the southward and westward at the time, but not having made her appearance afterwards great anxiety has prevalied as to her fate. In the Downs mont of the vesesels
were riding with two anchore down, and yet drove considerably some had to let go a third, and a few bore up for sheiter to Margate Roads. Three schooners were observed endeavouring to turn down Channel on the ebb from Bonchurch station, Isie of Wight ; two split Their head sails, and the other had them blown out of the bolt rope, and were obilked. Railway Acciowne- The 9 ane mite RAilwaY Accipintrs.-The 9 p.m. trinin from Southport, being ixty miles an hour, when the engine, on arriving near Crost bounded of the line, breaking the linking chain and running unill 1 fi came in contact with a stone wall. The driver and stoker were Chrown off, the former sustaining fractures of the ribs and other serious injuries, and the iatter having one of his legg broken. None of the passengers were hurt.- On the evening of yesterday week an
alarming accident tocurred between Draycott and Borrowash to the train which is due from London at Derby at 8.35 . As the train was proceeding at its usual rate of speed the tire of the driving-wheel of
he engine broke, and a porion of the disengaged tire the engine broke, and a portion of the disengaed tire
againat the body of the engine, knocked off what io technically deng. ag ainst the body of the engine, knocked of what io technically denom-
Inated the "clack-box "and the escape-tap, thereby causing two considerabie openings into the boilier, through which the pent-up
team rushed with the wildeat impetuosily, flling the pesenter carriages with steam and occationing the greatest consternation among the passengera. In this dilemma Kirk, the engine driver, being apprehensive of the engine running off the rails, and beling at
the same time unable instantly to bring the train to a hall, got upon the step opposite to the broken wieel, intending to leap off in case of iecessity. While so standing a sudden jerk, caused by the revolution
of the imperfect tire againat the engine, threw him from the step down upon the rails, and the train passed over him, fearfully crushling both his feet and ankles and breaking both the bones of each of his
legs. The stoker aiso ieaped or was thrown off, but fortunataly legs. The stoker aiso ieaped or was thrown off, but fortunataly
escaped without further hurt than some severe contusions about the scaped without further hurt than some seevere contusioung about the
hean and being taken up poor Krk was found to be in a
 Company have (in preparation for anything which may render them necessary) provided the trains with tourniquelis; and two of these
were applied to the limbs of the sufferer, by which means the hemorThage was as stopped, and he was brought to the Derhy Infirmary. consultation of medical gentlemen was immediateiy calied, and they
agreed that the only chance afforded of saving his life was by ampur gating both his legs, which was accordingly done, and with the most
 Covesrry. - The adjourned inquest on the body of W. Fioyd, killed on this line of railway on Tuesday week, has been brought to a close.
The Coroner having stated that it was clear the train was upset by reason of the ash-pan separating itself from the engine, and becoming the rails of the line Aiter wome turther evidences where been taken the jury returned the foilowing verdict :-" We are of opinion that the immediate cause of the accident was from the defective state of
the straps of the ash-box, thereby causing the death of William The straps of the ash-box, thereby causing the death of William
Fioyd; and we cannot geparate without expressing our decided Fioyd; and we cannot separate without expressing our decided
opilion that the inspection of those constructed engines should be be made more
of the public.'
\#rices of Etocks, \&aillvay EDares, \&c.



| Notes lesued | Government Debt Other Soenrities Gold Coin and Bullion Siliver Bullion | $-12,015,100$ $-21,122,795$ 33,375 |
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|  |  | 235,156,170 |
| Aug 12, 1862. M. Marshall, Chief Cashl |  |  |
| ahminge department. |  |  |
| Proprlotora' Capital : $\quad: \mathbf{1 4 , 5 5 3 , 0 r 0} 0$Rest$8,285,396$Government Secaritl <br> eluding Dead Weig |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |
| Pubile Doposits (inclualing | Onity) | $13,790,720$ 10756,634 |
| Commissioners of National |  | 12,115,995 |
| Debt, and Dividend Ac- | Gold and Stivar Coln | 317,470 |

chounds Depoltion
Soven Doak and
Aug. 12, 1852.

## E30,980,819

 M. Marshalt, chlet cashler.
## THETUNDS.










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## RAILWAYS AND POBLIC COMPA NIBS



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THE EXAMINER.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

## Tuesday, Angust 10






Friday, August 13
Bnnkrupte-T. Delf and N . Trubner. Paternoster row, Clty, bookellers







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O "To be, or not to be, that st ho question," LIFE. Mesi); 24 years Modidoal and Forenal Refere in thes mattor.


 $\mathrm{M}^{\text {ETCOLLFE }}$ and CO.'S NEW PATTERN






 $\mathrm{F}_{\text {of the }}^{\text {AST }}$ and WEST.-The rising and setting




EMIGRANTS-The amazing

EMIGRANTS.-The amazing number

















Minstri-At the General Quarter Session of the Peace of our Lady the Queen, holden at the Sessions of Juty in the sixteenth year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of
God of the Urited Kingdon of Greai Biiain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, before Henry Morris Kemshead and Henry Warner Espuires, and others ihteir Fellows,
Justices of our said Laty Justices of our said Lady the Qneen, assigned to teep the Peace in the County aforesaid,
and also to hear and deternine divers Felonies, Trespasss, and other Misdemeanors committed in the said Connty, and continued by several adjournments to and holden at the said Sessions House on Thursday the ffifteenth day of Juty in the year aforssatd, bufore the
said Henry Morris Kemshead and Henty Warner, and others their Fellows, Jutice

Trmus sir Peter Eaurle, Kinight, Peter Northaill L.aurie, Esquire, Sir James John Hamilion, Haronet, William






















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are, by this Order, unaliered.


The Holborn Divistion shall comprise-
Tho Parishes of Salnt Thie Hotborn Diditilion shanl Compriso-
That parf tif the Parish of Saint Andrew, Holborn, which lles above the Bars, and the Parish of St deorge Thin Litherrytyr ysafron Hill, Halton Garden, and Ely Rents
 The Precinet of the surov,'

stapie Inn,
Ihat part of Farrival's Inn which lies in this County,


The Parish of Saint Pancras. $\begin{aligned} & \text { And the Salnt Paneras Division stallil comprise- }\end{aligned}$
The Parish of Padalinglun.


The Parish of Sonth Allatis, the South slims Disision stafl compribe- The Parish of Hadley.


shath enmprise -
The Parlish of Chiswick,
The Parisio of Acton,
The Parist of Willesten.
nt Kathrive The Parkh of Edmonton,
hie Parsilo of Totenthamm,

And the Edmonton Division stallil comprise

The Parish of Hendon,
The Parish of of oreat Staumore

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| The Parish of liewor | The Pr |
| :---: | :---: |
| The Parish of Twickenha | The Parisi ol Perrivale, |
| The Township of New Brentiond, | 1, Thie Preinct of Norwood, |
| The Parish of raling |  |
| Parish of Hanwell |  |

$\rightarrow$ ?
And the Hundred of Spelthorpe Divial








The Parish of 8 t Jameen

> And the Saint James



AxD runrunt, that thin fourth quarter Seis ons of the Peace next after thie making of this order, bilng the pairter
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By the Court,
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