

THE EXAMINER.

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THE POLITICAL EXAMINER.

If I might give a short hint to an impartial writer, it would be to tell him his fate. If he resolved to venture upon the dangerous precipice of telling unblinded truth, let him proclaim war with mankind—neither to give nor to take quarter. If he tells the crimes of great men they fall upon him with the iron hands of the law; if he tells them of virtues, when they have any, then the mob attacks him with slander. But if he regards truth, let him expect martyrdom on both sides, and then he may go on fearless; and this is the course I take myself.—De Fox.

WEST INDIAN AGITATION AND THE WEST INDIAN COMMITTEE.

The accounts from the West Indies are more clamorous than ever. All their difficulties are charged to the Act of 1846, and its encouragement to slavery. There is no contending, it would seem, with the slavery of Cuba, the 100-horse-power soil of which, compared to their own little hand-mills, goes for nothing. The Governor of Jamaica tells a deputation of planters that "the present distress which has fallen on the British West Indies arises in a great measure from the withdrawal of British capital from our own colonies, and its investment and more lucrative employment in the foreign colonies, where slavery still exists in full force and unmitigated atrocity." The first half of this opinion is true, and the last is transparent sophistry in so far as slavery affects the production of sugar. We wish that governors, before they make speeches, would look a little further than their noses. Are the eastern states of America, with their poor soil, ruined, because they have no slaves, and must contend with the industry of the southern, that have four millions of them? Is it impossible to produce wheat in the western states of the Union in competition with the eastern, because wages are higher and the population but one-tenth part as dense? The eastern states of America, according to the Jamaica theory, must have been long ago ruined by the competition of the southern and western; and so they would, if they had insisted on growing nothing but wheat and maize and tobacco, as our West Indies on growing nothing but cane and coffee and cocoa. We appeal to notorious facts and common sense against this slave crotchet. The West Indians must turn their hands to other modes of industry, as the descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers turned theirs to trade and fisheries.

The accounts by the last mail give us a curious insight into the character of West Indian claims. At a great public meeting held in Jamaica, and of the proceedings of which 1,200 copies are forwarded to England for the use of members of Parliament and the public journals, the claims of the West Indies on the mother country are set down at one hundred millions! They were worth before emancipation, the statement says, 140,000,000*l.*, and are now reduced by imperial misconduct to a poor 20,000,000*l.*, which, with the 20,000,000*l.* paid for the slaves, balances the account as we have stated it. It is difficult to convey an adequate notion of this tropical hyperbole; but we may say that the value set on the little isles of the British Antilles considerably exceeds the most extravagant estimate than can be framed of the fee simple of all British India, with its ancient population of 120,000,000, and that when Lord George Bentinck gets the legislature to assent to the obligation, it will add one-eighth to the national debt, and produce 4,000,000*l.* of additional taxation, leaving the West Indies (all but the happy planters) as helpless as they are now, unless they change their habits. If the West Indians will make statements in this style of extravagance, the British public will begin to think (contrary to truth) that they have no claim at all, and are only indulging in a sort of yellow-fever dream, in which they see nothing but English gold dancing before their eyes.

There is one other topic—to which the last accounts draw our attention—West Indian finance. Jamaica cannot make both ends meet, cannot bear its chain; and no wonder, when the ponderous chain consists of no less than four hundred thousand links. There is, in truth, an inherent vice in the West Indian taxation, even independent of its extravagant amount; and this, Lord Grey, in his despatches, has in vain been pointing out to their legislatures. The bulk of the taxation is a duty on the staple exports, which is pretty much the same thing as if we in this country raised the bulk of our revenue from a duty on our exports of cottons, woollens, and metals. As long as the West Indians had a monopoly of the British market, the party that paid all such taxes was the British consumer, who was forced to pay whatever tax West Indian extravagance laid on. With competition there is an end of this. If the tax be imposed, the West Indians must pay it themselves. That, however, cannot last long, for the impost, necessarily enhancing the high cost of production natural to its growth in a comparatively poor soil, will only add to the price when it comes into competition with the untaxed productions of more fertile countries.

The recent tariff announced for Trinidad is an illustration. The export duty on sugar, for example (there are corresponding ones for coffee, cotton, cocoa, rum, and molasses), is there stated to be three Spanish dollars on every hundred pounds weight, which is equal to 14*s.* per cwt. If this really be true, and the daily press do not mislead us, the cost of producing Trinidad sugar is enhanced in reference to the Eng-

lish market by a sum which exceeds the whole cost of producing the same quantity of sugar in Cuba, according to the report of the West Indians themselves. Here, then, we have a local tax imposed on the staple produce of the colony, which more than doubles its natural cost, or at least its natural cost compared with that production which is to come into competition with it; and all this is done, too, at the moment when there is a loud call for protecting the West Indies by a ten-shilling duty on foreign sugar. Is not this a case of downright suicide?

We had written thus far when Lord George Bentinck's report made its appearance. Its recommendation is that the duty on British East and West India sugar should be reduced to 10*s.* a cwt., and that on all others, free and slave labour alike, it should be 20*s.*; the arrangement to be in force for six years. Lord George would have gone further; this is the proposition of the mayor and member of Liverpool, Sir Thomas Birch, Knt. Let us see to the consequences of its being adopted by the Legislature.

If the duty be effectual for its purpose, or what its authors mean it to be, it will raise the price of every cwt. consumed by the sum of 10*s.* It will, in fact, be the payment of a bounty to this amount on growing sugar in the narrow and barren soils of the British West Indies; and the bounty so paid will be exacted from the British consumer in the shape of a tax on a necessary of life, at once burthensome to himself and injurious to commerce.

Last year, notwithstanding the distress of the country, our consumption of raw sugar was, from the fall of price produced by freedom, the largest ever known, viz., 5,791,783. Let us only take it on the average of the next six years at six millions, although that is greatly to underrate it, and we shall find the three months' labours of the Committee ending in a proposal to tax the nation to the amount of 3,000,000*l.* a year, and to that of 18,000,000*l.* for the whole period!

Meantime the Treasury is called upon to make a sacrifice of about 4*s.* of duty on every cwt. of colonial sugar consumed. Last year this was 4,815,293 cwt., so that the loss to the Exchequer in one year will be above 963,000*l.*, and in six years close on 6,000,000*l.*

Further, every poor man, who uses a cwt. of muscovados a year in his family, will have to pay a contribution of ten shillings out of wages, say of 30*l.*, which will be equal to an income-tax of above 16 per cent. This particular view of the question did not, we hope, occur to the wealthy men who spoke so glibly about British generosity in the congenial locality of the London Tavern.

Then, as to the West Indies, if their own statement be true, they can receive no benefit from the bounty of 10*s.*, which they are so solicitous about. Cuba, by their own statement of facts, will still produce sugar by 5*s.* a cwt. cheaper than they can do; and, with a profit of this amount on 12*s.* worth, or above 40 per cent., the Cubans will still drive a very handsome trade, both in sugar and slavery. The only sure effect of the enormous demands made on the people of England will be, that the West Indians will be seduced by the bounty to continue a system intrinsically vicious and incurable, and that at the end of the six years they will be more needy and helpless than they are at this moment.

The needy intellects of the monopolists have given birth, in the course of the present discussion, to one figment, which may be noticed as a curiosity. If the East and West Indies, say they, should cease to produce a supply of sugar, we should be at the mercy of foreigners, and the price of sugar would be higher than it ever was under the monopoly. When all the fertile lands within and about the tropics, some 30° on each side of the equator, are fully peopled (at present they are, for the most part, under-peopled or not inhabited at all), the price of sugar will rise, but not until then. The anticipated catastrophe which is to follow freedom will assuredly not happen for several centuries to come, and, in the meanwhile, through improved modes of culture, manufacture, and transport, the certainty is that the price of sugar will fall, and not rise. We had similar predictions about corn from the same infallible soothsayers, and the answer to them was the importation, on the shortest notice, hardly indeed on any notice at all, of some thirty millions' worth of grain; a fall of price within the year to one-half; and an escape from famine. We had similar vaticinations about wool, timber, tea,—everything. In their superstitious passion for mystification our magicians are never done blundering!

MR MITCHELL'S CONVICTION.

That Mr Mitchell was guilty of the offence of which he has been declared guilty there cannot be a rational doubt, and we have no reason to suppose that the jury were actuated by other than conscientious motives in delivering the verdict which they did, thoroughly in accordance with the evidence; nevertheless, we cannot but regard the composition of the jury with dissatisfaction, not a single Catholic having happened to be upon it.

By what marvellous chance was it that Catholics being to Protestants on the Dublin jury list as 3 to 1, the former were to the latter on the panel as 1 to 5, and upon the jury as 0 to 12.

At the St James's theatre M. Houdin will help a dozen persons to different liqueurs out of the same bottle. In Dublin there is a magic not less wonderful, which, out of a reservoir mainly Catholic, will give you a sample of pure Protestantism. You see a field of shamrock, and presto! it is changed into an orangery.

But substantial justice has been done, albeit by the help of jugglery, it will be said; but is there not much discredit in such a recourse, and should we be more reconciled to it in the case of Mr Mitchell than we were in that of Mr O'Connell? We think not.

But the melancholy fact is, that in the present state of Ireland justice cannot be had by the pure working of the jury laws. Select the jury impartially, and partiality is the sure result. If the partiality be not in the sheriffs and officers, it will be in the jury box. Either the law will be defeated in the verdict, or its intention must be thwarted in the striking of the jury. To obtain the ends of justice justly in Ireland is the problem *insanire cum ratione*. For the trial of political offences, the choice is merely of prejudice or predilection—of injustice on the one side or the other, injustice against anarchy or injustice for it. But the management of the elements of justice, of evil example and sore scandal as it is, will be preferred to the amendment of the jury laws, and Sir G. Grey has indeed declared that Government have no intention of acting on the recommendation of the Criminal Law Commission, to abolish the fiction of unanimous verdicts, and to give the verdict to some proportion of the majority, an amendment which would at least diminish the defects of juries in Ireland. The effect of this resolution will, we apprehend, be ultimately fatal to trial by jury in Ireland, for we see no prospect of the subsidence of faction in that part of the kingdom; and we see the utter unsuitableness of trial by jury to a country divided into two furious parties.

Let it not be supposed, however, that in these remarks we would attribute any dishonest, unconscientious decision to the jury that courageously convicted Mr Mitchell. The evidence bore them out in the conclusion to which they came in conformity with their oaths; but if they had not been of the creed and party generally opposed to those of the prisoner, they would not have delivered such a verdict, and they would not have been empanelled to deliver it. Of what advantage to a prisoner is a jury in this case; where is the safeguard between him and the Crown? In what respect would he be worse off tried by the judge alone. Either the Crown or the prisoner is fated in Ireland to have adverse partisans in the jury box. As things are managed the odds are two to one against the Crown, and the ends of justice, Mr Meagher and Mr S. O'Brien having escaped because their partisans were not to a man excluded from the jury box, while Mr Mitchell had an unmixed Protestant and anti-Repeal array against him.

The sentence, which the judge prefaced with some remarks preparing us for mildness on the ground of the first offence under a new law, is of a severity which we deem adverse to the true policy of justice. Half of it would have had double the effect for good. We say this without a particle of sympathy or concern for Mr Mitchell, in whose conduct and character we have not discerned one redeeming quality. He is the Irish Marat, with this difference only, that his cruelty has revelled in imagination, without the hazards of action, and in fiendish instigations.

After sentence was passed, we read that members of the bar thronged to press the hand that had so often traced exhortations to have recourse to the murderous pike and the torturing vitriol, incitements to the worst war, and the foulest and fellest modes of waging it. Let him go where he may, he will find no fellow-criminals worse than he would have made by his infernal lessons.

Mr Mitchell protested against the judgment of a packed jury and partisan judges, but this comes with a marvellously ill grace from one who has over and over again gloried in the avowal of his offence, proclaiming himself ravenously seditious, an insatiate glutton in treason, and defying the Government to punish him. Indeed upon the commencement of the proceedings against him he professed to scorn defence, and promised not to gainsay the guilt of which he was proud. And after this he clamoured against a verdict in correspondence with his own boasts. Why, in one of his latest writings he gloried in taking to himself, in anticipation, the name of felon, which he now by right wears, and complimented some followers who marched by his prison door as *felons* in heart and resolution. Such was his own predelivered verdict upon the case, such his own application of the new law to the acts and designs of himself and his confederates.

THE NEW SCHEME OF THE CONFEDERATES.

The game of brag will never want players in Ireland. Mr Dohoney has succeeded to Mr Mitchell, his name being a compound of the Irish solicitation, Do, honey, the ready echo to all his vaunts. So when Dohoney swears to die for his country, "Do honey" takes him at his word. Mr Dohoney vows not indeed to do or die, but makes the more prudent engagement to do or fly; for he protests that unless the sun of

heaven shall shine upon the Green Isle an independent nation before twelve months, it shall be his home no longer.

So Ireland has its alternative of separation from England, or separation from Dohoney.

Mr Dohoney had before indulged in some promise of a shroudless grave; but second thoughts are best, and on a moment's consideration he saw how much discreeter it was to give up Ireland than to give up life twelve months after date in default of Repeal.

The promissory note is of great convenience in these bargains, though many have been dishonoured—O'Connell's to lay his head on the block if a Parliament did not sit in College Green in six months, his son's to die on the floor of the house, and various others; but, nevertheless, these notes continue to be tendered, though no one, we believe, would discount one of them at 99 per cent.

Mr Dohoney explains that he does not, like Mr Mitchell, speak felony, because there are several candidates for the honours of felony, and he would not be so greedy as to seize on the prize—

"Mistake us not. We did not commence this contest to terminate it by a compromise. One thing I can assure you—that we shall lie in shroudless graves, or this island shall be free before another year. (Cheers.) I do not speak felony here to-night, for this reason, that there is no honour that five or six of us more aspire to than to be the next felon, and I had to give a solemn pledge to them that I would not take advantage and be the first. We shall determine it amongst ourselves who shall be next, and next, and next, until the harvest sun shall gleam upon us, and England have to determine to battle with our bravery, and not to starve us. (Cheers.)"

What a generous self-denial! It is like the backwardness of a soldier, saying, "I will not mount the breach; others will aspire to the lead of the forlorn hope, and I have given a solemn pledge not to take advantage and be first."

Mr Dohoney is not indeed without his prudential instincts, and is by no means in such a hurry as Mr Mitchell to break into gaol:

"For my part, I will not advise any man, for I am not anxious to be behind iron bars when something is to be done outside for the country."

His ultimate scheme for the liberation of Ireland is clear and rational enough. It is Bobadil's plan reversed. He proposes that patriot after patriot shall incur prosecution and transportation, the result of which must be that Ireland will be free—that is to say, free of the patriots—quit of them, as they phrase it Hibernicæ.

Mr Mitchell is transported—good; the next patriot steps into his shoes with the same fate, and so Ireland is quit of him too; another follows, quit of him too; Mr Dohoney succeeds, quit of him too; and when they are all at the Bermudas or Norfolk Island, the peace and happiness of Ireland will be brought about. She will thus be free of her curses, as she is free of vipers and toads; but this second expurgation will be without the intervention of a St Patrick, and by the simple process of every firebrand's causing himself to be removed to the antipodes. Each incendiary is to put himself under the law's extinguisher. Really these men are true patriots. They see that their country is best to be served by their removal from it. They are Curtiuses who are of no use but to fling themselves away. Their disappearance from the forum is their unique service. With every one that drops off into limbo Ireland will feel relief, and when the last preacher of the pike takes his departure for the appropriate destination in transit, *Spike Island*, the land will be left to peace and common sense. Meanwhile, *vogue la galère*, speed to the galley of the new clearance system! The hulks are destined to be Ireland's deliverance.

But one mistake should be guarded against. Mr Dohoney raves about Mrs Mitchell; but conceding to that lady every merit that can be claimed for her, and every sympathy too, we beg to suggest that there may be other wives who may be as impatient of the yoke of matrimony as of the yoke of England—eager for the repeal of the union in more respects than one, and who may be transported with joy at the transportation of their husbands. Irish husbands must take care how they yield too readily to the "Go where glory waits thee" from their wives. A man should make quite sure that his removal from his country will be a blessing to it, and that it is not his wife alone who will be the gainer by being quit of him. Though, to be sure, the chances are that the foe of union in one instance is the curse of it in another.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, AND THE JEWS.

We rejoice to see that the Prime Minister is not disposed to acquiesce in the rejection by the House of Peers of the Jewish Disabilities Bill. On Thursday night he made a manly announcement of his intention to introduce a measure for modifying the oaths taken by members of the House of Commons. It is difficult to believe that the Upper House will continue stubborn upon this question, when brought forward in such a shape as to affect exclusively the privileges of the other branch of the Legislature.

The grounds upon which the late bill was rejected by the peers certainly did them little honour. The Bishop of Oxford's speech was regarded by the majority, we understand, as the best in the debate. But if the Hampden controversy had not recently occurred, we should have been astonished at the multitude of incorrect assertions with which that speech was replete. We remember, however, that not many months ago the meek prelate first authorised the institution against Dr Hampden of a legal proceeding grounded on writings which the Bishop had never read, and that he then commenced the perusal of them and discovered that the proceeding was wrong. Remembering this, we cannot be surprised that he should urge the House

of Lords to punish the Jews for their opinions, without his having ascertained what those opinions were. It would be unreasonable that men whom he regards as unbelievers and blasphemers, should expect him to treat them better than a short time since he treated a Christian priest, who was then subject to his ecclesiastical authority, and is now his Right Reverend brother on the episcopal bench.

Encouraged, however, by the same precedent, we conclude that as the Bishop of Oxford has acted decisively on the question of Jewish Disabilities, the time has now arrived when he may be inclined to begin an investigation of its merits. And although not even the hope of assisting him in this examination can induce us to follow him through all his fallacies of argument (which he would have known to have been again and again refuted, if he had read a tithe of what has been written and spoken on the subject), we will venture to indicate to him two or three of the mistakes into which he has fallen as to matters of fact.

The Bishop asserted, and indeed this was one of the main topics of his discourse, that the Jews regarded themselves as a separate nation; and in proof of this position he cited a sentence from a book written by the late Mr Joshua Van Owen, several passages from a work by a person whom he styled "Rabbi Krool," and he made statements respecting two Jews (one a foreigner and one an Englishman) whom he mentioned to have rendered assistance to Napoleon.

The sentence from Mr Van Owen's book seems to us to prove nothing to the purpose. It merely indicates the opinion of the writer that certain ceremonial observances of the Jews were designed to prevent a fusion between their religious community and those of other faiths.

As to Rabbi Krool, he might be supposed, from the way in which his dicta were appealed to by the Bishop, to be a writer of authority among the Jews. But we understand that this supposed Rabbi is a Hebrew teacher in the University of Cambridge, and that the work referred to is a pamphlet which this gentleman (influenced more by the prejudices of some of his clerical pupils than by the wishes or opinions of his co-religionists) published some years ago (when the question was formerly under discussion) against the removal of Jewish disabilities, and which has probably the rare merit of being the only effort made by a Jew in favour of continuing the degrading exclusion of his brethren.

How the statement that a French Jew supplied Napoleon with the means of bringing back part of his army from Russia can be a proof that the Jews want national spirit, we do not understand.

The Bishop's next allegation was, that while war was raging between England and France, an English Jew was found ready to contract a loan for Napoleon in this country. As neither name nor precise date is given, it is difficult to say positively that the assertion is groundless. But we are assured by persons likely to be well informed with regard to financial occurrences during the rule of Napoleon, that they have no idea what can have given rise to the statement. At present, therefore, we believe that the Right Reverend orator has been misled by a fiction.

Such are the facts or fancies, and such the authorities, on which the Bishop of Oxford grounded the charge of want of patriotism which he brought against the Jews.

If it were not for his unlucky habit of speaking and acting first, and examining afterwards, he would probably have known a little work published in 1815, with the sanction of the then Chief Rabbi, with which we (although less versed in theology than Bishops) are acquainted, and which, like other Jewish books of religious instruction, strongly inculcates the love of country.

The Bishop would have known too (what is more convincing far than detached precepts or isolated facts), that the whole course of the conduct of the Jews indicates that they are as deeply impressed as other men with that natural feeling.

He would have been aware that in 1814 Prince Hardenberg, the Minister of not over-liberal Prussia, stated officially to the Prussian Envoy at Hamburg that during the war with France the Israelite inhabitants had displayed the most faithful attachment to the State, and had rivalled Christians wherever it was necessary to make sacrifices for their common country; he would have borne in mind that in the Netherlands, General Chassé declared a large body of Jews who formed part of the garrison of Antwerp in 1831, to have been ready, equally with their Christian comrades, to bury themselves under the ruins of the citadel; he would have remembered that in 1830 Mr Merilhou, the French Minister for Public Instruction, stated that since Israelites had been placed in France on the same footing with their fellow citizens, they had partaken of the glory and misfortunes of the country; that their blood had flowed in the same fields of battle as that of their Christian brethren; that they had "imbibed the same principles, adopted the same habits, and become most deserving members of the State." Lastly, the Bishop would have known,—nay, even without the investigation which he postponed till the Bill should have been lost, he must, from what has been passing around him, have known,—that in England Jews have been as ready as other men to promote useful institutions, to undertake onerous offices, and to advance according to their positions and opportunities the welfare of the country.

But, asked the orator, how can it be disputed that the Jews are a separate nation, when it has been contended by their advocates in this debate that the passing of the Bill would tend to facilitate the relief of Israelites from hardships endured by them in other parts of the world? We reply by asking whether Jews are the only persons who sympathise

* *Elements of Faith for the use of Jewish Youth.* By S. J. Cohen. Pages 36, 37, 38.

with the oppressed of the same religion with themselves, though not of the same country? From the time of Elizabeth downwards, England has been ready to afford countenance, and frequently assistance, to foreign Protestants when persecuted by their own governments. Will it, therefore, be argued that Protestants in all portions of the earth are so much a separate nation, that they ought to be excluded from power in every Catholic country?

Another specimen of episcopal tolerance is the attempt to stir up prejudice against the Jews of England by speaking of the Crucifixion as the act of their ancestors, although their ancestors may not then have been in Jerusalem or even in Palestine; and although, in another part of the same speech, it is remarked how inaccurate it is to speak of the Jews who suffered persecution under Edward the First as the forefathers of those who now inhabit this country. Are we to understand, then, that though descent cannot be properly followed for six centuries when the object is to excite sympathy, it may be traced through eighteen for the purpose of arousing odium?

Again, the Bishop charges the Jews with looking upon Christians as excluded from the pale of salvation. If all those were to be shut out from Parliament who consider their own particular belief as essential to future happiness, "and deal damnation round the land" on those who differ from them, we fear that the members of many a Christian sect would have but a small chance of retaining their seats in the Legislature. But in fact the Jews do not hold this exclusive doctrine. The little book to which we have referred as having been published with the sanction of the Chief Rabbi (a kind of Jewish Archbishop of Canterbury), expressly declares it to be the opinion of the Jews that all who follow certain precepts of morality prohibiting murder, robbery, and other crimes (none of which certainly is permitted by Christianity), will receive, whatever may be their creed, the reward of eternal beatitude.

The last portion of the Bishop's kindly speech which we can find space to notice, is his declaration that between Christians and Jews there is "a gulf as wide as eternity itself." Now, if Christianity commanded us to justify ourselves for denying to our neighbours political privileges which they ask, by misrepresenting their opinions—if it directed us to use the spiritual superiority which we believe ourselves to possess as a pretext for engrossing for our own benefit certain worldly distinctions, such as seats in Parliament—a Jew might perhaps be excused for not regretting the width of the gulf between his religion and Christianity. But whatever may be practised by some dignified teachers of the Christian faith, Christianity herself teaches no such thing; but proclaims, on the contrary, that there are no higher moral duties than charity, and meekness, and good-will to men. As far as we can judge from what the Jews themselves declare, or from the conduct of the best among them, the morality of their religion is precisely the same. And this being so, however highly and justly Christians may estimate the importance of the truths which they believe, and the Jews do not, there cannot, for social or political purposes, be any "gulf as wide as eternity" between Christian and Jew. The Jews have shown themselves, wherever they have been permitted, and here as far as they have been permitted, ready and able to serve the public with energy and intelligence. And we trust that the evil counsel of prelates will not again avail to induce the House of Lords to expose Christianity to the discredit of being used as an excuse for petty exclusions, and as a cloak for worldly pride.

THE LORDS' COMMITTEE ON THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

Last session a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to collect evidence illustrative of the operation of the Navigation Laws. The Committee went earnestly to work, and upon system. All classes of practical men, friendly and hostile, were examined. First the witnesses against, and then the witnesses in defence, were heard; and several of both classes were afterwards permitted to rectify or explain discrepancies in the evidence. Men of official station were called to explain the growth and nature of the laws, and the machinery by which they are worked. Statists were called to illustrate by facts and figures their general results, and the effects produced on special occasions by their being relaxed or rendered more stringent. Lastly, ship-brokers, insurance-brokers, merchants, ship-owners, as well English as foreign, as well those who approve as those who disapprove of the laws in question, were examined and cross-examined, with encouragement to state without stint or reservation every fact they knew, and every opinion they entertained regarding them. The voluminous evidence collected by that Committee is a digest of almost every ascertainable fact explanatory or illustrative of the Navigation Laws, and also of every inference or conclusion that the most differently-constituted minds, placed in the most different circumstances, exposed to the most divergent biases of interest, could draw from or form upon those facts. But this full exposition of the nature and working of the Navigation Laws was destructive of their credit, and an outcry was therefore raised that the investigations of the Committee were partial and incomplete. The step taken during the present session to supply the alleged omissions and deficiencies, shows with what want of good faith the charge was made.

A Committee of the House of Lords has been appointed, on the motion of Protectionist Peers, to collect further information respecting the laws already so thoroughly inquired into. With two exceptions, the witnesses examined

have belonged to one or other of two classes of mercantile men. As no system of commercial policy can entirely destroy commerce, which is a necessity of our nature, even under the most false and noxious arrangement a certain number of merchants must prosper. The evil of the restrictive system is that it keeps this number limited; that it prevents the number from increasing in proportion to the general increase of population. The old-established houses, possessed of capital and connections bequeathed to them by several generations of predecessors, render in such circumstances the efforts of new men to obtain a position in trade unavailing. Their wide-spreading branches keep down the undergrowth of the forest. The limited commerce which restricted trade permits is sufficient for them, and their position gives them a monopoly of it. They care little for the penury and heart-break of ineffectual struggles to which it dooms thousands of abler men than themselves. They dread any change that might expose them to increased rivalry; to the necessity, that is, of comprehending and acting upon improved methods of transacting business devised under the stimulus of competition. Theirs, therefore, is the mere indolent approbation of a state of affairs in which they themselves have prospered; and a languid lethargic dread of any change that might call upon them for unwonted exertions of intellect. Allied with this class, or forming part of it, is what it has been in England the fashion to call the "colonial interest." Never was a name more inappropriately bestowed. It means a knot of traders in this country who have grown rich at the expense of the Colonies; and who, with their aggregate weight, sit a very incubus upon colonial industry. They consist of ship-owners who, favoured by the Navigation Laws, have monopolised all the carrying trade to the colonies,—of consignees, who, taking advantage of the sanguine character and improvident habits of successive generations of planters, have become, in their double capacity of furnishers of stores and mortgagees, the actual or virtual proprietors of almost every estate in the West Indies, for whom the real owners, even when left in possession, are mere beggared factors or bailiffs, and who are now diligently labouring to bring the wool-growers of the Australian colonies into the same captivity,—and of the subservient brokers of both. These men protest against the repeal of the Navigation Laws because it would emancipate the colonies and the resident colonists from a bondage as severe as that in which Pharaoh held the Jews when he compelled them to make bricks with out straw. With the exceptions already mentioned, the witnesses examined by the Lords' Committee have been thus selected. The objectors to the partial and incomplete investigation of the Commons' Committee have shown their good faith by examining none but interested partisans.

The trick is too transparent to deceive any one. It has even failed in the attempt to get up a favourable case. Out of the mouths of Protectionist witnesses have these laws been condemned. The Balaams summoned to curse the assailants of the Navigation Laws have blessed them against their will. The very utmost that has been elicited from any one of the witnesses in behalf of the present system, is that he individually has experienced no disadvantage from it, and that the only thing he fears is that disturbance of the regular transactions of trade which is the necessary result of legislative interference. Of course they do not feel any disadvantage. They have got all the business into their hands which the Navigation and other protective laws allow to exist, and their wealth and connections place them in secure possession of it. But this, their easy condition, is obtained at the expense of honest men whom these laws keep out of the field of competition; and of the whole purchasing and consuming class, whose supplies are reduced in quantity and enhanced in price by this artificial narrowing of the market. The disturbance of trade by legislative interference is the very thing that the assailants of the Navigation Laws complain of. They ask to have legislative interference with the operations of commerce abolished at once and for ever. In the mouths of the supporters of the existing laws the hypocritical cry against legislative interference with trade is in reality a prayer to have it rendered perpetual. Even amid the mass of negative evidence which is sought to be passed off as a positive testimony to the benefits of the old system, gleams of the truth are involuntarily allowed to escape. One witness admits that if he looked to his own interest he would wish these laws abolished, inasmuch as he would thus be enabled to purchase and man his vessels for the whale fishery more economically. Another admits that more than one-half of the materials employed in ship-building are exported from this country to the places where ships are built more cheaply, and that the rest, but for the Navigation Laws, and unwisely heavy timber duties, might be had as cheap here as there. A third attributes the greater expense incurred by the British ship-owner in manning his vessels, to the superfluous number of apprentices he is obliged to take on board. And a fourth and fifth state that owing to the greater expense of maintaining and navigating British vessels, the Americans have wrested the coasting trade in China, and the southern whale-fishery, out of our hands. One might safely undertake to prove the mischievousness of the Navigation Laws from the packed and partial evidence which the Lords have been collecting to whitewash them.

Before leaving the subject of this supplementary committee of enquiry, some accidental revelations of the principle upon which witnesses have been selected, and the animus with which they have been examined, deserve notice. One witness stated that the average freight to China is about 5*l.* per ton; whereupon the noble lord examining innocently repeated his question, beginning with "I understand you to say that the average rate is 4*l.* 10*s.* per ton?" But the

witness would not take the hint. One gentleman whose examination occupies less than two pages, answers one-half of the questions, which uniformly begin with "Do you know," by a laconic "No." Another who was examined at great length, and answered without any hesitation, concluded by replying to an awkward question put to him at the close, that he had not examined the Navigation Laws carefully with a view to make himself master of their provisions, and that he had enjoyed no opportunities of observing their operations in practice.

The Committee of the Lords has signally failed in the purpose for which it was appointed, and which was simply to furnish their House with an excuse for rejecting the ministerial measure after it had passed the Commons. For the course the debate has taken in the Commons we refer the reader to the abstract in our parliamentary report.

A VOUCHER FOR BRITISH SHIPMASTERS.

The Protectionists, who impugn the Consuls' accounts of the inferior qualifications and character of British ship-masters, alleging that their representations were prompted by leading questions from the Foreign Office, have found a treasure in the despatch of Consul Booker, of Cronstadt, who is one of the three or four out of upwards of sixty who do not join in condemning the present captains of the merchant navy, with some few honourable exceptions.

This Consul Booker's despatch is well worth examination, for the drollery of the thing. Let us hear his handsome testimony to the skill of masters:

I cannot give an adequate opinion of the competency of our masters in practical seamanship and navigation, as I am ignorant of these sciences; and all I can say is, that they find their way from England and back again: and many "east-country captains," as they are called, and viewed one degree above the colliers, navigate the Mediterranean, and even go round the world. With regard to the accidents which take place, they fall to the lot as often of the educated as of the ignorant.

But Mr Booker has avowed that he cannot distinguish the educated from the ignorant; and how, then can he pretend to say that the proportion of disasters to the one and the other is the same—to the man who is a skilled navigator and knows his place at sea, and to one who has not the skill to keep a reckoning and work an observation? It is true that ignorant masters grope their way about, sometimes with luck, sometimes without, in which case they are not heard of; and some of them have been found by our men of war on the coast of Brazil without the slightest idea of where they were, not having the skill to work an observation, or to keep a dead reckoning within nine or ten degrees of accuracy. Such instances may be found cited on naval authority, not in the Consuls' despatches, but in the evidence before the Shipwreck Committee five years ago, before the repeal of the Navigation Laws was dreamt of.

Mr Booker gives this dainty specimen of the treatment which seamen receive from their excellent masters:

A day or two ago I had a complaint of bad provision, and a sample was brought me by the men. The captain was then requested to bring his sample, which I passed through five waters, during the night and day I had it in soak. I then had it boiled, but the smell was enough to turn one's stomach. After showing it to Mr * * *, in both states, to strengthen my decision, I declared it unwholesome and unfit for use. The men were satisfied on every other point with their captain, save this bad beef.

The following is very rich:

Drunkenness is, certainly, the principal failing among seafaring people; but it is a rare circumstance that a master is unfit to clear his ship, either inwards or outwards, and it does not happen above two or three times in the year, in which case I get hold of the mate, and no stoppage ensues: and in the intermediate time, while the ship is loading, the master, if the worse for liquor, avoids the office.

So that if the master the worse for liquor avoids the Consul's office, there is no harm done, no scandal, no bad example, no disgrace of the service and the nation! It matters not that foreigners have seen the drunken master, and that his crew have seen him staggering about, or wallowing like a hog, if the Consul's eye has been spared the exposure.

Now for the men under these excellent captains, who are seldom so drunk as to be unable to clear out, and which is about that state, we presume, defined by a tar as constituting drunkenness, when a man holds on in bed.

The crews behave like too many common Englishmen,—take their glass freely when they can get it, and sell or pawn their clothes when they have no money, get into scrapes on a Sunday night, and are brought before me on a Monday, lectured and discharged, provided their conduct has not been so bad that their arrest lasts three days, or demands a trial; but, as before said, nothing serious has occurred.

The only very serious jobs I had was one, several years ago, when fifty men, belonging to a frigate, got liberty to come on shore at once and then we had a regular row to quiet, in which myself and several of my clerks were forced to assist the police during the best part of the night.

Another serious disturbance happened on a Sunday, and a pitched battle took place between the natives and our sailors. Fortunately, I had to pay a visit that evening, and on seeing the fray, drove my calesh right into it, separated the parties, and got all our men into their boats and off. Next morning a foreign sailor was found, close to the shore, drowned. For my successful exertions that evening I got the thanks both of the Governor and the Police Master, especially for quelling the riot without the assistance of soldiery or police.

Whether there would have been any riot if the masters had performed the duty of maintaining discipline and keeping their men in order and in good habits, this worthy Consul does not care to inquire. It has never occurred to him to ask why it is that British sailors lose no opportunity of getting drunk, and sell or pawn their clothes for liquor and riot on Sunday nights. Foreigners under well educated, well behaved captains, who set an example of propriety of conduct, have no such filthy and disorderly habits.

THE FRENCH NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly of France has not yet answered the hopes or expectations of any party. It has not yet had one interesting debate, one eloquent oration. It has developed no new talent, whilst it has extinguished not a few old ones. Nor does it seem to have made any progress with either constitution or government. Its sole discussions have hitherto been upon matters of etiquette. Should the members of the Executive attend the sittings of the Assembly or should they not? Should the President have the power of causing the drums to beat to arms or should he not? Such are the grave questions debated in the Assembly of a nation in the midst of anarchy and on the brink of bankruptcy.

In fact, the debates of the National Assembly offer nothing but puerilities. And if we wish to see what is going on in the way of political strife and discussion amongst our neighbours, we must look not to the parliamentary reports, but to the columns of their daily papers. Here, indeed, we find all the spirit, the talent, the eloquence, the warmth, to which the Assembly is a stranger. The genuine tribunes, as the French call their political pulpits, are in the press.

The chief dispute is carried on by the writers in the *National* and the *Constitutionnel* for and against M. Thiers. The *National* denounces him as a monarchist, and as unfit to be elected to a republican assembly. The *Constitutionnel* retorts upon Lamartine, the hero of the republic, with a vigour of idea and a vehemence of language, which betray no common writer. It stigmatises Lamartine himself as more *evolutionnaire* than *revolutionnaire*, and as only famed by having written a history on which the "principles of the Jacobin were set forth with the sentiments of the royalist." To the taunt that M. Thiers was but a *juste milieu* politician, the champion of Thiers replies, that after all this is better than M. Lamartine's seeking to set up a *juste milieu* between order and disorder, freedom and anarchy. Thus are the two only able men in France made to proscribe each other.

After all, it is gratuitous rancour on the part of the friends of M. Thiers to lower Lamartine. For Lamartine has sufficiently lowered himself. Had he turned at the right time from the side of the *emutes* to that of the orderly and of the middle class, he would have been lord of the ascendant. The constitution would have been speedily put together, and Lamartine would have been President. Now, in the uncertainty of who or what party shall govern, the framing of a constitution is delayed, and everything is in such suspense that the different monarchical parties and their pretenders are raising their heads. The present Government is discredited,—Lamartine and Ledru Rollin from their lenience to the anarchists, the more moderate members from their incapacity. It requires something more than the well-meaningness of M. Garnier Pages to find funds to pay the army and the daily expenses. And if the 120,000 citizens employed on the *ateliers nationaux* have been turned adrift, it is that no money was left to pay them. Louis Blanc has perished, like Saint Simonianism, for want of funds; and Louis Blanc himself, to the satisfaction of all reasonable people, is under impeachment.

An inevitable result will be the transference of power from the republicans, who will be turned out, not for republicanism, but for incapacity, to the very capable and liberal notabilities of the last reign. These will be able to restore credit and re-establish the finances, if they can keep down *emutes*. But this they cannot do without the army, and perhaps they will not do it without recurring to monarchy. Their accession to power cannot, however, but accelerate that struggle which Lamartine is said to fear, that is, a drawn battle in the streets of Paris between all the lower classes and all above them, the latter supported more or less by the military.

Lamartine is said to have declared that he, and he alone, could have prevented such a collision. But his objectors urge that the state of things which he generated and permitted, in order to obviate this collision, was worse than the collision itself. The latter would be terrible decimation of life; but a continuance of the existing compromise with anarchy would be a destruction of everything save life, and everything that rendered life supportable.

Did the National Assembly display talents, determination, *ensemble*—Were it like any of the old Assemblies, all of which had at least a will—it might save the country and impose terms upon contending parties. But so far from having a will or a majority, the sentiments of the National Assembly seem as yet as little known as the interior of Australia. No one seems to have the power or the courage to explore it.

DECORUM OF IRISH COURTS.

Upon the delivery of the verdict against Mr Mitchell, the Court of Queen's Bench appears to have been turned into a bear garden. The judges fled from the bench, and for some minutes all was disorder and tumult. The next day, upon the passing of the sentence, various indecencies in contempt of Court were committed. One barrister, Mr Dohony, was charged with shouting, and confessed to clapping his hands in applause of Mr Mitchell's parting bravado; another gentleman, Mr Meagher, added the variations of stamping to the clapping of hands. Baron Lefroy threatened these offenders with committal for contempt, but at the same time suggested the apology which would be accepted by the Court, which it will be seen is of the genuine Pickwickian pattern:

"We don't want to interfere with any gentleman, to prevent him indulging his feeling—that is all a matter of taste; but if the gentleman says he acted under excitement, and did not intend any contempt towards the Court—"

That is to say, any gentleman is quite at liberty to express his feelings by yelling, clapping, stamping, provided only that he is ready to say he did so acting under excitement, excitement being an excuse for anything and everything in an Irish Court.

In England it is held that respect for the Court must control excitement, and that yielding to excitement in indecorous acts, instead of observing the proprieties due to the place, is the very essence of a contempt; but in Ireland it is enough to say that contempt was not meant, and this easy profession excuses whatever may have been done. A frantic Repealer may fling a brief at Baron Lefroy, or unwig Judge Moore; and if these actions were prompted by excitement, and followed by a declaration that no disrespect was intended to the Bench, the gentlemen will be very courteously discharged from custody.

Mr Doherty, who was thus indulged with impunity, boastfully gave this account of his exploit at the next Confederation-meeting:

"The court-house was packed with officers armed; yet, so potent was the spell of patriot inspiration, that ten of us, in spite of all their arms, made the judges run tremblingly from the bench, the sheriff from his box, and the counsellors of her Majesty the Queen from their positions—ay, and we could have done more, but we did not, because the time had not come, and the country will justify our delay when, before a week—let the selection be by lot or otherwise—another of us shall take his place in the same dock. (Loud cheers.)"

ENCOURAGEMENT TO RIOTERS.

If the public would know why it is subjected to daily alarms—why tradesmen are compelled to close their shops—why special constables, police officers, and troops are harassed with duty—it must turn from the accounts of riots, and their vigorous repression, to the reports of the treatment of the offences the next day at the Police offices, and it will then distinctly perceive why it is that outrages are so readily repeated.

At the Mansion House the ringleader of the rioters on Monday, the instigator to outbreak, was merely required to find bail for his good behaviour. His followers, who, incited by him, had assaulted the police, were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment—about half the punishment awarded to the very pettiest offences. Thus the principal was not punished at all; his instruments as slightly as possible.

After these examples literally *encourager les autres*, need we be surprised that the riots were renewed the next day, and let us see how another batch of offences was disposed of at the Clerkenwell office:

CLERKENWELL.—M. Sheen was charged with being drunk, causing a mob, and using inciting language in Gray's-inn lane. The prisoner exclaimed, "We will have Mitchell back again." The prisoner said he was drunk, and was very sorry for what he had done; he did not recollect anything that had happened.—Mr Tyrwhitt lectured him, and he was discharged.

A tailor named Lee was charged with being drunk, using inflammatory language, and causing a mob on Clerkenwell green. The prisoner was impeded by the police, whom he called sycophants, fools, and called out in favour of "Mitchell the patriot." He also used language in reference to Lord John Russell and the government no less coarse than uncomplimentary. He was taken into custody, when he called on the public to rescue him, and he resisted violently.—Mr Tyrwhitt committed him to prison for a week.

G. Carr, a boy, was committed to prison for one week, charged with pelting stones at the horse and foot police in Old street. His pockets were filled with stones. Great confusion and violence occurred in this neighbourhood.

W. Daley was charged with assaulting several special constables in Old street, and threatening "to murder such things." The prisoner denied the charge. They were pushing everybody, and insulting them worse than the police themselves. He didn't know that they were "Specials."—He was committed for a fortnight to the House of Correction.

A lecture simply for one blackguard inciting the mob; a week's imprisonment for another committing the same offence, and violently resisting the police; the same for a young ruffian pelting the police; and for a violent attack on several special constables, with threats of murder, a fortnight in the House of Correction!

Let us see any other class of offences so lightly punished. We have had to notice severer punishments awarded to apple-women for putting their baskets on the footpath. The mob perfectly understand the easy terms on which they may stone the police, and break the heads of special constables. The forces for the preservation of the peace have done their duty manfully and effectually, but their excellent services are utterly neutralized by an imbecile magistracy.

A GOOD MOVE.

It is with great satisfaction that we see Lord John Russell's notice of motion for the repeal of the rate-paying clauses of the Reform Act. This amendment will put an end to a cause of much vexation, and add very considerably to the constituency of the kingdom, for the restriction has disqualified great numbers of persons, and also allowed many to disqualify themselves to avoid trouble and annoyance. The restriction was, however, generally extremely obnoxious, and the removal of it should be proportionately popular and acceptable.

M. MAZZINI.—We have been requested to give publicity to the following letter:—Sir,—As the most absurd and malicious rumours are circulated by Mazzini's enemies, such as—he is in prison, and that he had to make his escape from Italy for protesting against the proposed union between Lombardy and Piedmont, you would greatly oblige by just noticing in your paper that Mazzini is at Milan, and is editor of a daily paper, entitled 'L'Italia del Popolo,' in whose first number appeared the protest, which, far from being treated as stated at Genoa, was copied into all the newspapers at Milan, among them the official journal 'Il 22-Marzo,' which likewise answered the protest, and avowed the right of all to express their opinion on such an important subject.—N.

THE LITERARY EXAMINER.

Brothers and Sisters: a Tale of Domestic Life. By Fredrika Bremer, Author of 'The Neighbours,' &c. Translated from the original unpublished Manuscript, by Mary Howitt. 3 vols. Colburn.

Miss Bremer is the high-priestess of Home. The Penates are her deities; and there is not a tender mystery in the temple devoted to them, which her delicate touch has not been able to reveal.

This book is briefly to be described as passages from the domestic history of an orphan family, who live with their uncle, an old, honest, swearing, Swedish soldier, under the watchful guardianship of sister Hedvig, the eldest of the family, and one of those beautiful, calm, loving, self-forgetting people, that seem to reflect the most of Miss Bremer's own nature and character. We can hardly call the book a story; and to subject it to criticism for imperfect construction, or want of continuity of interest, would not be just. It is a series of detached sketches, no more; thrown off for the most part with a curious simplicity, at times almost amounting to coarseness: but upon the whole satisfactorily showing the little joys and sorrows of a family circle, their various fortunes, their partings and meetings, quarrels and reconciliations, confidences and concealments; and exhibiting love, throughout all, as the great strengthener and consolator. The first volume is charmingly written. Its successors fall off very much; but we never lose pleasing glimpses of the elevated feeling, the sweetness and tenderness of sentiment, the shrewd good sense, and the lively individuality of portraiture, which obtained for the Swedish Authoress her high reputation. Miss Bremer is the most unequal of writers, and this book has her faults, in more than usual abundance; but what is good in it, is the best of its kind.

Beautifully is it said of the sister Hedvigs, the self-sacrificing old maids of the world—

"People talk a deal about the mother, she, namely, who gives birth to the world; she is honoured and exalted; but they overlook, often despise—the other mother, the guardian, the teacher, the nurse, who often is more a mother than she who bears the name. And how many sisters endure, as does this sister Hedvig, all a mother's pain and anxiety, without her praise and her joy!"

Again—

"Hedvig was always dressed with care, and she cultivated her outward as well as her inward being. She did it, I imagine, without thought, from an internal instinct of beauty and purity. But had she thought of it, she would have done it equally, convinced that it is a duty of affection to endeavour to be agreeable to those about you, to parents, brothers, and sisters, and other connexions, just as much as for a husband or a bridegroom; and that the last is a highly sacred duty, neither books of education nor romances leave any doubt! Probably this extreme charm had no small part in the influence which she exercised over all at home, especially upon her brothers."

Here is a picture of her after she has resolvedly declined, for duty's sake, the addresses of the man whom she loves. Inimitable *sang-froid*, we are bound to add, would seem to be the leading characteristic of this lover, who straightway proceeds upon his travels; and English novel-readers will be sadly disappointed at the *no-scene* of his return, when he introduces his wife to Hedvig. She receives her as a matter of course; and is the same quiet, undisturbed, affectionate creature, as though the world had laid all her wishes at her feet. No one paints a picture like this, wanting no other warmth or joy than that of virtue, so well as Miss Bremer.

"Hedvig sat and spun. The spinning-wheel, made of dark wood and finely carved, standing as it did upon the bright green carpet, made only a low hum as it turned, like the murmur of a running brook. Whilst the flax-thread glided through Hedvig's fingers, one tear after another flowed down her cheeks. Traces also of unusual excitement appeared in the feverish flush of her commonly pale cheeks, in the heightened brilliancy of her eye; and Hedvig seemed to wish to lull to sleep, as it were, her excited feelings by the quiet, composing employment in which she was engaged. What was the cause of this excitement? Was it joy or was it pain? It seemed to be something of both, and by degrees they both mingled into an expression of infinite affection and pensiveness; like a mild evening sun which seeks for itself a path through clouds, and illumines all that surround it.

"The daylight came dimly into the room, from a leaden sky which showed itself above the tiled roof. It was in the afternoon, and the whole of this day, a November day, had been grey and cloudy. At this moment, however, a sunbeam burst forth, and falling obliquely into the room, led the shadow of the leaves of a little rose-tree which stood in the window where Hedvig sat, play and dance upon the panelling around her. Hedvig smiled pensively, there was something picturesque in this little circumstance, and reminiscences of her life came forth like pictures, like shadow figures upon the canvas of the past."

Other slight extracts will indicate the kind of sentiment which prevails throughout the book.

USES OF FRIENDSHIP.

"The fate of many a person is, up to a certain point, a tangle, which must be unravelled by friendly hands, if it is not to be tightened into an irretrievable knot."

SERVANTS.

"Servants!—what an important part they act in the life and history of families! And who can enumerate the deeds of energy and patience, and all the Christian virtues which are day and night performed by good servants? Volumes might be written about them; yet—to what purpose? There is *One* who enumerates them, and writes them down in his book—that great book!—and we shall one day know more about them when it is opened; when the quiet life, and the unobtrusive deeds which now lie concealed in the shades of household existence, shall be revealed to the day; and when the great Master shall call forth to a joyful reward the good and the faithful servant—who was faithful in the little thing."

BENEVOLENCE IN TRIFLES.

"What was it which Bror just said? We hear so much about ourselves that we forget our brothers and sisters!—Göthilda replies.

"No, Bror, we will not do that, because Hedvig does not like it!"

"Bror!—Oh, it is only a trifle!"

"Göthilda!—Nothing is a trifle which is displeasing to Hedvig!"

"Thanks, Göthilda! Thanks, good girl, for that word. And if everybody thought so, there would not so often arise that dull bad weather, those clouded feelings, those little bitter disagreements, by which married people, brothers and sisters, parents and children, by degrees embitter one another's lives, and which create altogether that great, grey, heavy oppressive cloud—discomfort."

"A fly is a very light burden, but if it were perpetually to return and set itself on our nose, it might weary us of our very lives."

"Thanks, therefore, Göthilda, for the proverb, 'nothing is a trifle which is unpleasant to our friend.'"

"And by the side of this we would inscribe upon the tablets of

home, 'Nothing is insignificant which gives pleasure to our friend! Because from this arises that bright summer-mild atmosphere in the house, which is called *comfort*. And without this, how cold, how miserable is home in the north!"

One of the best sketches is that of a mother and son who have taken one of the "sisters" under their protection, and the cold exactions of whose kindness freeze up her gratitude. Ultimately, she breaks through the ungenial bonds; and one of the prettiest episodes in the book is her after fortune, and her return to the man she had really loved; but whose manners, until suffering softened them, had repelled her.

Our last extract shall be the death of 'Uncle Herkules.' He is eminently a Swede, being a staunch old soldier with a love for blacksmith's work—handling alternately Charles's sword and the hammer of Thor. It is the old man's birthday, and the brothers and sisters are up early to celebrate it.

"Early in the morning stole Göthilda and Karin, with a garland of fresh laurels, mingled with *immortelles*, to the door of the old man's chamber. Göthilda had chosen for her purpose the time when the General, after having read or worked for a couple of hours, commonly indulged himself with a little nap, sitting in his tall arm-chair. She pressed softly in at the door, and—yes, she was right—General Herkules sat at his work-table, leaning back in the tall gothic chair, and was slumbering soundly, with his head bent down to his breast. Upon the table before him lay his Charles XII's Bible, open, and beside it lay Thor's hammer, and his hand rested on its handle.

"Ivar's young wife and Göthilda stole in and placed the chaplet upon the old man's head, cautiously, cautiously!—and then retired with stealthy footsteps, not a little delighted at the whole having succeeded so well, and that the General had not waked.

"They now joined their brothers and sisters and friends who were assembled in the outer room, where Augustin held in his hand, a large drinking-horn, richly mounted with silver, which was a present from the brothers and sisters to Uncle Herkules.

"All now struck up that cheerful song, which was so dear to him:

"Swedes in the old times drank from the horn!"

"At the cheerful, beloved sound, the old Count should have awaked and been pleased; that was the intention. But he awoke not.

"Beautiful was it to see that old head, with the green laurel chaplet on his silver-white hair. The morning sun now threw its golden beams upon it. The flowers of the *immortelle* shone out like stars.

"The song was sung to its close.

"It is remarkable that he does not awake! Shall we sing the song again?" said the brothers and sisters.

"The coffee is getting cold!" said Hedvig, a little troubled.

"Go and kiss him, Göthilda!" said Augustin. "He will not be displeased at being woken in that way; that I promise you."

"Göthilda went up to him, and pressed her coral lips upon the old man's brow. But she shuddered as she did so. The brow felt so marvellously cold.

"With the movement that Göthilda made, the General's right hand fell down from the table, and the hammer with it, making a loud noise on the floor. The hand sank on one side, so that it rested on Göthilda's breast.

"Göthilda looked inquiringly upon the slumberer. And with that she began to tremble violently, and large tears fell from her eyes upon the old man's head.

"The others approached nearer.

"Dead!—Dead!" was whispered sadly and anxiously through the family circle.

"It was so. General Herkules would wake no more on earth.

"May we all be thus removed!" said Augustin, as he grasped the hand of the sleeper.

"And all the children whom he had loved and had cherished, went up to him, and kissed him affectionately with tears.

"But Göthilda lay down at his knees and embraced them in violent and bitter grief.

"It is his birth-day, Göthilda!" said Jarl Herkules as he raised her up; "his birth-day, in the highest and best sense of the word. His last prayer is now fulfilled. He will bless us from his bright heaven, and we will gladden him with an earthly life!"

"And he kissed away her tears."

Uncle Herkules is a favourite with Miss Bremer. She lingers beside him and his talk as with Ma Chère Mère or the President, and lavishes humour as well as pathos upon him. Her circle of character, we must observe in conclusion, is manifestly very circumscribed. It is curious how the various people of this book remind us of the Assessors, and little Petras, and Cornet Charleses, and Beatas, and Madlle Rönquist; whom we like so much, however, that we are not at all sorry to be so reminded of them. The brace of Cadets are the little Thickeys over again—but they plan nothing so good as the undertaking to dig through the solid globe; from which the Thickeys were deterred, as the reader may recollect, not by any misgiving of the success of their project, but by the fear of falling through when the work was done.

The British Quarterly Review. No. XIV. May 1848. Jackson and Walford.

This Review has passed the first half of the fourth year of its existence, with very considerable signs of health and efficiency. A fellow-labourer in the field of independent criticism and healthy liberal principles, at once so young and able, deserves to be greeted by old reformers with cordial respect and good wishes.

The *British Quarterly* is the organ of the Protestant Dissenters, but without the narrow, exclusive tone, which dissent permits itself too often to assume. Its recognized conductor, Doctor Vaughan, was Mr Baines' most formidable adversary within the pale of his own class; and we anticipate the best effects to the great body of dissenters themselves, from a review devoted to their interests which is both so ably written and informed with so Catholic a spirit. They have an undoubted interest in its continuance and success. They can never hope to communicate with their fellow-citizens by means more likely to win respect or propitiate attention.

The present number is an admirable one, with a great variety of articles, in which the writing is excellent, the subjects opportune and well-chosen, and the opinions generally sound and just. We should be disposed to single out an article on 'Italy, its State and Prospects,' as pre-eminently deserving mention. We cannot tell how it is, but while Italy is a theme for everybody to be eloquent about, we find the proper amount of practical knowledge brought to it very rarely; here on the other hand is a paper, eloquent as befits the earnestness of the writer, but chiefly remarkable for the closeness of its reasoning and the unpretending fulness of its information. It is a sketch of the political condition of Italy before and after the first French revolution, with a view to the better elucidation of the state in which the last French revolution found her, and of the prospects of self-government which the writer believes to be awaiting her. It is remarkable for the decision and the moderation of its tone.

and we will quote the closing paragraph to show the spirit of hopeful anticipation in which a writer so thoroughly well-informed does not hesitate to indulge.

"Such a nation as the Italians, so inextinguishably vital under the crush of despotism, so matured and self-possessed in revolution and victory, cannot be once more replaced in the world without having marvellous effects on the future career of mankind. In the past, no country has done so much as Italy. Out of the few sets of poets towards which other countries boast each of contributing one, Italy has produced two sets. Of the very highest artists, there have been in the history of mankind but two sets, of which Italy has produced one. The race is the same as ever: it is once more set free in all its energies; and we have yet to see what effect will be produced upon the institutions, the knowledge, the thought, the opinion, of the nineteenth century, when Italy is brought into the counsel with its high intellect, its extraordinary powers of research, its union of irrefragable faith and audacious inquiry, its tender affections and powerful passions, and, above all, its high artistic sense of the beautiful. In many political, economical, and social questions, the rest of the world has been going on without Italy, and none the better we suspect for the absence. The share which Italy will have in developing the opinion and directing the action of the world belongs to the future—a future foreshadowed by auguries so great as those which we have drawn from the mirror of the past and the living signs of the present."

While we write, we receive two additional contributions to our knowledge of Italian affairs, in a new pamphlet by the Marquis d'Azeglio,* and a Conversation by Mr Landor.† The latter purports to be a dialogue between Charles Albert and the Milanese Duchess who has taken so prominent a part on the patriotic side. It is full of the ardent original thoughts which distinguish Mr Landor on this and every other subject, and is written in his usual noble English. The King asks the Duchess to compose a manifesto for the Austrians and Hungarians in appeal against their rulers; and the dialogue is thus brought to a close:

"King. Give us a specimen of appeal.
"Princess. It would be like this: 'Austrians and Hungarians! why do you wish to impose on others a yoke which you yourselves have shaken off? If they whom you persist in your endeavours of reducing to servitude, had attempted the same against you, then indeed resentment might warrant you, and retributive justice would be certainly on your side. It may gratify the vanity of a family to exercise dominion over distant states: and the directors of court-pagants may be loth to drop the fruits of patronage. These fruits are paid for with your blood. Of what advantage is it to any citizen of Buda or Vienna to equip an arch-duke and trumpet him forth to Milan? Extent of territory never made a nation the happier, unless on its own natal soil, giving it room for enterprise and industry. On the contrary, it always hath helped its ruler to become more arbitrary. Supposing you were governed by the wisest, instead of the weakest, in the universe, could he render you more prosperous by sending you from your peaceful homes to scare away order from others? Hungarians! is not Hungary wide enough for you? Austrians! hath Heaven appointed you to control much greater, much more numerous, much more warlike nations than you ever were; Hungary for instance, and Lombardy? Be contented to enjoy a closer union with Moravia and (if she will listen to it) with Bohemia. Leave to Hungary what she will take, whether you will or no. Stiria, Illyria, and Croatia. You are not a maritime power, and you never can be, for you are without a sea-board; but Hungarian generosity will open to you the Adriatic as freely as the Danube. Be moderate while moderation can profit you, and you will soon cease to smart under the wounds of war, and to struggle under the burden of debt."

"King. This appeal is very impressive, because it terminates at the proper place. Taxation is more intolerable than cruelty and injustice. The purse is a nation's panoply; and when you strike through it, you wound a vital part. Refusal to reduce it will, within another year, shake the broad and solid edifice of the English constitution, which the socialist and the chartist have assailed in vain. The debts of Italy are light."

"Princess. The lands and palaces of the king of Naples would pay off the heaviest; the remainder is barely sufficient to serve as a keystone to consolidate our interests. There are far-sighted men in England who would not gladly see the great debt of that country very much diminished."

"King. Part of ours will disappear now we are no longer to give out rations to the hordes of Austria. I hope they may be convinced that they can be happier and safer in their own houses than in the houses of other men."

"Princess. If they believe, as it seems they do, that they are incapable of governing themselves, and that an idiot is their proper head, let them continue to enjoy the poppy crown, but leave the iron one behind at Monza. Nothing more will be required of them than co-operation with the other states of Germany against Russia. A force no greater than the peace-establishment will secure the independence and integrity of Poland. Nay, if Germany sends only 150,000 men, Hungary 40,000, Italy 40,000, Russia will break down under them, and Moscow be again her capital. Great states are great curses, both to others and to themselves. One such, however, is necessary to the equi-poise of the political world. Poland is the natural barrier of civilization against barbarism, of freedom against despotism. No potentate able to coerce the progress of nations must anywhere exist. All that ever was Poland must again be Poland, and much more. Power, predominant power, is necessary to her for the advantage of Europe. She must be looked up to as an impregnable outwork protecting the nascent liberties of the world."

"King. Russia is rich and warlike and hard to manage.
"Princess. Her Cossacks might nearly all be detached from her by other means than arms. Her empire will split and splinter into the infinitesimals of which its vast shapeless body is composed. The south breathes against it and it dissolves."

The Marquis d'Azeglio's pamphlet is an indignant and impassioned protest against recent Austrian atrocities in Lombardy, a narrative of the frivolous pretences that were held to have justified the massacres and bloodshed in Milan, and a deliberate assertion on behalf of the patriotic Italian party that nothing but the recognition of their nationality and the independence of the Lombardo Venetian provinces will now save the Austrian empire from dissolution. The change in M. d'Azeglio's tone since he last wrote is significant intimation of the altered condition of affairs. It is to be ascribed, says M. Prandi, "to the outrageous proceedings whereby, during the interval between the two publications, Austria contrived to fire every Italian bosom with irrepressible indignation." M. Prandi dedicates the pamphlet to Lord Brougham in his character of eulogist of the Austrian police; prefixing a spirited preface which is not less worthy of attention than the narrative and comment of d'Azeglio.

* "Austrian Assassination in Lombardy." By the Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio. Edited by Fortunato Prandi. Translated from the Italian. Newby.

† "Imaginary Conversation of King Carlo-Alberto and the Duchess Belgioioso, on the Affairs and Prospects of Italy." by Walter Savage Landor. Longman and Co.

Mr Ralph Waldo Emerson, commences a series of six lectures on Tuesday next, at the Literary Institution in Edwards street, on the 'Mind and Manners of the Nineteenth Century.' There are few who have read the *Essays* of this earnest and thoughtful American who will not be eager to hear him on such a theme.

"Other pictures we see, his we read," said Charles Lamb of Hogarth. The remark may be our excuse for announcing in this place the exhibition of the works of a great modern artist in the school of what is called 'low art,' which will open to the public at the Society of Arts on Monday next. We can imagine few things more interesting than this collection of the works of Mr Mulready, from his outset in art until now, is likely to prove. The exhibition is in aid of a most ingenious project for the "formation of a National Gallery of British Art," of which we will hereafter speak more fully.

THE THEATRICAL EXAMINER.

Lucia has been repeated at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE with increased effect, on every night of performance during the past week. Mdle Lind's execution of the heroine is undoubtedly her masterpiece in lyrical tragedy. At the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA Donizetti's *Favorita* has been repeated (well worth repetition if only for the magnificent last scene, with the pathetic singing of Grisi and Mario), and on Thursday night we had the untiring *Norma*, and Alboni's last scene of the *Cenerentola* with the astonishing *Novi pia media*. We must not forget to mention Mdle Corbari's performance of *Addio*. It is charmingly felt and sung, and worthily divides the applause with *Norma* herself. It is wonderful what strength it gives to the opera; and great was the delight of the audience on Thursday night when, on the fall of the curtain she had herself received her accustomed tribute, Grisi good-naturedly dragged forward her young fellow-artist in her private dress to receive enthusiastic and well-deserved greeting.

Mr and Mrs Charles Kean have re-appeared at the HAYMARKET to good houses: but is nothing save the *Wife's Secret* to be played? That will be somewhat scant fare. The *Pas de Fatale* is the prohibited *Lola Montes* under a new name, and most laughable are Mr and Mrs Keely in it. The *ADELPHI* seems to thrive upon its old fare, but we see that Miss Woolgar, so deservedly the favorite of its audiences, and a really admirable actress, is to vary it with some attractive novelties on the occasion of her benefit on Monday. The *Crown Diamonds* has been reproduced at the PRINCESS; Madame Thillon resuming the part in which she is so successful, supported by Mr. Allen, who has been very judiciously re-engaged. Two new farces have also been produced, but not promising any length of life.

At the FRENCH PLAYS last night, the first batch of the performers of the PALAIS ROYAL made their appearance; the rest are promised next week, and there will be no lack of mirth for what remains of Mr Mitchell's season. Let us not close this brief summary without mention of another fine performance of Handel's *Acis and Galatea* at EXETER HALL, under the direction of Mr Hullah. We never heard the choruses so well given. Mr Hullah's exertions with his classes seem to be unrewarded, and to have very marked results. There is a great improvement in this respect since the last performance. Mr Sims Reeves sang *Acis* with exquisite taste and very great power.

The concert of Miss Dolby and Mr Lindsay Sloper at HANOVER SQUARE ROOMS on Tuesday morning (overcrowded with an eager audience) was chiefly remarkable for the admirable execution of an original *Anthem* of Mendelssohn's, presented in manuscript to Miss Dolby by the great composer. But besides this, several classical pieces, vocal and instrumental, were performed; and the entertainment altogether was of the highest character.

VAUXHALL GARDENS have been re-opened under what seems to be very favourable auspices, and with great variety in its amusements. The SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS, with Mr Danson's well-painted view of Rome, the giraffe and other animal attractions, the well-executed music and displays of fireworks, should also be commended to the attention of the summer evening holiday-makers. Nor should we omit, for behoof of those who take interest in balloon-ascents more especially, to mention the opening of CARMORNE GARDENS.

THE MUSICAL EXAMINER.

CONCERTS OF ANCIENT MUSIC. Seventh Concert, Wednesday, May 31. UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE EARL HOWE.

- PART I. Dead March and Selection from Handel's *Saul*. Air, Miss Williams, "Brave Jonathan." Chorus, "Eagles were not so swift." Air, Madame Caradori-Allan, "In sweetest harmony," and Chorus, "O fatal day!" Recit. and Chorus, "Gird on thy sword." Glee, "When winds breathe soft"..... Webber. Recit., Duet, Messrs Phillips and Maclean, and Chorus, "Marvellous things did he" (From an Installation Anthem)..... Dr Boyce. Air, Mr Lockett, "Lord, what is man?" (*Redemption*)... Handel. Chorus, "Gloria in excelsis"..... Pergolesi. Air, Miss Emma Lucombe, "Gratias agimus"..... Guglielmi. Chorus, "Cum Sancto Spiritu" (From *Mass in E flat*) Graun. PART II. Movement from the Lessons (Arranged by Greuter).... Handel. Aria, Mr Phillips, "Qui sdegno" (*Fauto magico*).... Mozart. Aria, Madame Caradori-Allan, "Guardami un poco" (La Scuola dei Maritati)..... V. Martini. Scene from King Arthur, "Hither, this way"..... Purcell. Chaconne, with Variations, Violin, Mr Blagrove (From the *Solos*; with an Accompaniment added by Mendelssohn)..... Sebastian Bach. Duetto, Mdme Caradori-Allan and Miss Emma Lucombe, "Prenderò" (*Così fan tutte*)..... Mozart. Glee, "Queen of the Valley"..... Callcott. Chorus, "God is gone up"..... G. P. El Bach.

The selection from *Saul* was a tribute to the memory of the amiable Princess Sophia. The lovely air, delicately sung by Madame Caradori, and the magnificent chorus, "Gird on thy sword," nobly performed, are welcome here, occasionally as they are given. The queen of glees, "When winds breathe soft," one of the finest pieces of vocal harmony and of imitative music that the art ever produced, was performed with the happiest effect. And not less praise can be awarded to the party who gave Callcott's delightful five-voiced glee, "Queen of the Valley," to which may be not inaptly applied Denham's well-known line—

"Though deep yet clear, though gentle yet not dull." The taste must be in a very morbid or very uncultivated state; if it

ever at all existed, of those who can listen to such compositions without discerning and feeling their superlative beauties. The air from the well-made pasticcio, *The Redemption*, and the high priest's address in Mozart's romantic opera, were both convincing proofs that some, at least, of our English singers are capable of competing with any foreigners. A debutante, Miss Emma Lucombe, a young lady with a rich, powerful soprano voice of great compass and surprising flexibility, we trust will, with a very little more time and experience, assist in confirming the belief that we are not by nature deprived of the means of producing vocal talent. Her execution of a very difficult and trying composition, affords a rational hope that she will soon attain a high rank in her profession. The aria of Martini is a pretty playful trifle, to which Madame Caradori gave the true effect. The duet from *Così fan tutte* was not quite successful: the ladies did not pay strict attention to the time, and evidently wanted that coincidence which practising together would have produced.

The *Chaconne*—a grave dance—with the variations of the famous Sebastian Bach, is a musical but not uninteresting curiosity. The almost unintermitting continuance of the minor key gives to it what many think a heaviness, which the arpeggiated harmony, masterly as it is, does not tend to relieve. Mr Blagrove did his utmost to produce effect from this, but it proved "caviare to the general."

The two compositions by Graun and Emmanuel Bach display the learning of those great masters; and though the ingenuity of the writers must be recognised and is admired by the scientific musician, yet the beauties of most of their works lie too deep to be discovered by the majority of those who frequent our concerts.

Owing to the recent demise, and the fear of Chartist gatherings, the room was but thinly attended.

PHILHARMONIC CONCERTS.

Sixth Concert, Monday, May 29.

- PART I. Sinfonia in C (No. 1)..... Mozart. Aria, "Perchè non ho" (*Lucia di Lammermoor*), Madame Grisi..... Donizetti. Concerto in G minor (No. 1), Pianoforte, Miss Kate Loder Mendelssohn. Cavatina, "Alma soave" (*Maria di Rohan*), Signor Salvi Donizetti. Overture, *Parisina*..... Bennett. PART II. Sinfonia in D (No. 2)..... Beethoven. Aria, "Una furtiva lagrima" (*L'Elisir d'Amore*), Signor Salvi..... Donizetti. Concertino (No. 12), Op. 79, Violin, Mr H. Blagrove..... Spohr. Recit., "Crudele! Ah no!" (*Don Giovanni*) Madame Grisi..... Mozart. Aria, "Non mi dir"..... Grisi..... Grisi..... Weber. Overture, *Der Freyschütz*..... Weber.

Mozart's symphony in C was the first that made his fame as a composer of orchestral music. Two or three others, the labours of his earlier years, are said to be extant, but it has been wisely determined that they shall remain as curiosities in the library of the collector, and not be risked in the concert room. The present work shines in loveliness of melody: the slow movement, a *Siciliana* in F, is charming, and would alone suffice to make a reputation. The symphony of Beethoven, his second production of the kind, is more readily understood than his later works; but though comparatively simple, is quite equal in beautiful effect to any of his deeply thoughtful and elaborated symphonies. Both this and Mozart's were performed with a feeling as well as a precision that we may venture to say, are not to be matched in any city in Europe. And for much of this we are indebted to the conductor, who has brought the band—a willing one, and devoted to him—to a state of perfection it never before attained. Not less brilliantly executed was the *Freischütz* overture. But this great emanation of genius was treated with the same indignity that the *Zauberflöte* was exposed to at the preceding concert,—it was shoved off to the very end of the performance, when many were moving, and the rest were disturbed by the retiring parties. And this, as before, in order to give the place of honour to a composition of relative, but certainly not comparative merit, by one of the directors of the Society, a work which, at a Philharmonic concert, ought not to have had a prominent situation assigned to it, for these performances have risen to the rank of a school of high art, where inceptors, and also more advanced persons moderately endowed with talent, may learn by hearing, but in which they ought not to be allowed to exhibit themselves, except in a way that modesty would point out. Mr Costa having declined to conduct this, some one stepped out from the ranks, and, substituting the baton for the bow, went through the customary motions, with little advantage, however, to the composition, which was got over rather lamely.

If an opinion may be formed from Miss K. Loder's performance of Mendelssohn's fine concerto, she possesses all the requisites of a great pianist—a strong but delicate finger; a full command of the instrument; pure taste, and that feeling that expression, which is the soul of music, and without which all the rest is frothy inanity. The last movement of this was unanimously endorsed, a rare compliment to a pianoforte player, but well deserved; Mr Blagrove's performance of Spohr's elegant, sentimental composition was very justly admired and applauded. The work itself abounds in musical beauties, and these were all well brought out.

The difficult *bravura* by Donizetti was executed by Madame Grisi in a way that might challenge competition; and her delivery of the grand *scena* from *Don Giovanni* was equally a test and a triumph of vocal skill. The simple but touching aria, "Una furtiva lagrima," the most original of the author's melodies, derived every possible advantage from Signor Salvi's refined and impressive performance.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

SPAIN.

OUTRAGE ON A BRITISH SUBJECT.—A most serious outrage has been committed at Madrid on the person of a British subject by the Spanish government. Lieut. Col. Bristow, an officer who served throughout the Peninsular war, and who has some pecuniary claims on the country for services rendered to the government of the Cortes in 1823, has been residing there for several years, and endeavouring in vain to obtain a settlement of his claims. He was arrested at his house on the 24th ult. by Senor Chico and a party of police, and taken off to the prison at the Gestura Politica. Senor Chico behaved with civility, but could give him no further explanation than that the step was taken by "superior order." Colonel Bristow wrote to Mr Otway, who addressed the Duke de Sotomayor on the subject, but no satisfactory explanation has been given. Colonel Bristow had to remain all day and all night in a close prison, filled with people of all classes, without any cause assigned, and on the 25th a notification was made to him to leave for the French frontier the same evening. He left Madrid in charge of two police officers. His papers were seized, and it is supposed that it will be tried to mix him up in political affairs.—Two other Englishmen, one of them Mr Cotter, have also been arrested.

The ministerial journals publish articles daily grossly insulting to the English. M. Salamanca has succeeded in escaping from Spain. He arrived at Bayonne on the 21st ult. RESIGNATION OF THE FINANCE MINISTER.—By the accounts from Madrid of the 27th ult. we learn that in consequence of Narvaez having expended on the army in April 450,000*l.*, while 250,000*l.* only are allowed in the budget, and having moreover demanded 400,000*l.* for the next, Beltran de Lis, the Minister of Finance, resigned. It is stated that M. Beltran de Lis will be succeeded

by either M. Orlando or M. Juan Carasco. The most urgent persuasions had been pressed on M. Mon, who, however, declined.

MATRIMONIAL NEGOTIATIONS.—The negotiations for the return of the Count de Montemolin are being continued, and a curious report is mentioned of a proposition of Queen Christina to marry her eldest daughter by the Duke of Rianzares to the Count of Montemolin, and to procure the abdication of Queen Isabella.

PORTUGAL.

Advices have been received from Lisbon of the 20th ult. Public tranquillity was still maintained. The authorities were kept in a position of instant action against an outbreak continually expected, and at last said to have been put off to the 21st, being the anniversary of that of 1846.

BELGIUM.

CHANGE OF MINISTRY.—The 'Moniteur' of the 29th ult. contains a decree ordering that the resignation tendered by M. Vezot, of his office of minister of finance, be accepted, and charging M. Freyre Orban, minister of public works, with the ministry of finance *ad interim*. The Prince of Prussia has arrived at Brussels. The King gave a private and official audience to M. Bellocq, accredited minister plenipotentiary from the French republic to the Belgian government, and expressed his desire that the friendly relations between the two countries might be consolidated.

GERMANY.

AUSTRIA.—Counts Hoyos and Wilczek returned to Vienna on the 24th from their mission to the emperor at Innsbruck. They were the bearers of a letter to Baron Pillersdorf, in which, in reply to the entreaty of the ministry that his majesty would return forthwith to Vienna, the emperor says that the city has of late deviated so fearfully from the loyalty which it has always manifested towards him and his ancestors, that he felt compelled to quit it for a season, nor did he intend to return thither till such time as he should be fully persuaded that it had returned to its former allegiance. The emperor says, in conclusion, that he feels persuaded that the ministers will continue to transact all business which may be called for by the state of the empire or the welfare of the throne; and that his majesty's temporary change of residence would by no means be permitted to interrupt the regular course of business. The numerous addresses that have been presented from almost every part of the Austrian dominions, speak in terms of the highest indignation of the excesses which took place in the capital on the 15th of May. Nearly all of them entreat his majesty to transfer his capital and the national diet from Vienna to some other city. The 'Cologne Gazette' has a letter from Berlin of the 26th, stating that the Emperor of Austria has invited the whole of the *corps diplomatique* accredited at the court of Vienna to join him at Innsbruck. He has likewise decreed the dissolution of the Vienna University. A letter of the 23rd inst. in the 'Allgemeine Zeitung' mentions the departure of Prince Esterhazy for Innsbruck. It is also stated that a band of malefactors are busy at Vienna putting fire to houses. There were three fires within sixteen hours, among them a military storehouse, which was almost wholly consumed. One of the incendiaries was caught, and confessed that "a gentleman" had bribed him to commit the crime.

ITALY.

THE WAR IN LOMBARDY.—The Austrian *corps d'armée*, commanded by Count Nugent, had defeated, before Vicenza, the Italian divisions, under the orders of Generals Antonielli and Durando, and by this victory had been able to effect a junction with Marshal Radetsky. Gen. Antonielli had his right arm carried away by a cannon ball, and on the following day Count Nugent entered Verona with 18,000 men. The King of Sardinia has declared, in answer to a deputation of the provisional government of Lombardy, that he is resolved to prosecute the war against the Austrians with vigour, without regard to the sacrifices that may be necessary for the liberation of Italy. The bombardment of Peschiera continued the whole of the 24th, the date of the last accounts. The Piedmontese kept up a vigorous fire, but it is said to have been chiefly intended to cover the nearer approach of the besieging army. A decisive attack was expected to take place on the 26th or 27th. The 'Alba' of Florence, of the 23rd, states that it is certain that orders had been sent from Naples by telegraph to the Neapolitan troops sent to Lombardy to return immediately, and that the Neapolitan fleet at Venice had received private orders from the king to join the Austrian fleet. The combined fleet of the Sardinian, Venetian, and Neapolitan squadrons blockading Trieste had demanded the surrender of all the Austrian ships of war in that port within a delay of four-and-twenty hours, under threat of a bombardment. The Austrians are reported to have made another unsuccessful attack on Vicenza on the night of the 23rd. A body of 15,000 attacked and endeavoured to storm the heights in the neighbourhood of that city, but were vigorously repulsed by the Italians under General Durando.

UNION OF LOMBARDY TO PIEMONTE.—On the 28th the voting on the question as to the union of Lombardy and Piedmont closed. The union was carried unanimously. A mixed Piedmontese and Lombard government is to be formed, to reside at Milan.

THE LATE MASSACRE AT NAPLES.—By the last accounts from Naples the city was tranquil. Strong patrols constantly traversed the streets. Martial law was still in force, and the red flag continued to float on the forts. The King rode out on the 20th, escorted by a strong military force. The French squadron was lying before Naples. It was believed that the King had consented to pay the 2,000,000 francs claimed by Admiral Baudin to indemnify the Frenchmen who suffered during the collision of the 15th. The King was said to have withdrawn the Constitution and the decrees of amnesty, and recalled the Neapolitan division sent to co-operate with the Italian army under the command of General Pepe.

DENMARK AND THE DUCHIES.

ARMISTICE.—On the 24th ult. the son of General Wrangel arrived at Berlin, to present an armistice which General Wrangel has concluded with the commanding officer of the Danish troops. The basis of the armistice is said to be, the German troops are to retire beyond the Schlei, the Danes promise to quit North Schleswig and to restore the ships under embargo. It is generally believed that this armistice will be ratified. M. Wrangel returned from Berlin to Schleswig Holstein on the 26th ult., and immediately proceeded by the Kiel Railway to the Prussian head-quarters, being the bearer, as he himself asserted, of amicable despatches.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.

Intelligence has been received from Boston to the 17th May, and Mexico to the 27th April. The United States news possesses little interest. Some anxiety was felt respecting the result of the elections in France, which was relieved by the arrival of the Cambria. Fears were, however, still entertained of a reaction of the recent political convulsions, not only in France, but throughout Europe. A general stagnation of trade has been the consequence, which, says the 'New York Courier and Enquirer,' "brings distress, or, at least, discouragement to many a fireside, which little dreamed that its well-being was at all connected with any condition of European politics." The commercial accounts by the Cambria, although favourable, did not produce any movement in the markets. Congress is still occupied with the question of sending assistance to the inhabitants of Yucatan. After a long discussion of the original bill, to loan the Yucatecos men and ammunition, an amendment was proposed declaring that Yucatan should not be annexed to the United States. This proposal, so adverse to the wishes of the people of the United States, is yet undecided. The affairs of Yucatan remained in a deplorable

condition. The Indians had taken the town of Balcalar. No fortifications had been thrown up on the side towards the mountains, and by that way the Indians broke in and at once commenced burning and pillaging. The whole town was soon laid in ruins. Some 400 or 500 Yucatecos retired into forts. As many as 1,000 fugitives had arrived at Belize, which was in imminent danger of an attack. At the last accounts 10,000 Indians were on the Rio Honda, 40 miles south of Balcalar, and the inhabitants of the Belize were holding meetings to prepare for their approach. Orders had been sent to Jamaica for more troops. The Indians had elected a King under the name of Tutulxiu, which was the name of their king or chief before the conquest by the Spaniards. He was crowned in the ruins of Chichen Itza. No further movements have been made relative to the nominations for the next presidency. The news from Mexico represents it as still in a most unsettled state. A quorum of Congress had not yet assembled. The members already at Queretaro had been canvassed, and a majority of eleven found to be decidedly hostile to the ratification of the treaty. Pena y Pena says that he will take the responsibility of ratifying it, if a quorum cannot be got together. A revolution had broken out at St Domingo. The people, throughout the whole extent of the island, were arming against the government. An army was assembling at Marigoune, to which was to be joined another force of insurgents, 2,000 strong, raised at Jacmel, and both together were to give battle to the government troops. The people appeared to be much exasperated against the president. It is believed that the insurgents and government forces had met, and were fighting near Port au Prince.

INDIA.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.—The Bombay mail of the 1st May has arrived. Of political intelligence there is none of the least moment, and in commercial matters there is little change since the last advices, though it is gratifying to state that what change there is for the better. Appearances are beginning to assume a healthier aspect. The Scinde and the Punjab continue quiet, almost to dullness. The Booghtie chief, Islam Khan, whose flight was reported in the last overland mail, has succeeded in reaching his native country. His Excellency Lord Dalhousie continues at Calcutta, busily engaged in advancing the social interests of the empire committed to his charge. Lord Falkland arrived at Bombay on the 30th April, and was to be sworn into office as Governor of that Presidency on the 1st May. Sir H. Pottinger reached Madras on the 7th April, and forthwith assumed the reins of government.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

COURT AND ARISTOCRACY.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF PRUSSIA.—On Sunday last the Prince of Prussia, after a sojourn of several weeks, departed for the Continent.

A GOOD EXAMPLE.—The Bishop of Durham, who has been paying to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners during the whole of his episcopate 11,200*l.* a year, under the act of 1836, has communicated his intention of paying a further voluntary annual sum of 2,000*l.* for the remainder of his incumbency in the bishopric; leaving the mode of applying the money to the discretion of the commissioners.

SANITARY MATTERS.

MORTALITY IN THE METROPOLIS.—The number of births during the week ending May 27, registered in the metropolis and suburbs, amounted to 1,472, of which 763 were males, and 709 females. This number exceeds that of the previous week by 105. The total number of deaths during the same week was 979, of which 505 were males and 474 females. This number exceeds that of the preceding week by 10, and the weekly average of the last five springs by 25.

A letter from Vienna, of May 22, says that the cholera had broken out on the shores of the Danube. At Galatz twenty-three persons had been attacked by it.

Obituary of Notable Persons.

DEATH OF THE PRINCESS SOPHIA.—This amiable princess, for years so much distinguished by her many acts of private and public benevolence, expired on Saturday evening, at her residence near Kensington Church, aged seventy-one. Her royal highness had been ailing for some months, but no later than twelve days since a slight change for the better manifested itself. This was, however, but a prelude to a fatal attack. On Friday morning her royal highness grew worse, but nothing serious was apprehended up to eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, but then it became evident that the complaint was fast approaching a fatal termination. Nevertheless she bore up with great fortitude and patience, and declined being removed from her drawing-room, where she expired in an arm-chair. In the course of the day several members of the royal family and the leading members of the royal household were in attendance, including Prince Albert and the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. At ten minutes to six the princess breathed her last, the Duchess of Cambridge being with her up to the last moment. Prince Albert shortly afterwards left and conveyed the melancholy news to her Majesty. The deceased lady was born Nov. 3, 1777, being the daughter and twelfth child of his late Majesty George III.

VISCOUNT STAVORDALE, eldest surviving son of the Earl of Ilchester, and nephew to the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, died on Friday last, at the early age of thirty-one.

LORD BURGHESH, the eldest son of the Earl of Westmoreland, expired on Monday evening, in Harley street, after a protracted illness, in his twenty-eighth year.

SIR THOMAS DICK LAUDER, Bart., died on Monday morning. He was sixty-four years of age.

POLITICAL NEWS.

CHELTEMHAM ELECTION.—The election of Sir H. Willoughby has been declared void. Bribery was proved, but not with the cognisance of the unseated member.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENTS.—Mr Bromley, who was a first-class clerk in the Admiralty, and who was accountant to the relief commission in Ireland, has been appointed by the Treasury secretary to the commissioners for auditing the Public Accounts, as a reward for the efficient discharge of his public duties. James Scotland, Esq., is to be Solicitor-General for the Island of Antigua. W. Dudley Ryder, Esq., Assistant Secretary at Ceylon, is to succeed Arthur Buller, Esq., as Queen's Advocate in that colony. Frederick Seymer, Esq., is to be stipendiary magistrate at Antigua. W. De Smidt, Esq., is appointed secretary to the central board of commissioners for public works at the Cape of Good Hope. Major Henry Piers is to be resident magistrate at Pulburg, Cape of Good Hope. Major James Barnes is to be resident magistrate at Riversdale; Captain J. M. Hill to be resident magistrate at Picketberg; and Major George Longmore to be resident magistrate of Mosselberg, Cape of Good Hope.

THE NEW REFORM MOVEMENT.—Mr Hume has addressed a circular letter to the 'Times,' to say that no more effectual aid can be given to his motion of the 20th June in favour of Reform than by petitions to Parliament, emanating from public meetings or otherwise, confined to the inhabitants of the several districts; and he recommends that the petitions be presented through the medium of the representatives for

the respective localities where such petitions are originated. Mr Hume recommends great care in receiving signatures, and only those residing in the locality, as much discredit has been brought upon petitions by the insertion of fictitious names.

REFORM MEETING AT BIRMINGHAM.—A meeting of the New League took place on Wednesday night at Birmingham, with Mr Muntz, M.P., in the chair. We have not room for a report of the proceedings, the tone of which we may briefly characterize as extremely hostile to the measures of the present government. Lord J. Russell's recently declared opinion in the House of Commons, that the middle and working classes wished neither for the reforms proposed by Mr Hume or Mr F. O'Connor, was the subject of strong animadversion; and resolutions opposed to that opinion, and in support of Mr Hume's views, were proposed and unanimously adopted. There were from eight to ten thousand persons present, amongst whom were many of the most influential inhabitants in the borough.

THE JEWISH DISABILITIES BILL.—The 'Daily News' says:—"We believe we may announce with perfect accuracy that her Majesty's ministers will be prepared early in the next session of Parliament to re-introduce into the House of Commons that bill for the removal of the Jewish disabilities which it has pleased the House of Lords to reject this session."

LEICESTER ELECTION.—Sir J. Walmsley and Mr Gardner have been declared unduly elected.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, May 30.

OPERATION OF THE IRISH POOR LAW ACTS.

The Earl of LUCAN moved for the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the operation of the Irish poor law acts, so far as related to the rating of immediate lessors.

The motion was opposed by the Marquis of LANSDOWNE; and, after some observations from Earl Fitzwilliam and Earl Grey, the house divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 33; against it, 27; majority against ministers, 6.

The report on the parliamentary proceedings bill was brought up and received. Lord Campbell giving notice that he would divide the house on the third reading of the bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, May 29.

THE LATE TRIALS IN DUBLIN.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in reply to a question put to him by Mr Keogh, read a letter from the Irish Attorney-General, denying that any Roman Catholics had been excluded from the juries on account of their religion, on the late trials of Mr Meagher and Mr S. O'Brien. He had no information with reference to the case of Mr Mitchel.

THE NAVIGATION LAWS.

On the order of the day being read for the house resolving itself into a committee on navigation and regulation of ships and seamen, Mr HERRIES moved the following resolution:—"That it is essential to the national interests of this country to maintain the fundamental principles of the existing navigation laws, subject to such modifications as may be best calculated to obviate any proved inconvenience to the commerce of the united kingdom and its dependencies, without danger to our maritime strength." In so doing he brought the whole subject under the consideration of the house, with a view of inducing it to express, in opposition to her Majesty's ministers, an opinion on the navigation laws more conducive to the general interests of the country and more congenial to its wishes and its wants; to remove any evils which might exist in those laws; and to give the country an assurance that the main principle of them would not be abandoned. He then entered into a history of this question and the position in which it stood at present, complaining that her Majesty's government had not continued the committee which it had appointed on this subject a session ago, and congratulating the public that the House of Lords had recently taken up that inquiry which ministers had abandoned. He criticised with great severity the plan of the government, which professed to destroy entirely the protection given to British seamen and British shipping in all branches of trade whatever, except the coasting trade, whilst it riveted upon them all the onerous provisions of the navigation laws to which they were now subject, not for their own benefit, but for that of the state. The most urgent case of necessity and enormous advantage to the commerce of the empire ought to be made out by any minister who ventured to propose to parliament such a sacrifice as the abrogation of a code of laws which had now prevailed for more than two centuries. It was true that there was a call for this change from Prussia and the United States, and no wonder, as both those countries were alive to the advantages which it would confer upon them. Prussia, however, would not give us any reciprocal advantage; and it was notorious that the United States were so "smart" that they never made any proposition to any other state without expecting to be great gainers by it themselves. He complained of the want of tact on the part of her Majesty's government in not having met the offer of the United States with the counter-proposition that they should set the example of relaxing their own navigation laws, which were more stringent than ours, and of reducing their tariff, which was far more protective. He showed, by quotations from the evidence recently taken before the committee of the House of Lords, that it was not for the interest of our West Indian possessions to repeal the navigation laws, with all their concomitant provisions. He had no objection to get rid of any inconvenient anomalies which might exist in those laws but he would adhere most rigidly to their fundamental principle, which was to reserve to ourselves our coasting trade, our fisheries, and our colonial trade. He fully agreed with Mr Huskisson that they were necessary to foster our commercial marine, that our commercial marine was the foundation of our naval ascendancy, and that the maintenance of our naval ascendancy was the paramount duty of those who administered the affairs of Great Britain. If Mr Labouchere would only attend to that point, he might go into committee, when he pleased, to modify the minor details of the navigation laws; but, unless he could show that he could maintain our naval ascendancy unimpaired after he had exposed our commercial marine to the competition of the world, he must strenuously resist the proposition for going into committee.

Mr LABOUCHERE did not quarrel with the course pursued on this question by Mr Herries, for his resolution raised the issue which the house must decide before it dealt with the details of the measure which he had recently laid before it. He had never disguised, either from himself or the house, that he had proposed a great innovation; but he had previously made up his mind, after long deliberation, that that innovation was necessary for the commercial marine and the naval superiority of great Britain. The speech of Mr Herries was so vague and indefinite that he scarcely knew how to deal with it, as one part of his argument generally contradicted the other. There was only one thing in it which he clearly understood, and that was, that Mr Herries would retain our colonial trade as a strict monopoly, and had quoted Mr Huskisson as his authority for that determination. Now he (Mr Labouchere) had a great respect for the memory of Mr Huskisson; but he might be permitted to doubt whether Mr Huskisson, had he been spared to see the legislation of the house for some years past, would defend the monstrous proposal that, after we had given up our system of protective duties on colonial produce, we ought to retain the fatal chains of the navigation laws by which we bound

our colonial trade to this country. He then entered into an able argument to prove that these navigation restrictions were felt as a burden and grievance by our colonies, and again referred to the memorials from Jamaica, and from the House of Assembly and the Legislative Council of Canada, to show that both those colonies had loudly called for their immediate repeal. He also showed, in opposition to Mr Herries, that we had no reason to fear the competition of our American rivals in the carrying trade, supposing the navigation laws were repealed, by quoting a variety of returns, from which it appeared, that, under the pressure of that competition which was described as so overwhelming that British shipping could not flourish without the aid of protective duties, the increase of British shipping had of late years been enormous. He then traversed at some length the grounds over which he had travelled in bringing forward his measure, and concluded by expressing a hope that no attempt would be made to defeat it by obstruction and delay. He should certainly oppose the resolution of Mr Herries.

Mr Alderman THOMPSON observed, that neither Mr Herries nor Mr Labouchere had argued this as a shipowners' question; and they were right in not bringing forward that view of the question at present, although the immense capital embarked by the shipowners in their vessels was not undeserving of consideration hereafter. He had no interest in shipping whatever; he did not even represent a shipping county; and yet if Mr Labouchere's measure should reduce freights, no man would benefit more by it than himself, for no man gave more employment to shipping. Still, he could not help seeing this—that we could not diminish freights without also diminishing the value of shipping. He should therefore support the resolution of Mr Herries; for though he saw several anomalies in the navigation laws, which he was ready to amend, he must, like Mr Herries, adhere to their fundamental principles.

Dr BOWRING opposed the resolution of Mr Herries. Mr H. BAILLIK admitted that those who contended that the navigation laws ought to be maintained were bound to show that those laws were attended with advantage to the community at large which more than counterbalanced the injuries which they inflicted on particular interests. This he undertook to show by a consideration of the effects of the navigation laws—first on the colonial policy of the empire, and then on the shipping interest, or, in other words, on the commercial marine of the country. He contended that if those laws were repealed, our colonies would be as useful to us as independent states as they now were as dependencies; and if so, the people of England would not long contribute to their maintenance and defence. Our colonial empire would thus disappear; and the people of England ought to know that fact before they gave their assent to the measure which the government now proposed, and of which they did not understand the aim and end. He also insisted that the repeal of the navigation laws would lead to the decrease of that commercial marine on which our naval superiority depended. It was admitted that that measure would reduce the price of freight, and the advantage thus rendered to the commerce of England had been estimated—he knew not how justly—at the annual value of one million sterling. Now, the reduction of freight would not only diminish the value of British shipping, but would also throw an advantage into the hands of foreign shipowners, who could man and provision their ships more cheaply than we could. It would thus call more foreign shipping into employment, and by so doing would throw British shipping out of it. That, again, would lead to the diminution and inefficiency of our naval armaments—a result which would inflict on the prosperity of the country a blow which would pull down upon ministers the execrations of all classes in the country.

Mr J. WILSON, after observing that the amendment of Mr Herries was very properly framed to raise discussion on the measure proposed by government, proceeded to remark that the celebrated dictum of Dr Adam Smith respecting the necessity of maintaining the navigation laws as an adjunct to the defence of the country, did not apply to those laws now that we had enjoyed for some years the advantages resulting from free trade. In reply to the argument that our shipping would not be able to stand against the competition of foreign shipping if the navigation laws were repealed, he pointed to the great increase which had taken place in the tonnage of British shipping since the year 1823, when Mr Huskisson proposed the first modification of those laws, and thereby exposed our shipowners for the first time to the rivalry of foreign competitors. As the British tonnage was 50 per cent. more now than it was in 1823, he could see no disability in the British shipowner to compete with the foreign shipowner, even when the remnant of the navigation laws was swept away. He then entered into the various statistical details to prove that free trade stimulated the exertions of shipowners and merchants—that competition acted upon ships as it did upon everything else—and that it tended, not to the diminution, but to the increase of our commercial navy; and he inferred therefrom that free trade, by increasing the number of our seamen, also contributed largely to our national defences—a fact of which Adam Smith was ignorant, or he might have modified the observation to which he had before alluded. He then proceeded to defend, with great force of language and a vast multiplicity of details, the policy of the great change now proposed by ministers, insisting that the principle of reciprocity had already produced great benefit to the people of this country, and would produce still more if it were carried out as it ought to be, to its full extent. He concluded with an eloquent eulogy on free trade, in which he insisted that the people of England were now much better off than the people of any country in which monopoly and restriction had been adhered to, and in which the experiment of liberal measures had not been tried.

Mr H. DRUMMOND had the misfortune to differ on this occasion, not only from her Majesty's ministers, but also from many gentlemen on his side of the house, as he was willing to concede that some such measure as the present was absolutely necessary in consequence of the course taken by the government for some time past. Now, he had objected to that course *in toto*, and therefore he was obliged to object to this measure as one of its results. At one fell swoop Mr Labouchere proposed to wipe out a code of law which had existed from the time of Richard II—a code which had not been called into existence at once, but which had received addition and amendment, not only year after year, but age after age. The only reason assigned for so tremendous a change was that we should get by it sugar and cochineal cheaper. Already we had sacrificed our colonies for our manufactures, and we were now proceeding, to consummate that sacrifice by giving our trade, not to our colonial brethren, but to Frenchmen, Swedes, and Norwegians.

Mr F. SCOTT supported the amendment. On the motion of Mr MOFFATT the debate was adjourned to Thursday.

Tuesday, May 30.

THE SENTENCE ON MR MITCHEL.

Mr B. ROCHE asked the government if it was their intention to carry into effect, in all its rigour, the sentence which had been passed upon Mr Mitchel, which he could not but designate as unjust, and disproportioned to the offence.

Sir G. GREY distinctly declared that instructions had been given to carry the sentence into full effect. [This announcement was received with very general cheering.]

MASTER AND JOURNEMEN BAKERS.

Lord R. GROSVENOR moved for a select committee to take into consideration the petitions of the master and journeymen bakers, presented to the house on the 3rd of April. The object of the petitions was to secure a curtailment of the hours of labour, and the abolition of night-work.

Sir DE LACY EVANS seconded the motion.

Sir G. GREY reluctantly opposed the motion, not from any want of sympathy with the parties in question, but from a conviction that the evil complained of was not one which could be met by a legislative cure.

After a brief conversation, in which several members took part, the house divided, and the numbers were—for the motion, 43; against it, 55: majority against, 12.

THE ECCLESIASTICAL COURTS.

Mr BOUVRIE called the attention of the house to the constitution, procedure, and practice of the ecclesiastical courts, in a long and elaborate speech, the substance of which is contained in the following resolutions, which he concluded by moving:—"That the ecclesiastical courts of England and Wales have been the subject of several public inquiries, which have shown them to be totally incapable of fulfilling the important functions they affect to exercise. That those courts have not only to decide questions concerning some of the most important civil rights of the subject, but they exercise a criminal jurisdiction, pretended to be *pro salute anime*, which touches his property and personal liberty. That the law they administer urgently requires amendment. That their system of procedure is incompatible with the effectual attainment of the ends of justice. That they are not only inefficient but costly. That their continued existence is injurious to the subject, and a scandal to the judicial system of the country."

Sir G. GREY did not desire to refute the speech of Mr Bouvier, but he wished to inform him and the house, that the government had not overlooked the subject, he himself having been frequently in communication with the Attorney-General respecting it. If the house would restrain their impatience upon the subject for the present, he would promise, on behalf of the government, that a measure would be introduced early next session in reference to it. He concluded by moving the previous question.

Mr BOUVRIE said that after the promise which had been given of the introduction of a bill upon the subject early next session, under the auspices of the government, he would not divide the house upon his resolutions.

The previous question was then negatived, and the resolutions were consequently not put.

PAYMENTS OF REVENUE INTO THE EXCHEQUER.

Dr BOWRING then moved a series of resolutions, to the effect that the whole amount of the taxes, and of the various other sources of income for the public account, should, in the first instance, be either paid into, or accounted for to, the exchequer; that no department of the revenue should be allowed to stop any portion of its gross receipts in their progress to the exchequer, without the previous authority of parliament; and that no department of expenditure should be permitted to appropriate to the public service any other sums than those sanctioned by previous votes of parliament, and that all receipts from sales of stores, or other sources, should be paid into the exchequer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER agreed with many of the principles laid down by Dr Bowring, but dissented from most of the practical conclusions which he was inclined to draw from them. The present mode of keeping the accounts was sanctioned by long practice, and although some improvements might be effected in it, he was not prepared to sanction such sweeping changes as were now proposed.

Dr BOWRING consented to withdraw all the resolutions but the first one, which he regarded as of such importance that he would take the sense of the house upon it. The resolution was as follows:—"That this house cannot be the effectual guardian of the revenues of the state unless the whole amount of the taxes, and of various other sources of income, received for the public account, be either paid into, or accounted for to, the exchequer."

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, on the refusal of Dr Bowring to withdraw all his resolutions, moved the previous question.

The house divided, and the numbers were—for the question being put, 55; against it, 54: majority for, 1.

The resolution was then put, and the numbers were—for the resolution, 56; against it, 51: majority for, 5. So the resolution was carried against ministers.

Wednesday, May 31.

ROMAN CATHOLIC RELIEF BILL.

On the motion that the house resolve itself into committee on the Catholic relief bill,

Mr LAW moved as an amendment, that it be an instruction to the committee to divide the bill into two parts; so as to enable those who were in favour of retaining the restrictions contained in the Catholic emancipation act, to vote, if they pleased, for that portion of the bill, which, not affecting these restrictions, provided merely for the abolition of the obsolete statutes, the continuance of which was regarded as a grievance by the Roman Catholics.

Mr ANSTEY regretted that Mr Law felt it necessary to anticipate by his motion a discussion which would necessarily have arisen in the committee, that motion being directed against the most important part of the bill—namely, that which went to do away with the penal enactments of the emancipation act of 1829, until which object was effected complete satisfaction could not be rendered to the feelings or consciences of the Roman Catholics. He said, that if Mr Law's amendment were carried, he would still press that part of his bill against which it was directed until tardy justice was done to the Roman Catholics. He could not, however, anticipate at the hands of the house such a slight upon the immense majority of the people of Ireland as would be involved in the adoption of this amendment. The result of it would be to leave one-third of the clergy of that kingdom still outlawed, and without any religious status.

Mr NEWDEGATE thought the house ought to know that Mr Anstey, who proposed this bill, had been made, on the 19th of February last, by the Pope, a Knight of the Order of St Gregory, as a reward for his great services in the cause of the Roman Catholic church. This bill tended to promote the interests of the Jesuits, but all history showed that it was for the interest of liberty that the Jesuits should not be permitted either to gain or to retain power. In proof of this position, he entered into many details, and quoted an extract from a recent despatch of Lord Palmerston to our minister in Switzerland, to show that he considered the society of Jesuits to be a society avowedly established to make war on the Protestant religion. He hoped that the house would not assent to this bill, but would allow those laws which experience had proved to be essential to the safety of the state to remain on the statute-book.

The Earl of ARUNDEL and SURREY saw no necessity for dividing this bill into two, and contended that the Jesuits were the most loyal subjects of every government under which they lived.

Mr NAPIER took a different view of the amendment, and maintained that it was most important to the interests of the empire to keep unimpaired the distinction which had been drawn by Lord Somers between the loyal Roman Catholic subjects of the empire and those who acknowledged the authority of a foreign power. The loyal Roman Catholics had now complete toleration. If they had not, he would stand by Mr Anstey, and assert their right to it; but he could not consent to allow the object aimed at in this bill to be carried by a side wind and a manoeuvre.

Mr PAGAN objected altogether to the clauses which Mr Anstey proposed to add to the bill, because he considered that such amendments, coming from a Roman Catholic, were almost as insulting to the great body of the regular clergy as the clauses which he wished to repeal.

Sir R. INGLIS followed on the same side with Mr Newdegate. In

reference to Lord Arundel's assertion that the Jesuits were the most loyal subjects of all countries, he reminded the house that in thirty-five instances these most loyal subjects had been condemned under every form of government in every country in the world during the last two centuries.

Mr SHELL quoted the opinion of Lord Stanley in favour of the Jesuits as a set-off against the opinion of Lord Palmerston to their disadvantage. It was a scandal to the criminal law of England that Jesuits coming into this country should be liable to transportation for fourteen years. He was, however, less solicitous upon this part of the bill than he was upon another, which removed the practical grievance under which the Roman Catholics suffered in being excluded from the Lord Chancellorship of Ireland. Having shown that it was only an act of common justice to alter the law in that respect, he proceeded to denounce the proposition to divide the bill, as a party expedient to delay its progress, and to cause a procrastination of right.

Mr HENRY DRUMMOND insisted that there was a most essential difference between the dead Papists of books and real live Roman Catholics, and expressed his willingness to vote for every practical object to which Mr Shell had alluded.

After a declaration from Sir H. WILLOUGHBY that he should vote for the amendment, the house divided, when Mr Law's instruction to the committee was carried by a majority of 129 over 42 voices.

The house then went into committee. Mr GORING thereupon moved that the chairman leave the chair, a motion which Mr M. J. O'CONNELL pronounced to be ungracious, considering the triumph which the honourable gentleman and those with whom he concurred had obtained by the division.

A long and desultory conversation ensued, as to the proper course of proceeding, during which the number of motions submitted and withdrawn was only exceeded by the number of suggestions offered and unacted to.

Mr STAFFORD proposed, Mr Goring's motion having been withdrawn, that the chairman report progress and ask leave to sit again. The committee divided, and the numbers were—for reporting progress, 111; against it, 161: majority against, 50.

The committee proceeded with the consideration of the clauses of the bill until six o'clock, when the house rose.

Thursday, June 1.

THE WEST INDIES.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr Hume, as to accelerating the day for bringing on his motion on the sugar-growing colonies, said he would, if possible, fix the period on Friday; and, in answer to Mr Goulburn, that it was the intention of the government to make a statement of their views in reference to these colonies immediately after the Whitsuntide recess.

DEFALCATION IN CALCUTTA.

Lord JOCELYN asked if it was true that the chief officer of the ecclesiastical court in Calcutta had been a defaulter to the extent of 100,000? If so, he wished to know by whom the deficiency was to be made good, and whether any steps had been taken in consequence?

Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE regretted the truth of the statement as regarded a defalcation by the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Calcutta, Sir T. Turton, although not to so great an amount as stated by the noble lord. The sureties given by that officer of 10,000 would go but a short way, if fully available, towards making good the deficiency. As to who would do so he could not give a satisfactory answer, as the East India Company would protest against its being charged upon the revenues of India, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer upon those of England. (A laugh.) On the first receipt of the intelligence he had felt it his duty to consult the law officers of the crown as to whether it was desirable to indict Sir T. Turton; but their opinion was not favourable to that course.

THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Mr COLVILLE moved that the Speaker do issue his warrant to the Clerk of the Crown to make out a new writ for the borough of Derby. The motion was supported by Sir G. Grey, Mr Stafford, Mr Goulburn, and others; and opposed by Lord Lincoln, Sir John Hanmer, Mr Hume, and Mr Muntz. On a division the numbers were—for the motion, 136; against it, 153—majority against, 17.

THE OATHS OF MEMBERS—EXTENSION OF THE FRANCHISE.

Lord J. RUSSELL: I wish, sir, to give two notices of motions. The first is, of my intention on Monday next to ask for leave to bring in a bill to alter the form of oath which is taken by members on taking their seats in Parliament. The other is, that on Friday next I will move for leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the existing law as makes it necessary to pay the assessed taxes before registration as electors for cities and boroughs. (Cheers.)

THE SPANISH QUARREL.

In reply to some questions put by Mr Baillie, Lord PALMERSTON stated that he had been informed by the Spanish minister resident in London of the arrival of the Count de Mirasol, who had come from the Spanish Government with explanations of the transactions which had recently occurred at Madrid. His reply was that whatever communications the Government of Spain might wish to make her Majesty's Government in reference to these transactions, he was ready to receive through the official and accredited organ of the Queen of Spain in this country, thinking it his duty to decline entering into communications with the Count de Mirasol. Considering the nature and character of the events to which such communications would relate, he thought it desirable that they should, at all events, be submitted in writing. He was now in communication with the Spanish Minister on the subject, and whenever the correspondence was brought to a close, he would probably feel it to be his duty to lay it without delay upon the table of the house.

ADJOURNED DEBATE.

The debate on the navigation laws was then resumed by Mr MOFFATT, who contended that their repeal would be found to be as beneficial to the different interests of the country as had been the other modifications which had been recently effected in our commercial system.

Mr ROBINSON opposed the proposition of the government, thinking that but the feeblest and most inconclusive reasons had been advanced for the repeal of a code of such transcendent importance.

Mr MITCHELL, in supporting the measure, adduced a great number of facts in proof of the charges which had been laid against the masters of British ships—charges from which he entirely exonerated the captains of vessels engaged in the East India and China trade, as indeed the long-voyage trade generally. If we afforded facilities to the importation of goods, this country would become the depot of the whole of Europe.

The Marquis of GRANBY trusted that the house would maintain the navigation laws in their full integrity.

Mr M. GIBSON, in reply to Lord Granby, said if it was unwise to embark upon any more free-trade experiments, it was far more unwise to remain where they were, and having exposed the colonial and agricultural interests to unrestricted competition, now to refuse to move either backwards or forwards. More than once had the Protectionists said that they would not object to free trade if all were alike subjected to it. Sir John Tyrell, speaking in their behalf, once said that he would have no objection to it if they "could hold the dish even." That was what they now proposed to do, by moving forward in justice to those interests with which parliament had already dealt. If the arguments used by the opposite party to the effect that Englishmen could not build or navigate ships so well or so cheaply as foreigners, were well founded, they would only urge him all the more to enable

English merchants, manufacturers, and consumers to seek the aid of foreign ships, if it suited their convenience and their pockets. If Englishmen could build nothing better than a Chinese junk, was that a reason why they should drive foreign ships from their ports? The more inferior their ships were, the greater was the necessity for applying to them the principle of competition. But our ships were not inferior to those of the foreigner, nor had we anything to apprehend from his competition. What he contended for was, that if a ship, come from what quarter she might, entered our ports, laden either with food or any other article for the consumption of the people, we should not drive her from our ports. Mr Gibson then drew the attention of the house to the practical nature of the proposal made by the government, which was a proposal to repeal in effect at the same time the navigation laws both of England and America. The alternative before them was to leave both systems intact, and to bring down upon themselves in addition their probable exclusion from the German ports. If they rejected the proposition submitted to them, they would deal the greatest blow upon the shipping interest itself that they could possibly inflict. He then glanced at the colonial and naval branches of the question, and concluded a speech which was listened to with marked attention throughout, by expressing an earnest hope that, with a view to the furtherance of all interests, particularly of the shipping interest itself, the house would approve of the proposition submitted to it by the government. On resuming his seat he was greeted with loud cheering from the ministerial side of the house.

Mr HENLEY agreed with Mr Gibson that this was a question which should be decided upon great and general principles affecting the empire, but widely differed with him as to what these principles were. He then advanced a series of grave charges against certain parties in office, who had got up an apparently strong case against the masters and crews of British vessels—a case which they had substantiated by evidence which they had suborned for the purpose. In all the consular letters which formed an important feature of this case, and which contained such slanders against our seamen, there was an admission of their superiority so far as seamanship at least was concerned. As to their habits, the consuls only saw them ashore; and many a man who might be intemperate and irregular in his habits ashore, might be a sober and good seaman at sea. The evidence of the seventy-one consuls who had replied to the circular letter addressed to them was so contradictory, that it was in his opinion "not sufficient to hang a dog upon." It was thus that a meritorious body of men were slandered behind their backs, in order to get up a case for the government on which to base a measure like that then before the house. Before concluding, he again drew the attention of the house to the risks to which they exposed the country by embarking on a scheme of perilous legislation from which but little advantage could ever be secured.

On the motion of Lord INGESTRE, the debate was then adjourned.

IRELAND.

TRIAL OF MR MITCHEL.

COMMISSION COURT, Friday, May 26.—The trial of Mr Mitchel took place to day. The Court sat at half-past ten o'clock, and on the entry of their lordships the prisoner was placed at the bar. He shook hands on coming forward with his friends Messrs Meagher and Reilly, who occupied prominent positions in the vicinity of the dock. The Court was not inconveniently crowded, nor were there many persons assembled in the streets in the vicinity of the Court. Within the Court the utmost calm prevailed, which, with the exception of occasional outbursts of feeling on the part of a few persons in the galleries during the address of Mr Holmes, was preserved during the proceedings. The prisoner was accommodated with a chair in front of the dock, in which he was seated during the greater portion of the trial. He maintained throughout a cool and firm demeanour. The names of the jurors having been called over, the Attorney-General stated the case against the prisoner on the part of the Crown. He pointed out at great length the distinction which existed between the law as amended by the recent statute and what it was previously; he also went over the various articles published in the 'United Irishman,' and quoted the speeches delivered by the prisoner, and which contained the felony charged against him. As we have published these matters from time to time, it is unnecessary to repeat them. Referring to the "packing" of the jury, the Attorney-General said:—"There is one matter which I trust you will excuse me for adverting to. It may be alleged and stated that the government, of which I am the humble servant, have endeavoured unfairly and improperly to impanel a jury to try this important case. You were present in Court yesterday, gentlemen, when an attempt was made in order to satisfy the Court and the jury, or rather the gentlemen appointed triers, that the Crown had endeavoured to interfere with the right and duty of the Sheriff in impanelling a jury. The complaint against the jury was, that it did not contain a sufficient proportion of Roman Catholic jurors. It was not alleged, gentlemen, that Mr Mitchel himself is a Roman Catholic. Upon the contrary, it is stated in the publication that Mr Mitchel was a Protestant. The evidence, I believe, and I may appeal to it, for it is upon the record, satisfied everybody that the government, or any servant or officer of the government, had nothing whatsoever to do with the formation of the jury panel; that it was merely and entirely the act of the Sheriff, and that the difference between the present panel and those panels by which it was preceded consisted in this, that men of the highest respectability were put upon it. That is the only charge brought against the Sheriff for the constitution of that panel. Gentlemen, if there were a person more than another who could be supposed to be incapable of objecting to his Roman Catholic fellow-countrymen being placed upon the panel, that individual is myself; for, gentlemen, I am by education, conviction, and practice a Roman Catholic, and it is a calumny upon the government, and upon me, to assert that they or I will object to Roman Catholics being upon the panel; and that the government would not be capable of lending themselves to such an act has been proved by their having promoted me to the high office which I hold, and their also having promoted several distinguished members of the profession to which I belong. This, I trust, is a sufficient answer to any insinuation that men were excluded from this jury because they professed the Roman Catholic religion; but I ask you, would I honestly or fairly discharge the duties of the situation which I hold by allowing any man to be on the jury whom I had reason to know concurred and conceded in the politics of the prisoner. This, gentlemen, is not a trial for a mere larceny, where the question is—did a particular person steal this or that thing? It is a trial for a political offence. The only instruction given by the Crown to their officer—the Crown Solicitor—was upon no account and under no circumstances to exclude a man for his religion, no matter what religion he professed. It was his duty to exclude from the jury box, men, no matter what their religion may be, who coincided with the prisoner in his political opinions. May I ask you, gentlemen, if men were biased in their judgments, would they be proper persons to be put upon a jury? The only instruction given was this—"obtain an honest, fair, and impartial jury. Any man whom, from your information, you believe not to be one who will give an impartial verdict between the Crown and the subject, that man—and that man alone—without reference to his religion—you are to exclude from the panel;" and that Mr Kemmis has, according to the best of his judgment, exercised that right I entertain no doubt; also you will recollect that efforts have been made to intimidate jurors. You, I hope, are above all such feelings. I trust that you are men, and that is all that is required by the Crown, who will discard from your minds anything you have heard of Mr Mitchel, or the publications in his paper, before you entered the jury box. I

trust that you are men who, having regard to the obligation of the oath you have taken, will honestly and fairly give a verdict which, laying your hand upon your heart, you can say is consistent with the duty you owe to your country upon the one hand, and the prisoner upon the other. I trust that you are men who will honestly and fairly discharge the very important duty which you have been impanelled to discharge.

Witnesses were then called to prove the proprietorship of the 'United Irishman,' the purchase of the papers quoted, and the delivery of certain speeches by Mr Mitchel.

Mr Holmes then addressed the jury on the part of the prisoner, and in the course of his speech, in which he did not say a syllable in defence of the publications referring to the Act of Union, he said, "By that Act of Union, Ireland is said to be represented in the English Parliament by one hundred members, whilst the English Parliament is composed of five hundred—five members to one. Does Ireland—will the learned and able gentleman the Attorney-General now say that Ireland makes laws for herself? There never was, in the history of nations, so flagrant an act as the passing of that Act of Union in this country. What was the Irish Parliament then chosen to do? To make laws, the ordinary laws, and it had no more right to delegate its powers for that purpose—it had no right to surrender the solemn obligation committed to its charge by the people—to conspire with the English Parliament to annihilate itself—than I had. What would be said of the English Parliament, should it delegate its authority to make laws for England, or to change anything at present existing, and make an absolute State? She would have just the same right to do so as the Irish Parliament had to destroy itself; and I say it boldly and broadly, as a man, that the Act of Union is only binding as a thing of expediency. Men will often submit to a certain order of things, rather than run the risk of subverting by force of arms the state of things as established. No man on slender grounds should endeavour to subvert the order of things; but it is the right of an enslaved country, and the law of Providence approves the right, to arm and right itself. What man here would live—"

Baron Lefroy: Mr Holmes, we cannot listen to this. You teach those doctrines to the people for the publication of which the prisoner stands at the bar. We cannot suffer the case of the prisoner to be put to the jury founded on the subject of the repeal of the Union by force of arms.

Mr Holmes: I will make it appear by the conduct of England, and with respect to this very question of repeal, that England has been the cause of the present state of this country. The English ministry, by this very question of repeal, has brought this country into the unfortunate state in which it now is. By their duplicity on this question, they are the guilty persons, and not my client. On this question with respect to repeal, it has been agitated for several years in this country. Mr O'Connell, whose powers of mind and great popularity we all know, bearded the Whigs and the Tories for years on this very question, and at the same time the government were determined that the measure should never pass. They declared it should not pass—that they would prefer a civil war, and yet that same government suffered Mr O'Connell to agitate that question for years. Was that weakness, or guilt, or both? In the year 1831 (I believe there was a Whig ministry then in power) Lord Althorp said, in reference to repeal—"Is it not evident that repeal must produce a separation of the two countries? I trust that those persons engaged in a course so dangerous to the peace and prosperity of the country will not succeed, but if they do, it must be a successful war, and I know that most of my countrymen (meaning the English) feel assured that such an event would be attended with complete success."—that is, Lord Althorp's countrymen would vanquish the Irish, and prevent the Act of Union from being repealed. He stated that the repeal of the Union would end in separation—that he would prefer a civil war, and his countrymen would be victorious in that war, and after that declaration was made, the present Prime Minister and his colleagues suffered that question to be agitated in this country in the manner we all know. I say, if it were an honest resolve, and that repeal would lead to separation—that he preferred civil war rather than suffer the act to be repealed—they should have passed an Act of Parliament making it high treason to attempt a repeal of the Union. That would be a bold step, I admit, which no man could justify, but it would be an honest, open, and a bold one. We could have understood the thing, but they suffered the man to be entrapped into what they now complain of. They permitted a struggle for repeal, while they themselves were parties to it, and they continued the agitation of a measure which they asserted should end in separation, and their last act is the prosecution of an unfortunate Irishman for agitating the question. It must be asked, was there any previous prosecution for that? There was a prosecution; they all knew the fate of that prosecution, and that it ended in the defeat of the Crown. Mr O'Connell survived it—he gave the agitation a magic meaning—he called it "moral force," and was suffered to agitate the question, which he did to the last hour of his life, in this country. But, although the Whig government foresaw that, if granted, it must end in separation, they made no law against attempting to repeal it. Nay more, they restored Mr O'Connell, the head and leader of the agitation, and several other Repealers besides, to the commission of the peace; and yet now they say it is an offence, under this new Act of Parliament, to deprive the Queen of the style, title, and royal name of the Imperial Crown. They found this doctrine of Mr Mitchel, and of others, was condemned by the high and the wealthy. There are men, and they are chiefly to be found in what are called the better ranks of society, excellent men, religious men, moral men, kind men, and if all mankind were like them, they would have no such thing as liberty in the world. Peace in their time is their first prayer; and their highest aspiration, to enjoy the good things of this life. They were consoled for the misfortunes of others by the reflection that the sufferer here is only in a state of trial on his passage to another world—that other world, where the tyrant must account for his oppression. And where the slave will be relieved from bondage. Oh, Ireland is weak—the slave struggles to be free, and the enslaver kills him because he struggles. That was British conquest and dominion in Ireland—that was British legislation in Ireland. It rested with the jury, by their verdict of acquittal, to contribute their part towards Ireland's happiness. He called upon them, as they valued their oaths, as they valued justice and the public good, and manly bearing and personal honour, and as they loved the country of their birth, to give a verdict of acquittal. Let them thus do their parts towards making Ireland happy and free.

The learned gentleman sat down amidst considerable applause.

Mr Henn replied on the part of the Crown.

Justice Moore charged the jury. They had been properly told by Mr Holmes that it was a case of deep importance; it was deeply important that he should not be found guilty if innocent; but if he had violated the law, the peace of the country was involved in his conviction. The construction of the documents rested exclusively with the jury. The law had cast upon them the duty of putting a construction upon them, according to the best of their sense and judgment. The Attorney-General had called their attention to the manner in which the panel had been constructed. He would have felt it to be his duty to prevent a recurrence of such a course, did he not feel it was but just to allow him to defend himself from imputations of a personal character; but the jury should exclude that topic from their box. He had also alluded to certain steps taken to intimidate the jury, which he regretted, for no evidence of that intimidation had been given, which might have been done by him if he so desired, and they should dismiss the topic from their consideration.

The counsel for the prisoner had also borne testimony to the honesty of the prisoner. He did not find fault with him for having done so, but the honesty of the prisoner had nothing to do with the violation of the law. Mr Holmes also charged the Crown with having excluded a number of persons from the jury panel, but neither with that topic nor the other had the jury anything to do. Not only had the counsel for the Crown, but the counsel for the prisoner had introduced a great variety of topics irrelevant to the question to be decided—topics, many of which, perhaps, the Court ought not to have listened to. Mr Holmes had told them, for instance, that Ireland was an enslaved country; and he had gone into the question of repeal of the Union, and other matters; but all those topics had nothing whatever to do with the question for their consideration; there was no issue put on those matters; and he (Judge Moore) was surprised that a gentleman holding so high a position as the prisoner's counsel should have thought fit to have introduced them; and particularly so, when he was obliged to say in the end that he was unable to explain the publications of his client. All these irrelevant matters should, therefore, be excluded, whether introduced by the Attorney-General or the prisoner's counsel. The law of the land was, that his (Judge Moore's) opinions on the documents, alleged to be within the late act, and for which Mr Mitchel was prosecuted, were not to influence their minds, but as far as they were consistent with their own views. The act in question was passed a short time back, and if any observations were made to the effect that that act was passed by the Imperial Legislature, they should take it from him that it was a valid binding statute; and the single question for their consideration would consequently be—had the prisoner violated that act? To consider that there were two questions for consideration—first, did the prisoner publish the documents referred to? secondly, what was the meaning of those publications? Upon the first question there could be little doubt, as it was proved, and was not denied, that the prisoner was the author and publisher of the articles in question; and with regard to the latter, it was altogether for their consideration, to say what was the true meaning and import of the words they contained? The learned Judge then read extracts from the publications which form the subject of the trial, and observed that the ancient constitutions referred to were those of the Queen, Lords, and Commons of Great Britain and Ireland, and that an Irish republic was at total variance and antagonistic with those institutions. There were no two ideas more opposed to each other than the co-existence of a monarchy and a republic; and, in advocating one, the subversion of the other must have been in contemplation of the advocate. In reference to the second branch of the indictment, the learned Judge observed that the inquiry in which they were in pursuit was to ascertain as nearly as possible what was passing in the mind of the prisoner when he wrote the article in question; and the only means they had of arriving at that conclusion was to be deduced from the tone and construction of his composition. With respect to the charge of levying war, when he found that the prisoner expressed himself favourable to the offences of sedition and felony for which Mr S. O'Brien was under prosecution, and circulated those opinions in a widely-circulated paper, and recommended the people to possess themselves of arms for the purpose of sustaining Mr S. O'Brien—it would be the duty of the jury to say whether or not the prisoner contemplated a levying of war against the Queen when he wrote and spoke those articles. In reference to the passage in which "the corn-fields ripe for the reapers, and the one hundred thousand pikes" occurs, the learned Judge said it was his duty to express his opinion, but that their own sound sense and reason should supersede any opinion of his; and if they thought conviction was not brought home to their minds, they would be bound to acquit him; but if, on the contrary, the allegations in the indictment had been sustained, they would lay their hands upon their hearts, and give a verdict according to their solemn oath.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of nearly three hours and a half returned a verdict of GUILTY. Sentence was deferred till the following day. On the evening of the trial some few of the streets in Dublin were a little more crowded and noisy than usual up to near eleven o'clock, but after that hour they resumed, and have since worn their wonted appearance. In the neighbourhood of the Commission Court and of Newgate there was a large crowd. This course of people the police received orders to disperse, and they performed the service in a very creditable manner, but not altogether without giving and receiving a few slight contusions. Some of the mob threw stones, and the police plied their batons, but no great damage was done on either side. The Repeal papers of Saturday were full of abuse of Mr Mitchel's jury, and the terrific crime of "packing." They published the following statement as the main foundation of their argument. It appears that the panel was called over as far as 110 names; of these only seventy-one answered. From this number including fifty-five Protestants and sixteen Catholics, the jury was actually formed. The Crown preemptorily challenged thirty-nine, and rejected every Roman Catholic. The jury was, therefore, composed exclusively of Protestants.

THE SENTENCE.

On the prisoner being placed at the bar and asked by the Clerk of the Crown whether he had anything to say why the sentence of the Court should not be passed? He answered, "I have. I have to say, my lords, that I have been found guilty by a packed jury—by the proceedings of a partisan Sheriff—by a jury which was not impanelled even according to the law of England—but by a jury which was packed—was juggled—not by a Sheriff, but by a juggler." (Sensation.) High Sheriff: "My lords—" Mr Mitchel: "That is the reason why I object to your sentencing me to any punishment." Baron Lefroy: The imputation cast by you on the Sheriff I must pronounce to be most unwarranted and unfounded, not on my judgment alone, but on the verdict of two indifferent persons on their oaths, chosen and appointed to examine into the very subject and question as to whether the panel was impartially, legally, and fairly framed. On their oaths they have found that it was, and therefore the Sheriff is free from the imputation that has been cast upon him, and has done his duty. John Mitchel, I cannot but express the feeling of regret I entertain—in which, I am sure, my brother participates—at seeing a person in your condition standing at the bar under the circumstances in which you now stand. You have been found guilty upon the indictment which charged you with feloniously compassing, imagining, and intending to deprive the Queen of the style, title, honour, and royal name of the Imperial Crown of the United Kingdom, and of uttering and giving publicity to those purposes and intentions by publishing a certain writing in a public newspaper published by you, called the 'United Irishman.' These publications are set forth in detail. There are other counts in the indictment, of which you have been also found guilty, of a felonious intent and purpose to levy war against the Queen, for the purpose of compelling her by force and constraint, to change her measures and her councils; and that those felonious intents and purposes were published and manifested by a publication made by yourself in the same newspaper, and under the same circumstances, stated in the former counts. These are the charges upon which you have been put upon your trial, and upon which the jury have found you guilty. The evidence was furnished by yourself, in publications coming out of your own hands, and were deliberately published at an interval of time which gave you full leisure and opportunity to consider what you were about, and to reflect on what might be the consequences of your acts. The case turned on the meaning and interpretation of those publications. That meaning and interpretation were equally furnished by yourself, and came from yourself, just as the publications themselves had done. The meaning and intent were collected from the language of the publications themselves; they were not confined to one, but are to be collected from the successive publications, so as to leave no doubt on

the words interpreted by yourself as to the meaning and intent of those publications. The very able counsel who defended you was not able to offer any other interpretation or any other meaning than that which was assigned to them on the face of the indictment. Upon this evidence, therefore, thus furnished by yourself, the jury have found you guilty. By that verdict, therefore, you must be bound, however you may be advised, or however you may think yourself justified in calling it "a verdict of a packed jury"—thus imputing perjury to twelve of your countrymen—deliberate and wilful perjury.

Mr Mitchel: No, my lord, I did not impute perjury to the jury.

Baron Lefroy: I understood that you had stated, in arrest of judgment, that you had been found guilty by "a packed jury."

Mr Mitchel: I did.

Baron Lefroy: Well, I shall make no other observation upon that, but I owe it to the jury to state, that upon that evidence furnished thus by yourself, no juror who had the slightest regard to the oath he had taken, could by possibility have come to a different conclusion. What ground of doubt was ever suggested with respect to the fact of the publications, by yourself, or with respect to the interpretation and the meaning of those publications? As I have observed, not even your own able counsel could suggest a doubt of the meaning imputed to them. No—nor could he suggest an apology that could be attended to in a court of justice, for his apology amounted to this, that you had a right to violate the law.

With the verdict, establishing your guilt of the offences stated upon the face of the indictment, even you yourself cannot truly quarrel. What is the nature of the offence of which you have been found guilty? It is, I will not say the greatest, but next to the greatest, and near akin to the very greatest, offence that any subject can be guilty of towards his sovereign or towards his country; and notwithstanding your deliberate perseverance in the course which, unhappily, you have been pursuing, I cannot but hope and trust that you may yourself, one day or other, be struck with the awful consequences and results to which that course must, of necessity, have led; if it were not checked in its progress. Surely, a provisional government taken from a howling mob—surely, the practical enforcement of any argument sustained by 100,000 pikes, must have been attended, to your country, with the most desolating and ruinous consequences. Well then, independent of the nature of this crime, look to the circumstances connected with it. I will not go through any extraneous circumstance, but look to the circumstances which were brought before the Court. They originated in a speech, and great allowance might be made for a speech delivered under excitement; but, after time for deliberation, you thought fit to publish that speech, so full of incitement and objectionable matter, and so charged with these felonious compassings and intentions, which are heretofore in the indictment—you thought fit, after deliberation, to publish it, and take away from it all the apology of momentary excitement—you took away from it all the apology of limited effect—you put it into a condition calculated to give it circulation to every corner of the land, and to diffuse its poison through every excitable mind in the whole country. The law, even upon the matter of high treason, makes a great distinction between words spoken and published, but you have deprived yourself of the advantage of that distinction. Upon comparing the two publications—that of the 6th of May and that of the 13th of May—this observation arises, that any possible mitigation which might arise from the tenor of the first, or from anything occurring on it, has been effectually withdrawn by you, and done away with in the second. The second publication leaves it utterly impossible for the greatest stretch of ingenuity, or the greatest perversion of interpretation, to protect you. In the second publication you have expressed the sentiment of intending to overthrow the monarchy, and establishing in its place a republic in the country. You render definitive what is vaguely expressed, perhaps, in the first. In the first you have disclaimed a war of plunder or assassination, and it would be a disclaimer to your advantage and credit if you had left it to be made use of in your behalf; but what appears in the second, from the man who disclaims a war of plunder and assassination? He tells his countrymen, by way of preface, that he is going to speak plainly, and then he tells them there is growing on the soil of Ireland, enough, and more than enough to sustain in comfort all the inhabitants of the country—that that wealth shall not leave them another year, and in that single act of self-preservation the same blow will prostrate British dominion and landlordism together. Now, how is it possible that advice could be acted upon without leading of necessity to plunder and violence, to the taking of property justly belonging to others, and withholding it from them by force and violence, or by the use of arms? Thus it is, then, you appear from one stage to another to have advanced in bold, deliberate, and determined opposition to the law, in language more and more unmeasured, and more and more mischievous and exciting. It is not my purpose in the least to hurt your feelings, but really it is necessary thus to address you in the discharge of the duty that is now imposed upon the Court, to admeasure in proportion to the nature of the crime the punishment which it may be our duty to impose. It is, therefore, that I have of necessity stated strongly those passages, in the publication, the nature of them, and the perseverance and deliberation with which they were published, as the evidence by which we are bound to measure our judgment, and to discharge the solemn duty we owe to the law, to the public peace, and to the welfare of the country. But, in the course of the trial, has there been attempted, by explanation, any interpretation, any apology for this publication, or anything tending to raise a doubt upon their bearing the interpretation that is put upon them by the indictment? Now, in advertent to the course taken in your defence, we desire to be understood, and I especially desire it, that the observations I am obliged to make, and in which I am following up some of the remarks in the charge of my learned brother, in every word of which I concur, in the line of defence by you, I make them not to aggravate in the least the punishment which it may be our duty to impose, any more than he intended to aggravate the case before the jury. I make the observations in respect to the line of defence taken in your behalf, to mark its irrelevancy, and with a view that the Court might not appear to acquiesce in that line of defence. We felt it our duty, though we did not put a stop to it, to interpose, with a view to reprobate and check it as a line of defence which, in our judgment, was not warranted by the privilege given to a prisoner in his defence, and which, as was plainly shown, was as injurious as injurious to the prisoner. No interpretation was offered—no meaning was ascribed—no effort in the least to show that you were not guilty in the sense imputed by the indictment, but a line of defence was taken which not only impliedly but expressly stated you might be statutorily guilty, but you were justified in what you did.—Mr Holmes: With great respect, my lord, what I said was this—though the prisoner may be statutorily guilty, he is not morally guilty.—Baron Lefroy: I should be very glad to find I had mistaken altogether the drift of that defence; and so far as the learned counsel has corrected the view I was taking of it, I am exceedingly glad to adopt his correction. I shall say no more upon it. I only adverted to it to absolve the Court from any possible suspicion that we would sit here and acquiesce in a line of defence which amounted very nearly to matter as objectionable as that for which the prisoner stands at the bar.—Mr Holmes: My lord, I am answerable for that under the Act of Parliament. (Cheering, and clapping of hands.)

—High Sheriff (to the police): If you see any person giving expression to the slightest ebullition of feeling, remove him from the Court.—Baron Lefroy: No, but make a prisoner of him. I have been somewhat withdrawn from my line of observation by referring to a subject to which I could not avoid advertent, after what had passed yesterday. But, to return to your own case. With a view to come

to a decision upon the measure of punishment which it is our duty to impose in this case, we postponed passing sentence until this morning. We have examined the subject with the utmost deliberation, and with the utmost anxiety to discharge duly the duty which we owe to the prisoner, of not awarding a punishment beyond the just measure of the offence, and the duty which we owe equally to the public, that the measure of punishment should be such that it would carry with it the effect of all punishment, which is, not the infliction upon the individual, but the prevention of crime. We desire that the punishment should carry with it a security as far as possible to the country, that one who appeared so perseveringly, so deliberately a violator of the law should not be permitted to continue the course he had entered upon for the disturbance of its peace and prosperity, in the hope that it would have time, if possible, to recover from the inflictions which that course had imposed upon it. Taking all these things into consideration, and also taking into consideration the magnitude of the crimes, as well as the fact that if this had not been the first adjudication upon the act we might have felt obliged to carry out its penalties to the utmost extent—taking also into consideration that the offence is as clearly proved as could be anticipated, in respect to the proof of a crime so enormous, the sentence of the Court is—That you, John Mitchel, be TRANSPORTED beyond the seas for the term of FOURTEEN YEARS.

The Attorney-General then called upon the Court to have judgment entered on all the counts of the indictment.—Baron Lefroy: Very well; as the Attorney-General requires it, let judgment be entered upon every count.

Mr Mitchel having essayed to speak, his gestures to that effect caught the eye of the Court, who assented to hear him. He then said—My lords, the law has now done its utmost; by their harsh proceedings, the Crown and Government are now secure. I have done my part also. I promised Lord Clarendon, several weeks ago, that I would provoke him into a court of justice, as such places as this are called. I told him, publicly and notoriously, that he should either pack a jury to convict me, or I would walk a free man out of this Court, and provoke him to a contest in another field. I knew that I was setting my life upon a cast, but I also knew that, in either event, the victory should be with me, and the victory is with me. I presume that the judge and the jury do not mean to suppose that it is a criminal who stands in the dock. I have shown what the laws are in Ireland, and how they are administered by packed juries, partisan judges, and perjured sheriffs.

Baron Lefroy: The Court cannot sit here to hear the Sheriff arraigned, the administration of justice brought into contempt, and the tenure by which the Crown holds its prerogative in this country endangered or brought into question. The Court was ready to hear anything you had to say at the proper time, previous to the passing of sentence, and we did hear as much as you had to say, and we cannot permit you, at the bar, to go into a repetition of the offences of which you have been convicted.

Mr Mitchel: I wish to say this—Baron Lefroy: We will hear you within the limits of public decorum, but you have already exceeded those limits, and the privilege we accorded you in this instance has been abused.—Mr Mitchel: My lords, I have acted throughout under a strong sense of duty. I do not repent of anything I have said or done. I retract nothing. The cause in which I have been engaged has only commenced, and, as the Roman patriot said when the tyrant had his hand thrust into the fire, when that hand was shrivelled and burnt to ashes—"I can promise for one hundred, two hundred, three hundred to be of my opinion." So say I; one—yes, two—yes, three hundred are ready to follow my course. (Sensation and murmurs of applause.)—Baron Lefroy: You must remove him. The turnkey then caught Mr Mitchel by the arm, and forced him to the rear of the dock, upon which the friends of Mr Mitchel rushed forward, and seizing him by the hands, detained him for a moment, but their hasty farewell was no sooner commenced than it terminated. At that moment a scene of excitement ensued, which we believe for centuries has not been equalled in a court of justice. The personal friends and adherents of Mr Mitchel, who thronged the vicinity of the dock, rose, and, in the rush to get a touch or a sight of the prisoner, created a commotion at once reckless and energetic. They seemed to have lost all idea of the presence of the judges or of the police authorities. Gentlemen of the bar, who wore the costume, disrobed themselves and entered into active resistance to the police, by whom several persons were taken into custody—amongst whom were Messrs Meagher, Doherty, and Richard O'Gorman, jun. After some discussion the disturbative friends of Mr Mitchel apologised for their irregularity, and when order had been somewhat restored, and the Court were about to proceed with the ordinary business, Mr Holmes rose and said—My lords, every sentiment I gave expression to yesterday, when addressing the jury in the case of Mr Mitchel, I adopt as my opinion—I avow as my opinion. And perhaps, under the late Act of Parliament, her Majesty's Attorney-General, if I have violated that law, may consider it his duty to proceed against me—but if I did not violate the law in anything I said, I must, with the greatest respect to the Court, say that I had a perfect right to say everything I said; and I repeat now, upon deliberation, the expression I used yesterday with regard to the treatment of this country by England. They are my sentiments, and I avow them openly. (Loud applause followed.)

On Saturday afternoon Mr Mitchel was conveyed in the prisoners' van, escorted by a party of horse police, supported by a squadron of carabineers, from Newgate to the North Wall, by the usual route for convicts—Dorset street, North Circular road, across the canal, to the Queen's store, North Wall—where he was placed on board the steamer Shearwater, which immediately started for Spike Island, Cork. The Shearwater reached the harbour of Cove early on Sunday morning. Before the vessel anchored, Mr Mitchel, guarded by two policemen and marines, landed on the island, and was immediately handed over to the governor of the convict depot. Shortly after being landed, the inspector of the penitentiary, Captain Atkins, ordered that he should have a separate room for that night, but on the following day he should assume the convict dress, and be treated precisely as other convicts. It is stated that Mr Mitchel is to remain only for a short period in Spike Island, and that he is to be finally removed to Bermuda.

THE "FELON" NEWSPAPER.—The "United Irishman"—which it was stated confidently for some days was to have been continued by Mrs Mitchel, and under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr Kenyon, the lately-suspended parish priest of Templeberry—was on the evening of the 27th taken possession of by the police, who carried off the types on a dray. Subsequently it appeared that Mr Gavan Duffy had on the day previous purchased all the materials, and having intimated this circumstance to the authorities, orders were issued to restore the property, and at about six o'clock the types were brought back to the office in Trinity street. Other accounts say that Mr Mitchel, some days before his conviction, made a deed of sale of his effects and of the copyright of the "United Irishman" to Mr John Martin, of Loughorne, and the Rev. John Kenyon, both of whom intend to continue the journal. On the production of this deed of sale, the persons acting for the crown are understood to have suspended the execution of the sequestration. The paper, according to the advertisement, will re-appear under a new name—or, as the new proprietors put it, "under the sovereign style, title, and dignity of the 'Irish Felon.'" It is destined to accomplish the intentions and sustain the principles of Mr Mitchel, whose property it shall be, "really, though not legally."

THE REPEAL ASSOCIATION.—The usual meeting of this body was held on Monday, Mr James Burke, a barrister, in the chair. The speakers were the chairman, and Messrs Galwey and John O'Connell. The topics dealt with were the recent trial and conviction of Mr Mit-

chel. Mr Galwey denounced the formation of the jury and the arrangement of the panel, which he pronounced in strong language to have been packed. He declared that he did not attribute any corruption to the jury, nor would he have said one word respecting the verdict if the government had not tampered with the fair constitution of the jury. Mr Galwey asserted that such a verdict would have no weight with the country; that its effect would be to create sympathy with Mr Mitchel and his principles. He strongly condemned the authorities for the proceedings taken in the case. He expressed his most unbounded sympathy for Mr Mitchel and his family, and concluded by proposing the following resolutions:—Resolved—That in the late case of the "Queen v. John Mitchel," the jury selected to sit on the trial of the accused was packed from the known political opponents of the accused.—That, therefore, the verdict of that jury is no evidence of Mr Mitchel's guilt.—That punishment, based upon that verdict, is an act of arbitrary power, and a blow struck through the medium of jury-packing at the lives and liberties of Irishmen.—That, under the circumstances, it is the bounden duty of Ireland to adopt the family of Mr Mitchel as its own, and to provide for their comforts and education, at the public expense, during the absence of that gentleman from this country.—That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be presented to Mrs Mitchel, accompanied by an expression of sincere condolence on the part of this association. Mr John O'Connell seconded those resolutions, and in the course of his remarks dwelt very severely on the conduct of the Attorney-General in excluding Roman Catholics. No respectable person of that persuasion should recognise him after such a course of action. The hon. gentleman announced, in the course of the proceedings, that he had had that morning an interview with Mr S. O'Brien, who was yet suffering under the outrage committed on him at Limerick, and that he had strong reason to think—indeed, he might almost announce—that on Monday next, or the Monday following, Mr Smith O'Brien would take his place in that hall. The announcement was received with tremendous cheering. There would probably still be no perfect identity in their opinions; but wherever they did differ, nothing in that hall should occur to call forth those differences.

THE PROGRESS OF SEDITION.—On Monday evening a public dinner was held in Dunboyno, the original object of which was to compliment Mr Walsh, a resident of that neighbourhood, and one of the recusant jurors in the late trials of Messrs Smith O'Brien and Meagher. That gentleman, however, declined the compliment, observing that he had upon his oath only discharged his duty conscientiously, and required no such approval for doing so; and thereupon the demonstration turned to be one of sympathy for Mr Mitchel, and of participation in all that gentleman's views and opinions. About 100 persons sat down to dinner. Many of those attended as deputations from the Confederate Clubs of Dublin; but the majority of the company was composed of the small farmers and landholders of the district. We notice this dinner on account of a speech delivered at it by Mr Doherty, in reply to that proposing the health of "the martyred patriot, John Mitchel." Mr Doherty said—"I shall not shrink from the task you have imposed on me, though a sad one; for the man in whom I had most trust in life is torn from the land he loved so well. The dear friend with whom I have worked for the last three or four years, sometimes through doubt, sometimes through difficulty, and often in triumph, I am destined to see no more till this isle be free. But I cannot but remember, however sad it may be, that when he stood in the dock consecrated to the memory of Robert Emmett and others of the martyrs of '98, John Mitchel announced the gospel of the new faith—the true apostle of the political redemption of Ireland. (Loud cheers.) For, although branded as a felon, and although standing in that dock and in the face of the judge who acted as his prosecutor on the bench (hisses), he was not afraid to announce that there was one, two, three,—ay, 3,000, who would redeem the pledge he gave to heaven; and I came here to-night to ask you to ratify the promise and to say the work he began shall be consummated. (Tremendous cheers, and cries of "Yes, yes, to the death.") He said to the judge,—"My Lord, the Roman, when he stood face to face with his tyrant, and his hand burning, said, 'From the ashes of that hand shall arise the deliverer of my country.'" and upon the blackened trackway of Mitchel to the hulk, in every foot-fall, was registered the redemption of this country (cheers); for while he spoke the sublime truths, the godhead flashed in his eye, and made the tyrant tremble. (Cheers.)

We were unarmed and unprepared. The court-house was packed with officers armed; yet, so potent was the spell of patriot inspiration, that ten of us, in spite of all their arms, made the judges run tremblingly from the bench, the sheriff from his box, and the counsellors of her Majesty the Queen from their positions—ay, and we could have done more, but we did not, because the time had not come, and the country will justify our delay when, before a week—let the selection be by lot or otherwise—another of us shall take his place in the same dock. (Loud cheers.) Mistake us not. We did not commence this contest to terminate it by a compromise. One thing I can assure you—that we shall lie in shroudless graves, or this island shall be free before another year. (Cheers.) I do not speak felony here to-night, for this reason, that there is no honour that five or six of us more aspire to than to be the next felon, and I had to give a solemn pledge to them that I would not take advantage and be the first. We shall determine it amongst ourselves who shall be next, and next, and next, until the harvest sun shall gleam upon us, and England have to determine to battle with our bravery, and not to starve us. (Cheers.) Meantime, not a moment is to be lost,—we must prepare. I now address myself to the class in Ireland with whom I have most associated—and, though myself one of the people, a humble peasant's son—all my associations are with the class around me. My great dependence is on the farmers of Ireland. I believe they are, of all classes, the most uncorrupted; and I believe, further, that the free air and manly exercise have made them the strongest of all classes; and I depend now on strength (cheers); for, assuredly, if assassinations like the assassination of John Mitchel are to be taking place daily, this land is no place for a free man to live in. For my own part, unless the sun of heaven shall shine upon this land an independent nation before this day twelve months, it will be no home of mine longer. I should feel, even now, my heart recoil at the name of Irishman, only that there is a determination here, and that determination is shared in by millions of my countrymen, to avenge the insult of Saturday, and to bring Mitchel back to his native fields a free man once more. (Cheers.) I have no hesitation in saying that Mitchel was assassinated, deliberately assassinated, by a packed jury. I say not that the jury acted unconscientiously, but I do say that the government selected a jury to do their work. (Hisses.) At the head of that government proceeding was a Catholic Attorney-General. (Hisses, and cries of "Oh, dirty Monaghan!") I said some time ago, and I intended then to keep my word, that the time for speechmaking had gone by. I believe it has, and that the time for action has come. (Cheers.) I believe we must now begin to work in downright earnest. I have heard to-day that the next example would be one of greater terror, not the hulk, but the gallows. From the hulk or the halter we do not shrink. (Cheers.) Whether in the Queen's Bench, or in Green street, or in a wider field, we shall meet this power. There can be no mistake about it. Our fortunes, and lives, and fame are pledged; and we should be the greatest and basest worms that crawl the earth, were we to feel afraid to look to heaven from our death-field with the consciousness that we had done our duty. (Cheers.) I know this country well, and I know that at the bottom of every man's heart the deepest conviction is that the government of England is a usurpation which we must get rid of by all means. (Cheers.) You may perhaps think I am speaking too strongly. ("No, no.") But I speak the truth, which God gave me ability to understand. In every situation in which I am placed, I shall speak it. I shall speak it here, and I do so with-

out fear. The old constitution of '82 is a humbug. We want Ireland for the Irish in reality. I am not now going to give you advice, because I know you need it not. I advise my friends outside to get guns. (Loud cries of "Pikes, pikes!") It is the duty of every Irishman to be armed. The law allows him to be armed. There is no crime in being armed; and nature's God, who gave to many of the brute creation naturally the means of defence, gave to man the intelligence and genius to dig from the bowels of the earth, and forge in the furnace the weapon that may gleam in his defence. I will not say what course ought next to be taken. For my part I will not advise any man, for I am not anxious to be behind iron bars when something is to be done outside for the country. I will, however, say this, we have been agitating for years, and we are precisely where we were before. England has ruled us by bombardiers, bayonets, and barracks. I believe that such rule will drive us to have recourse to the same means as in '98. (Cheers.) How far are we better in our condition than then? And if we do not better that condition and prepare, we should only insult the memory of the patriots who sleep in their glorious graves, and who watch for the dawn of Ireland's independence, and ask God to show them the coming ray of the freedom for which they struggled. (Cheers.) We owe it to them to prepare for the worst—for the worst will come whether we prepare or not. (Cheers.)

At a later period of the evening the Chairman proposed the health of the "Heroine, Mary Mitchel," and in doing so detailed a scene, of which he was witness, in the prison of Newgate. Mrs Mitchel had visited her patriot husband—after some words calculated to cheer his spirits, she as if by inspiration exclaimed, "No matter, John, the day will come that they will pay for this; if necessary, die for Ireland." (Loud cheering.) It was unnecessary to say more to make the toast be received as it deserved. The entire company rose, and received the toast with the most enthusiastic cheering. Mr Doherty: "I ought not to trespass again on you; but this is an occasion on which I cannot omit to say a word or two. For although I believe that John Mitchel in the dock speaking God's truth was a noble object, still I believe that Mary Mitchel beside the prison van was a vastly more noble object. (Cheers.) And although I feel man's bravery as necessary to the emancipation of this island, I feel still more strongly that woman's virtue and truth are necessary. (Cheers.) And of all true womanhood, never lived woman truer than Mary Mitchel. (Cheers.) She dignifies an exile and sheds a ray of light on the way her husband travels. She is the fixed star to beacon his return, and if there be truth in man in Ireland, that woman shall not be left long to pine in widowhood of heart. (Cheers.) The day of her glory shall come, as has her day of suffering; and as in her suffering she has been true, so in her glory shall she be brilliant. (Cheers.) Young, lovely, and unprotected—loveliest of all in this lovely land—with her five young children at her side—she parted with her husband without a tear, because she had faith in Irishmen; and if there be no other hope in Ireland but that, I trust that Ireland will vindicate that faith." (Cheers.) The subscription for Mrs Mitchel has made considerable progress; amongst the subscribers is Lord Cloncurry, who has sent a donation of 100*l*.

MOB DEMONSTRATIONS.

Several attempts which have been made by the rabble of London during the week to disturb the peace of the metropolis, under the plea of manifesting sympathy with the cause of Mr Mitchel; they have been effectually repressed, though not without the exhibition of force as well on the part of the military as on that of the police and special constables.

RIOTS AT BRADFORD.

The Chartists of several of the manufacturing towns in the West Riding of Yorkshire, acting upon the bad counsel of the trading political agitators, who have been for some time busy amongst them, have recently been arming themselves with the pike and other weapons, in the vain hope that these will assist them to accomplish their objects. They have also been actively engaged in drilling, and in some towns, especially in Bradford, have put the peaceably-disposed inhabitants in great fear by their demonstrations of physical strength in marching and counter-marchings through the street. In Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Bingley, and other places, the Chartists have enrolled themselves members of certain clubs, which they denominate "Life and Property Protective Societies," or "National Guard Societies," and these clubs now assemble regularly for drilling and other purposes. On Sunday last there was a gathering of Chartists at Wilsden, about an equal distance from Bradford, Bingley, and Keighley, and at which training and drilling were openly practised. From 2,000 to 3,000 men, armed principally with bludgeons, and preceded by individuals bearing black banners, each surmounted by the head of a pike, marched in military order to the ground, and went through various evolutions preparatory to the general meeting. A determination was there expressed by the speakers to resist by force of arms any attempt by the authorities to capture the leaders. The authorities of Bradford have from the first been aware of these illegal proceedings, and some time ago 2,000 special constables, including men of all ranks, were sworn in, and the police were armed with cutlasses. On Saturday last, in consequence of the menacing attitude assumed by the Chartists, two companies of the 39th foot, two troops of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and about 30 horse artillery and two field-pieces, were despatched from Leeds to Bradford, and two companies of the 51st regiment of foot were ordered up from Hull. The 2nd West York Yeomanry and the Yorkshire Hussars were also called out for active service. The first actual outbreak occurred at Bingley on Friday, when two Chartist leaders were captured by the police, charged with drilling some "national guards," and taken before Busfield Ferrand, Esq., by whom they were committed to York Castle. Upon the police attempting to convey the prisoners to the railway station, they were surrounded by two or three thousand persons, some of whom beat and maltreated the officers in the most savage manner, and the prisoners were rescued and made their escape. Indeed, so emboldened were the offenders, and so confident were they that they could set the laws at defiance with impunity, that one of them was a speaker at the Wilsden meeting, on Sunday, and was vociferously cheered when he described how he had been liberated. The magistrates of Bradford, who had, up to this time, taken no public measures for putting a stop to the arming and drilling, now resolved to put the law in force to repress such proceedings, and on last Monday morning a notice was published declaring that all drilling and training was illegal, and announcing the determination of the authorities to enforce the provisions of the law and suppress any attempt to disturb the public peace. Immediately after the issuing of this notice, a body of special constables was called out, for the purpose of apprehending two of the most violent of the Chartist leaders, named David Lightowler, who was a member of the National Convention and National Assembly, and Isaac Jefferson, usually called "Wat Tyler." The last-named individual is the principal pike manufacturer of the district. About forty special constables started on this mission, the men they were directed to apprehend living in the midst of the strongholds of Chartism in Bradford. The men they sought made their escape, and the special constables were here ferociously attacked by thousands of men, women, and children, who poured in upon them from every avenue, and completely hemmed them in. They attempted to retreat, when they were met by a volley of stones, and were further assailed by many hundreds armed with bludgeons, pokers, and other formidable weapons. The special constables fought bravely with their staves, and, after a severe conflict, at length succeeded in effecting their liberation. When the news of the affray spread through the town, the utmost excitement prevailed. The shops were closed, and numbers of people congregated in the streets, and the Chartists

of the out-townships, to the extent of several thousands, marched down in bodies and paraded the streets in military array. They however, after a time, retired, and it was stated that this retirement was for the purpose of summoning all their friends; and it was observed that several carrier-pigeons were sent up in the course of the morning, which took flight towards Halifax, Queenshead, Bingley, and other towns in the West Riding. This mode of communication, it is quite notorious, has been practised by the West Riding Chartists for the last six months or more; and they have publicly boasted that within a few hours they would be able either to create simultaneous outbreaks in the places with which communication was held, or the Chartists from thence would arrive in Bradford to carry on the war in that town. During the time that the Chartists kept out of sight, the local magistrates, with the Earl of Harewood, lord lieutenant of the West Riding, and General Thorns, commandant of the district, sat in council at the Bradford Court House, and a large addition to the military force arrived in the town. Orders were issued to the whole of the special constables to be in attendance at half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, and when that time arrived fully one thousand had assembled. The whole of the streets in the neighbourhood of the Court House were nearly impassable, and the hootings and yellings at the police and special constables were loud in the extreme. The whole of the Bradford police force marched from the Court House at four o'clock, followed by 1,000 special constables, 200 infantry with fixed bayonets, and two troops of dragoons. This imposing force proceeded to Manchester road, their object being to apprehend all the Chartist leaders living in that locality, and to search for arms. They met with no interruption until they arrived at the corner of Adelaide street, the scene of the morning's conflict. Here the Chartists had assembled in great numbers, completely blocking up the thoroughfare; and when the police attempted to force them away, a general onslaught commenced. The police drew their cutlasses, the special constables their staves; and they were met by the Chartists with bludgeons, stones, and other weapons. Both sides fought desperately for some time, but at last the police and special constables were driven back, many of them dreadfully injured. The soldiers being in the rear, could not act at the onset, and the ranks of the civil power were thrown into confusion and disorder before the dragoons could be brought up. They galloped to the spot where the severest part of the contest had been, and the Chartists began to retreat. An attempt, however, was made to unhorse some of the dragoons, by striking at their horses' fore legs with bludgeons. The efforts of the dragoons, however, soon caused the Chartists to retreat precipitately, and the police and special constables then succeeded in capturing eighteen of the most active and desperate of the rioters. One of them was armed with a dagger, with which he attempted to stab several special constables and policemen. Subsequently the civil and military forces proceeded down Adelaide street, and other streets and alleys in the same neighbourhood, known as the rendezvous of the Chartists—again visiting the houses of "Wat Tyler," and Lightowler, neither of whom, however, were found at home, and the search for arms in their residences was also unsuccessful. In one house a pike or spear, mounted on an eight-foot shaft, was found; and in others pike-shafts and pike-heads, evidently recently separated, were discovered. Bullet-moulds, quite warm, as if just used, and leaden models of pike-heads, apparently intended to be used in casting pikes, were taken from other houses. Much opposition was offered to the ingress of the police at some houses, and in two or three cases it was necessary to break open the doors. The search having been completed, and the supremacy of the law vindicated, the forces returned to the Court House, where precautions were taken to quell any outbreak that might be attempted. In the course of the evening, also, orders were issued to all publicans and beer-shop keepers to close their houses at eight o'clock; and in order to empower the military to act *instanter*, if required, the Riot Act was read. The following are the names of the individuals who have been apprehended.—W. Sagar, who is charged with drilling the Chartists and threatening to shoot the constables when captured; G. Copley, W. Scott, G. Ainley, W. Connor, F. Halstead, W. Bairdow, W. Smith, J. Downe, H. Whitcombe, T. Glenman, S. Ratcliffe, I. Heaton, F. Vicary, J. Johnstone, W. Winterbottom, J. Darwin, J. Wood, and Mary, wife of J. Mortimer. Sagar, after being examined before the magistrates, was committed to York Castle for trial at the assizes, and he was removed thither on Tuesday morning. The whole body of special constables patrolled the town throughout Monday night, and a troop of the 6th Dragoon Guards remained all night under arms at the Court House. No further disturbance took place during the night. On Tuesday night there was a large open-air meeting of Chartists at Bradford, which passed off quietly. The examinations before the Bradford magistrates ended in the committal of eight more men to take their trials for riot. In Leeds all is quiet. The caution issued by the magistrates against drilling seems to have produced a good effect.

FREE LABOUR MEETING.

Last Saturday a very numerously-attended meeting of merchants, bankers, and others, of the city of London, anxious to uphold the system of free labour in the British colonial possessions, and to prevent this country from becoming dependent for its supply of sugar and coffee upon the extension of cultivation by means of slavery and the slave trade, was held in the large upper room of the London Tavern, Bishopsgate street. The spacious hall was crowded, and on the platform were Mr S. Gurney, Mr W. Cotton, Mr W. Fry, Mr W. G. Prescott, Mr G. W. Alexander, Mr H. Currie, M.P., Mr J. Hoare, Mr J. Bagshaw, M.P., Mr Money Wigram, Mr T. Wilson, Mr R. D. Mangles, M.P., Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., Sir C. R. Price, Mr A. G. Roberts, Mr W. Prinsep, Mr G. Hanson, Mr G. Barnes, Mr J. D. Powles, Mr H. W. Schneider, Mr J. O. Hanson, Dr Hodgkin, Mr C. Hampden Turner, Sir M. Bruce, Mr W. Blake, Mr F. Mildred, Sir M. Farquhar, Mr C. Baring Young, Dr Shaw, Rev. J. Eason, Mr B. Gurney, Sir R. Dallas, Mr Bright, M.P., Mr M. T. Smith, M.P., Mr H. S. Thornton, Mr C. Carley, Mr Russell Ellice, Alderman Thompson, M.P., Mr G. F. Young, Mr F. Huth, Mr J. Masterman, M.P., Mr T. Baring, M.P. was voted to the chair. In a long and able address, he dwelt upon the precarious condition of our sugar-producing colonies, the depreciation of the value of property there, and the necessity for the protection of free-grown sugar, and concluded by saying that this was not a party meeting; indeed, he did not know now where parties were, but he did know that there existed one general feeling, and that was to uphold the welfare of the colonies. He had no doubt that parties had the strongest grounds of complaint with respect to the bill of 1846, which had so materially affected the welfare of the colonies. For his own part he should be sorry to take any part in any measure that might embarrass her Majesty's government at the present important period, and he would not have taken the chair on that occasion if the meeting were a declared party one. It was not a free-trade meeting, nor an anti-free-trade meeting; but, granting the principle of free trade, there were points where that principle should stop. Mr S. Gurney proposed the first resolution, "That this meeting, consisting of merchants, bankers, and others of the city of London, assembled without regard to the political views or private interests of any class of her Majesty's subjects, is of opinion that while it is an object of great importance to the people of this country to obtain an abundant and cheap supply of sugar and coffee, it is no less desirable to combine with that object the maintenance of the system of free labour, which has been established at so great a sacrifice in the British colonial possessions." Mr Gurney first examined the question as to whether free labour could produce sugar to the extent required, and proved by official returns that such was the fact. He stated that in a few years the supply would reach such a point that no man could put a limit to the quantity that would be

sent to England from that country. He thought that if the people of England thoroughly understood the whole of the case, there would be ninety-nine out of every hundred of them who would vote against protection in favour of slave-grown sugar. He then read them various statistics of the slave trade in recent years, showing the enormous loss of life that annually took place, which he calculated at at least 1,000 deaths a day. He then read extracts of communications from Cuba and from the Brazils, showing that in 1844 and 1845 the planters would have made terms with the British government whereby the slave trade might have been got rid of, but that since the act of 1846 the slave trade had revived, and was now carried on with terrible vigour. He also read statements to show the increase in slave-grown sugar since 1846, and showed that there was a decrease in the exportation of sugar from our own colonies, because free labour was not sufficiently protected.

Mr F. Huth seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted. Mr W. Cotton moved, and Mr M. T. Smith seconded, the second resolution:—"That it appears from the evidence taken before the Select Committee on Sugar and Coffee Planting, appointed by the House of Commons in February last, and from the published despatches of the governors of her Majesty's tropical possessions, that the competition consequent upon the act of 1846, between the forced and unrequited labour of slaves in Cuba and Brazil, and the paid labour of our emancipated negroes, has already brought the British colonies, which had been previously struggling with the difficulties of their new position, to the brink of ruin, and endangered the existence of those civil and religious institutions on which the future welfare and progress of their inhabitants depend."

The resolution was then put and carried unanimously. Mr C. Biddlem moved the next resolution:—"That the inhuman traffic in slaves, which in the years 1844 and 1845 had been more effectually checked than at any antecedent period, has—according to the evidence given before the committee by Lord Palmerston, her Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—actually doubled in amount during the last two years."

Mr G. Hanson seconded the resolution; which was put and carried unanimously.

Sir E. N. Buxton, M.P., moved the next resolution. He begged to say that he was a warm admirer of Lord John Russell, and he was perfectly sure that if the noble lord only saw the subject in its proper light he would deeply regret the fatal policy of 1846. (Loud cheers.) He wished that Lord John Russell was in that meeting at that time, to see how men of all parties and all political opinions were perfectly one on a subject which involved higher principles and more sacred interests than any of those involved in the question of free trade. (Loud cheers.) He then pointed out the inconvenience of allowing slave-growing countries to send their produce on the same terms to our shores as those colonies to which we had given 20,000,000*l* as compensation for putting down slavery, and concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That to stimulate, on the one hand the demand for slaves in Cuba and Brazil, by enhancing the value of the products of their labour, and on the other hand to make a show of checking the supply of slaves from Africa to those countries by armed intervention, is an inconsistency which impugns either the honesty or the common sense of the people of this country, and renders their policy a matter of suspicion to foreign Powers."

Sir H. Sykes Thornton seconded the resolution. Mr Alderman Thompson, M.P., proposed the next resolution. He admitted that cheap sugar was most important to this country. He had many thousands of workmen depending upon him, and a very large portion of their earnings was spent in sugar; but, however important cheap sugar may be, it could not be for the interests of any class that sugar should be sold at 20, 30, and 40 per cent. less than the cost price. It was quite impossible that our colonies, with free labour, could ever compete with those countries in which the produce was reared by slave labour. He concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That unless the Sugar Duties Act of 1846 be promptly and materially altered, it is manifest that the production of the British possessions will greatly decline—that we shall speedily become dependent for our supplies of sugar upon slave-trading countries, and that the consumer must pay an increased price, at least until additional slaves can be transported from Africa to extend cultivation in Cuba and Brazil."

Mr Bright, M.P., rose and begged to make a few observations before the resolution was put. He was one of those free-traders who had been called Manchester freebooters by a gentleman on the platform. The object of this meeting might be a good one, but he did not very clearly see what its object was. (Confusion.) One thing was evident; it was to exclude slave-grown sugar from this country, for the purpose of getting better profits for the West Indian planters. (Loud cries of "No, no," and "Order, order.") He admitted the sufferings and the reverse of fortune which had come upon the West Indies. The question was, was the law of 1846 the cause of the distress of 1848? If they had never complained before, he could have supposed that the law of 1846 had something to do with the existing distress. But he found, by a reference to parliamentary documents, that they had been at intervals in the habit of complaining of distress and even ruin.

Mr Alderman moved as an amendment:—"That it was desirable that the Sugar Bill of 1846 should be repealed, so far as it had the effect of admitting slave-grown sugars into the British dominions, and thereby encouraging slavery and the slave trade." He was happy to be enabled to state that many eminent free-traders did not agree with Mr Bright in regard to the sugar question, and if the introduction of sugar from foreign countries encouraged slavery, that ought to be a sufficient reason why they should oppose such an introduction. He believed that it was important for the labourers of the West Indies that the Sugar Bill of 1846 should be at once repealed, as it had a tendency to lower their wages, while, at the same time, it tended to the ruin of the planters of the colonies. (Cheers.)

Colonel Atcherley seconded the amendment. Mr Gurney fully approved of the amendment of Mr Alexander, but recommended that gentlemen to withdraw it, in order to prevent a division of opinion in the meeting. The amendment was therefore withdrawn, and the resolution was put and carried unanimously.

Mr R. D. Mangles, M.P., brought forward the next resolution. He believed that the West Indies had been treated with the greatest injustice, and therefore he came forward to take part in endeavouring to have justice restored to them. He believed that the bill of 1846 was not the primary cause of the distress of the West Indies though that had put the climax upon it. He believed the great cause of the mischief that had occurred to the West Indies was the not providing a fair supply of free labour at the time of the emancipation of the slaves (hear), and the shortening the period of apprenticeship. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving:—"That the interests and the honour of the British empire are alike concerned in averting the destruction of the agriculture and trade of the colonies, and in securing the full success of the great experiment of emancipation; the failure of which would indefinitely postpone the abolition of slavery throughout the world."

Mr Tritton seconded the motion. Mr J. Gurney Hoare moved the next resolution:—"That this meeting, while it would most strongly deplore any system of immigration which might lead to a renewal of the African slave trade by a payment in money or otherwise for a supply of labourers from that continent, and while it would be opposed to any enactment in the colonies which may be incompatible with freedom and the act of emancipation, is nevertheless of

opinion that, in order to enable the British colonies to compete successfully with slave-trading countries, it is highly desirable that her Majesty's government should give prompt encouragement to the introduction of suitable free labourers under proper supervision; that just relations should be maintained between employer and labourer to secure to both the benefits of freedom and industry; and that every local improvement which can tend to reduce the cost of production should be promoted by generous assistance on the part of the mother country."

Mr C. Barclay seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr Reay, and carried unanimously.

Mr Masterman then moved—"That until these objects can be fairly accomplished, and the colonies placed in a position to encounter a competition which must under the most favourable circumstances prove formidable, they have a just claim to such support as shall put them upon a footing of virtual equality, in respect to the cost of labour, with those countries in which slavery still exists."—Sir C. Price seconded the motion, considering that a debt of justice was due to the West Indies, while he did not consider that the resolutions passed that day were at all inimical to the principles of free trade, of which he was a sincere friend. The motion was carried with three dissentients. It was then resolved that the Chairman be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions, in such manner as he may deem proper, to the First Lord of the Treasury, and her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonial Department.

REPORT FROM THE PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEE ON SUGAR AND COFFEE PLANTING.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the present condition and prospects of the interests connected with and dependent on sugar and coffee planting in her Majesty's East and West Indian possessions and the Mauritius, and to consider whether any and what measures can be adopted by Parliament for their relief, and who were empowered to report the minutes of evidence taken before them, from time to time, to the house, and also their opinion thereupon, have agreed to the following report:—"Resolved, that it is the opinion of this committee—1. That great distress undoubtedly prevails amongst all who are interested in the production of sugar in the British colonies. 2. That this distress has partially existed for several years; and though it has been much more severely experienced within the last twelve months, it cannot be exclusively attributed to causes of only recent operation. 3. That slave emancipation was carried into effect without sufficient provision having been made for providing many of the colonies with an adequate command of free labour, and the rate of wages therein has consequently been very high, and the cost of production unduly enhanced. 4. That the late fall in the price of sugar has led to a considerable diminution in the wages of labour in many of the British tropical colonies, which has been submitted to, except on the part of the Creoles of British Guiana, who it may be hoped will speedily follow the example already set them by the African and Portuguese immigrants of that colony. And with respect to Jamaica, there is an absence of official reports as to any present reduction of wages, and the evidence is limited to partial success on particular estates. 5. That the British possessions have capabilities for the supply of sugar far exceeding the probable consumption of the United Kingdom, and that their ultimate prosperity must therefore depend upon the means of successful competition with foreign producers, rather than upon any permanent protection of their produce in the British market. 6. That the change made in the sugar duties by the act of 1846, without any accompanying remedy for the difficulties of production by free labour in the British colonies, has precipitated the ruin of these possessions by aggravating the pressure under which they laboured from the foregoing causes. 7. That many estates in the British colonies have been already abandoned, that many more are now in course of abandonment, and that from this cause a very serious diminution is to be apprehended in the total amount of production. That the first effect of this diminution will be an increase in the price of sugar, and the ultimate effect of a greater extension to the growth of sugar in slave countries, and a greater impetus to slavery and the slave trade. 8. That if such diminution of production takes place, the richer estates remaining in cultivation will have the several advantages of a larger command of labour, of lower wages, of a lessened entire cost of production, and, if such exists, of a higher price. That a share of the advantages of a higher price in this market by the foreign producer is a consequence inseparable from the policy of reduced protection, established by the changes in the sugar duties by the acts of 1844, 1845, and 1846. 9. That the greatest necessity exists for an immediate application of relief. 10. That from the evidence taken by the committee, it appears clear that the present mode of levying the duties on sugar imposes a great practical disadvantage upon many of the producers in the British colonies. 11. That whereas considerable time must elapse before any measures proposed for securing an ample supply of labour, or laws to be enacted against vagrancy and squatting, can be carried into effect, and the success of those measures will depend mainly upon the co-operation and assistance of the resident planters and agents, and the state of distress to which the planters are now reduced is such as to preclude the possibility of any outlay on their parts for the reception, still more for the payment or maintenance, however short the contracts, of any immigrants placed by the government within their reach; and whereas they are unable at present to bear any portion of the expense of enforcing the laws for the suppression of vagrancy and the removal of persons from lands of which they may have illegally taken possession, but, on the contrary, they have in many instances, in order to prevent further loss, already determined upon abandoning their own properties. To meet these difficulties, your committee recommend a differential duty of 10s. in favour of sugar the produce of British possessions, for a period of six years; being of opinion that this temporary encouragement would have the effect of preventing the immediate and otherwise inevitable abandonment of the majority of the estates, and secure time for bringing into operation the intended measures of relief. 12. That your committee are of opinion that in any system of immigration which may be adopted, great care must be taken by her Majesty's government to prevent any renewal of African slave dealing.—May 29, 1848."

HISTORY AND PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC.

APPREHENDED DISTURBANCES.—Considerable excitement prevailed in Paris at the close of last week, and during the earlier part of the present one, in consequence of the prevailing apprehension of an *émeute* on the part of the workmen, who, it was said, intended to make another attack on the National Assembly. The reason assigned for this fresh demonstration was the alleged intention of the Executive Commission to dissolve the national *ateliers*, and the actual fact of the removal from Paris of M. Emile Thomas, the director of these workshops. The *ateliers nationaux* are those to whom employment is given by the State. The number thus employed at present in Paris amounts to 120,000. They are classed in brigades, with sub-officers, chiefs, and captains, in a manner completely analogous to the army. At their head has been placed a general-in-chief, under the name of the Director of the Ateliers Nationaux, and this general-in-chief has been hitherto M. Emile Thomas. The employment at which this immense multitude of operatives has been occupied since the 25th Feb. has been digging and shovelling earth in various places in and around Paris, but more particularly in the Champ de Mars. At first there

was at least some semblance of real utility in the objects of their labour; inconvenient mounds and embankments were cut down; acclivities, too abrupt in some thoroughfares, were graduated; but the multitude of hands soon became too great, and the inventive powers of their leaders too circumscribed to provide occupation having even the appearance of utility, and at length thousands of men were actually employed one week in making vast excavations, and the next week in filling them up. Such a system could not fail to disgust the operatives themselves, and to become a subject of general ridicule: the consequence inevitably was, that the labour soon became nominal, the men stood with their spades and shovels in their hands discussing politics, and their chiefs found it impracticable to insist on the execution of work which was so palpably futile. Disorders followed, and an enormous system of fraud was practised, and, it is to be feared, connived at. The same individuals register themselves under different names and receive multiple wages; others, pretending to be without employment, obtain the wages of the State, and are nevertheless profitably occupied otherwise. Among this multitudinous body are also vast numbers of liberated convicts and *mauvais sujets* of every imaginable class; the departments, especially, threw upon Paris the refuse of their population; in fine, of such materials, to a great extent, is now composed that organised body of 120,000 men, against whom the authorities of the capital have been night and day, for the last week, on the alert. With regard to M. Emile Thomas, it appears that on Friday night (the 26th ult.) he was suddenly sent for by the Minister of Public Works, and on his arrival at the Ministry was detained there, and on the following morning was sent from the capital to Bordeaux. Various rumours were afloat on Saturday and Sunday as to the cause of this proceeding, but the real motive was explained in the statement of M. Trélat, the Minister of Public Works, which will be found in our report of the proceedings of the National Assembly of Monday. In the mean time the greatest alarm prevailed; the *rappel* was beaten at several intervals, and on each occasion the National Guard, the troops of the line, and the Garde Mobile turned out in considerable force. On Saturday night the following proclamation to the workmen of the *ateliers nationaux* was issued by the Minister of Public Works:—"The government is occupied in preparing for the reorganization of the *ateliers nationaux* the measures which are become necessary. Errors alike injurious to the State and to real labourers had been committed in the midst of the precipitation with which the first enrolments were made. It happens that men who had private resources have been admitted to the benefit of the inscription, and others have inscribed themselves several times under false names, and have thus been paid several times over. The place due to deserving workmen has thus been filled without right, and frequently by fraudulent means. It was to be feared that the expenditure caused by these abuses could not permit the State to continue, as it wished, its firm intention to give occupation to the working population. In this state of things it is necessary to proceed to a new census. Far from throwing obstacles in the way of this measure, the true workman will concur in it, for it is just, and, far from affecting his position, it will promote his interests. The government will not appeal in vain to the sentiments of honour and probity of true working men. It reckons on them, as they may reckon on the government." An address was posted on the walls of Paris on Sunday morning, calling on the operatives employed in the national workshops to proceed at two o'clock on that day to sign a petition to the Executive Government, praying that M. Emile Thomas be not removed from their direction without specifying the cause; and that if he has been accused of any crime, he should be brought to trial and convicted before he be deemed guilty. The "Moniteur," however, has settled that part of the question. A decree of the Minister of Public Works institutes a committee of the national workshops, and appoints M. Leon Lalanne director of those establishments, in the room of M. Emile Thomas, who had left on a mission for Bordeaux.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

On Saturday the subject of the national workshops came under discussion. M. Leon Faucher was called to the tribune to develop his motion respecting them. He stated that those establishments, after having offered a resource necessary to labourers during the suspension of all business, had become the plague of the capital. They moreover presented the greatest obstacle to the resumption of works. There were in Paris alone 120,000 individuals employed in those workshops, paid at the rate of 2f. per day, entailing on the State an expense of 6,000,000f. per month, or 72,000,000f. per annum. It was impossible to view such an enormous expense without pain, when it was known that so great an amount of labour and money was applied to unproductive works. The operatives themselves condemned a system which had not even the merit of disguising charity. It was, in reality, a premium offered to laziness and inaction. One half of the population could not thus continue to live at the expense of the other, and it was urgent that those establishments should be immediately closed. The government, however, was bound to afford work to the labouring classes, but that work should be of a productive nature. He accordingly proposed that the men employed in those workshops should be dispersed throughout France, on all the lines of railroad in construction. In demanding a credit of 10,000,000f. for that object, he did not mean to create an additional expense; he merely desired to convert an unproductive into a productive expense, to rid the country of the leprosy of pauperism and the capital of those dangerous lazzaroni. The Assembly, having taken the proposition into consideration, referred it to the Committees of Labour and Finance.

M. Petri read a proposition signed by five members, to the effect of abrogating the 6th article of the law of the 10th of April, 1832, banishing the Bonaparte family; which was favourably received, and referred to a committee.

On Monday all the approaches to the Chamber were occupied most strongly with troops of the line and the Garde Mobile. The Tuileries Gardens were open, but under the trees, in every part of them, soldiers were to be seen. No person was allowed to pass the Pont de la Concorde, even on foot, without producing a card. The Garde Mobile were drawn up in nine lines at the end of the bridge next the gardens, whilst the centre was held by seven lines of the regular troops of the army. The end next the Chamber was still more strongly guarded, as were the quays at each side. At the various entrances were also posted unusually large bodies of the troops of the line. The first business of the sitting was the presentation by M. Falloux of the report on the bill presented *d'urgence* for the reorganization of the national workshops. It declared that grave abuses had crept into the establishments, and that a change was called for, alike in the interest of the men there employed, and of the state. The men, by being kept nearly idle, were gradually losing their sense of dignity as persons gaining an honest livelihood by their labour, whilst the state spent exceedingly large sums of money without obtaining any return. It was therefore essential to remove to their own departments the workmen not belonging to Paris, and then to give them employment on railways, canals, reclaiming land, and other useful works. The committee in consequence proposed, first, that without delay means should be taken to give employment to the men at the national workshops by the day, and without the intermediation of third persons; that credits should be opened for the purpose; and that all workmen who could not prove that they had been three months at Paris should be sent to their departments, a certain allowance per league being given them.—M. Taschereau wished to receive some information relative to the disappearance of M. Emile Thomas. If the Assembly would permit him, he would interrogate the government at once. [Loud cries of "Yes," "yes."] On the evening of the 26th (Friday) he had been ordered at nine o'clock to repair to the hôtel of the Minister of Public Works, and at eleven o'clock he had left Paris. M. Emile Thomas

had written letters to his friends the same evening, declaring that he was in no danger, but that he was removed from Paris under the guard of two police agents, who treated him with every respect, but who did not permit him to leave their presence. One of the letters declared that he had been sent on a mission to Bordeaux and other places, to organize national workshops similar to those established in Paris. His resignation had been demanded, he said, from him, and he had given it. The honourable member here read the letter of the Minister of Public Works to the delegates of the workmen, declaring that there was nothing to be alleged against M. Emile Thomas, and called on him to explain why, if that were the case, that gentleman had been removed.—M. Trélat, Minister of Public Works, declared that having frequently demanded from M. Emile Thomas an exact account of the number of workmen employed at the workshops, he could never obtain it, some excuse being always given for the delay. Sometimes he was told 90,000, sometimes 115,000, sometimes 110,000, and sometimes 120,000. Whilst the government experienced this great difficulty, it was constantly applied to from every side to reorganize the workshops, and place them on a new footing. M. Emile Thomas was always speaking to the Minister of the danger he incurred among the workmen; and complaining also of the greatly increasing number of persons whom it was found necessary to employ for the direction of the workmen. It was in consequence of these two acts that the government had recommended M. Emile Thomas to leave Paris for the present. An important mission would be given him in the Gironde, to organize workshops there similar to those of Paris. M. Emile Thomas had accepted this mission freely; had given in his resignation as director of national workshops of Paris—had given it freely; though afterwards, when the instructions of his new office had been given him, he appeared dissatisfied, brought forward a thousand objections, and, in the end, was heard to say that he should allow it to be believed that he had been in a certain measure forced from Paris. The hon. minister concluded by declaring that the removal of M. E. Thomas had been decided on for state reasons, and in order to preserve order in Paris. (Hear.)—[It appears that M. Thomas, while on his way to Bordeaux, managed to write a letter in pencil to his mother, which he threw from the window of the carriage, on the footway, and it reached its destination. In this letter he says: "The real motive I believe to be this: I have, as you know, declared that if any measures were taken that I thought imprudent for the public tranquillity, I would retire, to avoid any responsibility; but that I would bring the affair before the National Assembly. I know that my liberty has been violated without rational cause; but I have obeyed, because, before all things, I wish to be a good citizen; and not to become a firebrand."—The Assembly were occupied during the remainder of the sitting in discussing the relations that are to exist between the National Assembly and the executive power. After some discussion the first and second articles of the bill on the subject were agreed to: Art. 1 declares that, although the members of the Executive Committee are in general exempted from being present at the sittings of the National Assembly, still they are always to attend when summoned by a message from the president, or when 40 members require it. Art. 2 states that the Executive Committee should always have a right to be heard by the Assembly. Art. 3 relates to the measures of defence conceded to the president. An amendment by Gen. Cavaignac occasioned an animated debate, and amidst great tumult the president announced that the amendment had been referred to the committee. On Tuesday the Assembly proceeded to the discussion of the bill relating to the national workshops. At the close of the general discussion the articles of the bill were brought forward. These were: Art. 1. Declaring that the national workshops in the department of the Seine being unproductive, means should be immediately taken to reorganize them.—Adopted, with the omission of the words "department of the Seine," in order to make the measure general. Art. 2. Means shall be taken, with as little delay as possible, to procure for the men task-work, without the intermediation of third persons.—Adopted. Art. 3. Credits shall be granted to forward to their own departments such workmen as have not been residing three months in Paris.—Adopted. Art. 4. The present bill shall be applicable in the towns and communes in the departments, on the demand of the Municipal Council.—Adopted. M. Leyreau proposed, as an additional article, declaring that the preceding part of the bill does not apply to workmen who were in the habit of each year coming to Paris at certain periods of the year for certain kinds of employment, and who could show that they had resided six months in Paris the year before. This additional article was intended to supply a chasm in the bill, as there were certain persons, such as the Auvergnats, who came every year to Paris to attend masons, whom it would not be fair to prevent from following their usual industry.—Agreed to. The bill was then adopted. M. Perrée then stated to the chamber what the majority of the committee on the bill to fix the relations between the executive power and the National Assembly had decided on relative to the article which concerned the defence of the Assembly. The committee thought that it was their duty to afford to the Executive Committee every means of fulfilling the grave duties imposed on them; in consequence, it proposed that the Assembly do decide that the measures and dispositions to be taken for the defence of the chamber is in the attributions of the executive committee, except in cases of extreme urgency, when the case may devolve on the president.—M. Billault opposed the decision of the committee; MM. Dufaure and Lamartine supported it; and it was finally adopted. The proceedings on Wednesday were of a highly interesting character. After discussing the late affair at Naples, and some matters connected with the Admiralty, the President said—I have to make a very serious communication to the Assembly, which admits of no delay. The Procureur-Général and the Procureur of the Tribunal of the Seine, demand from the Assembly authority to direct proceedings against Citizen Louis Blanc, and if need be to apply to him the provisions of the code of criminal instruction, and of the penal code. The following is the substance of the requisition: "We, the Procureur-Général of the Court of Appeal of the Republic, considering the proceedings which have been instituted relative to the attempt of the 15th of May, and the evidence taken, it appears that there are grave presumptions that Citizen Louis Blanc took part in the invasion and occupation of the palace of the Assembly. Considering, in fact, that Citizen Louis Blanc, by his own confession, spoke twice to the persons who invaded the Assembly, once from a window, and a second time from a chair in the hall of the Pas Perdue; that he was heard to say to the crowd of rebels, 'I congratulate you in having reconquered the right of yourselves to carry your petition,' which was heard by representatives who have deposited to the words; and that he afterwards spoke from the tribune, and was carried in triumph by the factious; considering, without hearing other facts, that there is sufficient presumption at present that he rendered himself an accomplice in the attempt made against the National Assembly; we request that it may please the Assembly to authorise the accusation of Citizen Louis Blanc, and the application against him of the articles of the code of criminal instruction."—M. le Président. Is there any objection to the authorisation demanded?—M. Louis Blanc. I do not desire to defend myself as an individual, but as a representative of the people, for, in fact, what is demanded of you is to commence an era of persecution, to inaugurate the epoch of the Republic by the reign of terror which they reproach us with having desired to establish—we who commenced by abolishing the punishment of death. Behold, to-day, our recompense. Not a drop of blood has been shed for three months; not a single prosecution has been directed, but now hatred arouses itself, and acts with violence. What I reproach me with having wished to violate this sacred assembly; I, who have said to the people, "Here is the temple of your proper sovereignty." Let him who can say to the contrary rise, that I may tell him to his face he lies. I

await with impatience the examination of my conduct. It will then be seen whether I did not confer the previous evening with the authors of the manifestation, and use my endeavours to dissuade them; and whether I did not tell them that such a manifestation would be highly dangerous not only to the interests of established order, but also to the interests of liberty. Yes, the interests of liberty; for I represented that the reactionists would make good use of the effect of that manifestation. (Murmurs.) A republican, I did not desire a manifestation fatal to the Republic. (Hear.) Faint! I ought to recollect that expression; the Republic is immortal, and I believe it can be as little affected by reaction as by an excess of brute force. Is it necessary at present that I should return to the 15th of May? a day for ever to be lamented. If I so speak, be assured it is not to avoid either imprisonment or death. I do not fear either. [M. Louis Blanc here became very animated.] I do not fear death, said he, and in thus speaking I know what I say; for I undertake to say that before long the punishment of death will be restored. (Loud expressions of dissent.)—M. le President. I beg of the assembly not to be carried away by these expressions. I shall call to order any one who forgets the dignity of his position.—M. Louis Blanc (turning towards some members): It has been asked by whom the punishment of death is to be re-established. God forbid that I should suppose it would be by the Assembly, for it would risk its re-establishment against itself; but I do not hesitate to declare to the Assembly, that the re-establishment of death will be for it a veritable suicide. No, the Assembly will not do it; it will be done by others. But from the way we are now going on, it is likely we shall not stop till we have reached the bottom of that abyss. If you would protect the Republic, set a good example. Why make an appeal to evil passions? Ah! rather pronounce words of conciliation. I almost tremble for my country, when I think of the bloody resentments which revolutions give rise to. History shows it. I have been accused of having had recourse to violence. I might have used it, had I felt disposed: but I never will aid in its use against an assembly emanating from the people.—I who have been all my life struggling for the people. If I have anything to reproach myself with, it is with having remained so long in my place instead of speaking to that crowd; as by so doing I might possibly have prevented it from crossing the threshold of the Assembly. At length I resolved to speak to the crowd; and see what has been made of my words—a pretext for calumny. And after all, what passed? Urged to speak, in the name of the safety of the Assembly, I ascended the bureau of the President; and demanded of him that my voice should be heard. The President gave me full authority to speak. I then addressed them. No one heard me utter one word that was not conciliatory. He who says to the contrary is a cowardly calumniator. What are, then, the accusations which they make against me? Calumnies; and among these calumnies that of having wished to violate the Assembly; I who respect universal suffrage so highly; I who have spoken in favour of it all my life. This is what I wish to explain to you. Explain, recollect,—I do not justify myself; I do not want to justify myself. It is not simply as a man, but for my character as a journalist and an author, that I give this explanation. (Hear, hear.)—M. Etienne Arago, M. Demoury, and several other members spoke in favour of the honourable conduct of M. Louis Blanc on the 15th May. The Assembly here became much agitated, several voices demanding the order of the day. M. Crémieux demanded that the Assembly should retire to their bureaux, in order that they might examine the question calmly, which was agreed to. The bureaux afterwards named a committee favourable to the impeachment.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

The Minister of the Finances, on Monday, distributed to the finance committee several important documents, relative—1. To the amount received by the treasury of the extraordinary tax of 45 centimes imposed upon the public immediately after the revolution. This return brings the receipt to the 10th of May. The amount of the tax, as appears by the books, is 191,259,480f. 30c., and the amount received only 34,538,974f. 2. A statement of the receipts for the first four months of 1848, as compared with those of 1846 and 1847. The receipts for the first four months of 1848, compared with the same period of 1847, show a diminution of 33,333,000f., of which 16,310,000f. is for the months of January, February, and March, and 17,023,000f. for the month of April alone. 3. The comparative statement of the floating debt of the Treasury, from the 24th Feb., 1848, to the 24th of May of the same year, which shows a diminution of 77,212,000f. 4. To the development of the balance on the 22nd May, 1848, in the evening. This balance is established by a general account of 68,630,648f. 70c., of which 29,101,709f. 05c. in specie, and 39,528,939f. in bills; 10,549,766f. 15c. of the specie balance are on account of the Treasury, and 18,551,942f. 90c. on account of the Bank of France. The state of the savings banks on the 24th of February showed the following results:—Amount of deposits in Paris, 80,897,000f.; in the departments, 275,306,000f.; total, 356,203,000f. On the 24th of May the total amount of the deposits in the savings banks was as follows:—Paris, 70,296,000f.; departments, 258,484,000f.; total, 328,780,000f. In this last sum is included the interest due to the 1st of May. The amount exigible by the sinking fund to the 30th June is between 16,000,000f. and 18,000,000f. The sub-committee of the Assembly on finance has agreed to propose the conversion of 256 millions of Treasury bonds into five per cent. stock at the current price, and also to allow the depositors of the savings banks to convert that portion of their deposit which is payable in Treasury bonds into five per cent. stock on the same terms. The sub-committee of finance upon the railways have unanimously resolved to reject the project of the government for the dispossession of the companies, public faith and respect of property being the chief reasons for this decision.

ARREST OF BLANQUI.

The police have at length, in spite of the many friends who attempted to favour his escape, caught Blanqui. On Friday, at six o'clock in the evening, says the 'Moniteur,' Auguste Blanqui was arrested in the Rue Montholon, No. 14. He was conducted to Vincennes under strong escort. On his road thither he spoke in the most incoherent manner: he wept, laughed, and sang by turns; he spoke of his wife, his children. He exclaimed, "There is but one republican in France—it is myself." When he arrived at Vincennes it appears he said, "Do not place me near Barbès, he is a fool. He has lost the game; he is a bad player;" and then he fell into a state of absolute prostration. When the keeper carried him some food he said, "Go and tell them that if they have got the head of Blanqui they have not got all; before a month I shall be higher than the cathedrals. Go and tell them that."

MISCELLANEOUS.

A few days ago two Englishmen, who came to Paris to pick up bargains, went into one of the largest silk warehouses in the capital, and after looking over the stocks of goods, which was a very excellent one, asked the proprietor how much he would take off the invoice price, if they would take the whole off his hands? The proprietor, after consulting with his partner, spoke of five or ten per cent.; but the Englishmen stepped him at once by saying that they would give him forty per cent. off the invoice price, and not one farthing more. The warehouseman was indignant at first, but the end of it was that necessity forced him to accede to the offer made, and the Englishmen got the goods at 60 per cent. below price cost.—The "Club Barbès," which had been closed since the 15th inst., was reopened on Thursday night, at eight o'clock, in the Rue de Grenelle St Honoré, in the presence of more than 300 members, and of several visitors in the galleries. The objects of the meeting were the reorganization of the officers of the club, and the course to be adopted during the sn-

ning elections. The presidency of the club was awarded by acclamation to Citizen Armand Barbès, and the honorary vice-presidency to Citizen Restu, both prisoners at Vincennes. Citizen Lamieussens was unanimously elected vice-president. It was subsequently determined that a general fusion of all republicans should take place previous to the elections, in order not to divide their votes, and that eleven candidates should be named, in accordance with the other democratic clubs of Paris.—The Minister of Marine has reorganized the Council of Admiralty, which is to be composed in future of the minister acting as president, of three general officers, an inspector-general of the Maritime Engineering Department, or a director of maritime construction, a chief controller or commissary-general, two naval captains, an engineer of naval construction, a commissary or controller of the navy, a captain of a frigate, and a naval lieutenant. The minister had appointed members of the council—Vice-Admirals Hugon and La-Susse, M. Charles Dupin, Rear-Admiral Hamelin, Captains Guillois and Verniac St. Maur, &c.—Amongst the candidates for a seat in the National Assembly, says the 'Messenger,' is Citizen Richemont, who pretends to be the son of Louis XVI, and who also pretends that he escaped from the Temple. M. Richemont, several times under the reign of Louis XVIII, Charles X, and Louis-Philippe, put forth his pretensions to the crown of France.—M. Thiers has accepted the candidature for the Seine, the Seine Inferieure, the Bouches de Rhone, and Algeria, all of which have been simultaneously offered to him. M. Cassidiere, ex-Prefect of Police, has published an address to the electors of the Seine, offering himself for re-election. An address has been placarded in Paris, announcing the Prince of Joinville as a candidate in the National Assembly for the same department. It is probably the set of some enemy of the Orleans family, who has taken this mode of bringing the members of it into disrepute. Several new candidates have since taken the field, among whom are the Prince of Moskowa, the Duke d'Harcourt, M. Pasay, and several other ex-notabilities, who are now reduced to the simple rank of citizens. The elections are to commence on Sunday. They will close on Monday, but as the scrutiny will occupy several days, the result will probably not be known till Thursday or Friday.—The electric telegraphs of France are to be immediately opened for public use. In this case all important intelligence can be transmitted from here to London in little more than two hours.—The discussion respecting the exile of the Orleans family from France having provoked a remark from M. Vignote, that the exile of the Bonapartes was provisional, M. Pierre Bonaparte exclaimed that he was a deputy as well as M. Vignote, and no provisional deputy. (There were 632 votes for excluding the Orleans, and only 63 for not excluding them.)—A project of law has been laid before the Assembly for postal reform, adopting the uniform rate of four sous, independent of distance within the French territory, but nothing (so far as I am informed) has been said of prepayment or the system of stamps. Another project of law for the re-establishment of divorce has been brought forward, the principal conditions of which would be, if adopted, as follows:—The husband may apply for divorce on ground of adultery. The wife may apply on ground of adultery, if the husband have kept the party in the house in which he and his wife reside. Husband or wife may apply on ground of cruelty or serious injury from one to the other. The condemnation of one party to an infamous punishment shall be ground of divorce. Mutual consent of husband and wife for a given time, and expressed in a manner prescribed by the law, with the conditions imposed by the law, shall be a ground of divorce.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE ROYAL FAMILIES OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.—The last letter of the series, which we take from the 'Revue Retrospective,' is the formal reply of her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Queen of the French, on the announcement by the former of the conclusion of the marriage of the Duke de Montpensier.—"To her Majesty the Queen of the French. Osborne, Sept. 10, 1846. Madame,—I have just received your Majesty's letter of the 8th of this month, and I hasten to thank you for it. You remember, perhaps, what happened at Eu between the King and me; you know the importance which I have always attached to the maintenance of our cordial understanding; and the zeal with which I have laboured in it. You here learned without doubt that we refused to arrange the marriage between the Queen of Spain and our cousin Leopold (which the two Queens were very anxious for), with the sole object of not departing from a course which might be more agreeable to the King, although we could not consider that course as the best. You can then easily comprehend that the sudden announcement of this double marriage could cause us nothing but surprise and very deep regret. I ask pardon, Madame, for speaking to you at the present moment about politics, but I am glad to be able to say for myself that I have been always sincere with you. Begging you to present my respects to the King, I am, Madame, your Majesty's very devoted sister and friend, "VICTORIA R."

METROPOLITAN, PROVINCIAL, AND CONTINENTAL Miscellanea.

METROPOLITAN.

THE NATIONAL GALLERY.—MR VERNON'S PICTURES.—The trustees of the National Gallery have issued the following regulations for viewing the pictures recently given by Mr Vernon to the nation, at that gentleman's mansion in Pallmall:—"Regulations for viewing Mr Vernon's pictures.—The public to be admitted, by tickets on the Tuesday and Thursday of each week from the 1st of June to the 9th of September, 1848; between the hours of ten and three o'clock. Tickets to be obtained on application at the National Gallery on the first four days of each week. Not more than 300 tickets to be issued for each day."

THE PRESIDENT OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.—The Earl of Rosse has expressed his willingness to be put in nomination for the office of president of the Royal Society.

THE LONDON LIBRARY.—The seventh general meeting of the subscribers of this library was held yesterday week at No. 12 St James's square. The affairs of the library appear from the results of the meeting to be in a satisfactory condition.

PROVINCIAL.

THE COBDEN TESTIMONIAL FUND.—The committee at Manchester have published "An account current of the Cobden National Tribute Fund, to April 29, 1848," which, in addition to the resolutions passed at a meeting on that day, contains Mr Cobden's letter of acknowledgment, and a list of the towns from whence contributions have been received, with the amount from each. The towns contributing over a thousand pounds are: Manchester, 25,318l.; London, 11,763l.; Liverpool, 8,170l.; Ashton, 4,119l.; Bolton, 1,892l.; Gee Cross, 1,296l.; and Birmingham, 1,217l. The following is Mr Cobden's letter:—"To the Subscribers to the Cobden Testimonial Fund.—My Friends,—The treasurers having placed at my disposal the amount of the Cobden Testimonial Fund, particulars of which are given in the accompanying pages, the agreeable duty now devolves upon me of offering you my grateful acknowledgments for your munificent contributions. At the time of the dissolution of the Anti-Corn-Law League, circumstances had determined me to withdraw from public life, and devote myself, for some time, to the exclusive care of my private affairs, when the proposal, which was unexpectedly made, to raise a fund for me by public subscription, and the generous response with which it was met from all parts of the kingdom, induced me to abandon my determination. Since my return from the Continent I have, by the advice of my friends, withdrawn altogether from the risks and anxieties of business. By this arrangement I have incurred

some heavy sacrifices, but, through your liberality, I am left in possession of an ample competence. Whilst acknowledging that it is by your bounty alone that I am placed in a position to be able to devote myself to public business, I think it fair to guard you from being held responsible for my future political career. I accept the testimonial at your hands, with the understanding that it commits the donors to an approval of my free-trade principles only, and that it leaves me at liberty to take an unfettered course on all other public questions. Having secured my independence, you have a right to expect, that in all matters affecting the public interests, I shall act up to the dictates of a conscientious conviction—that I shall not become the slave of a party, the parasite of the great, or the flatterer of the people; and in these expectations you shall not be disappointed. Happy, indeed, shall I be to find that my opinions generally have the sanction of your approbation. I have entered upon this explanation solely to prevent any attempt hereafter to place you in a false position, for want of a frank understanding upon our future political relationship. Let it not be thought for a moment that this candour is incompatible with the most profound and grateful sense of your generosity. I feel an inexpressible pride in owing my fortune to the spontaneous contributions of my countrymen. To be thus exalted by you, as a successful labourer in the peaceful cause of free trade, is a distinction which I would not relinquish for all the honours or rewards which have ever been bestowed upon successful conquerors. With the sincerest good wishes for your happiness, I remain, my friends, your obliged and faithful servant, RICHARD COBDEN.—London, May 23, 1848."

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have received from Trinidad, and from a most authentic and respectable quarter, a remonstrance against the opinion expressed by us respecting the comparative value of Cooly labour. Owing to very skillful superintendence, the failure in Trinidad may not have been so great as in other colonies in which it has been palpable and admitted. Even in Trinidad, however, supposing Cooly labour to be as efficient as Negro, the cost is admitted to be by one fourth part more; and this is an all-sufficient condemnation of it.

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 3, 1848.

The Paris papers of yesterday inform us that much uneasiness is felt by the Government at the large nightly assemblages of the lower orders on the Boulevards. Three battalions of Mobile Guards were still under arms, and the report ran that it would be found necessary to take precautions against some meditated coup de main. The affair of Louis Blanc has caused some excitement, as it is expected that in the course of the day the report of the committee in his case will be brought up. This committee sat the whole day, and heard Louis Blanc, the Procureur-General, and several witnesses. They have kept their decision a profound secret, so that it may not be known until announced in the Assembly. Letters received from Bordeaux of the 29th leave no doubt of the return of M. Thiers for the department of the Gironde. The result of the election is considered certain. The long expected justification of M. Cassidiere has appeared; he repeats in this his vindication against the charge of supplying arms to Sobrier, and again declares that the arms had been supplied by the order of M. de Lamartine.

The Germans and Danes have had a severe conflict, by which great numbers were killed and wounded on both sides. No returns have as yet been furnished. The battle lasted several hours, the German troops retreating by Gravenstein, and to the north towards Quars, and the Danes advanced to near Gravenstein. Private reports speak of the loss of the Germans nearly 1,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, and six pieces of cannon.

A fresh insurrection broke out at Vienna on the 28th ult., owing to a command having been issued by the Minister, for the dissolution of the Academic Legion, and the immediate laying down of arms. This gave the first signal for the outbreak. Barricades were erected, as if by magic, at the ends of all the streets, by the united efforts of the workmen and the students; every communication was completely stopped. At ten o'clock the collision commenced between the people and the military. The populace stormed the red gate of the castle, and drove the military from their position. Men, women, and children, combined to fetch materials; brewers carts, paving-stones, anything was laid hold of for the purpose. Stones were collected at all the windows, to throw down on the heads of the soldiers. White flags, and in many places black, red, and gold flags, were planted on the barricades. Meanwhile the troops, who had that morning been strengthened by a newly-arrived regiment, remained motionless. The réveille was beat; the bells were rung; and the workmen, both of the city and suburbs, who had broken open some of the gates, were busy at the barricades. The National Guard was drawn up in the court and in the old town-ditch. The captain of the company in the Court of the Holy Cross received orders to place 50 of his men under the command of the officers of the line, to guard the gates, and allow no students, workmen, or armed National Guards to pass through. Apprehensions were entertained that the four regiments which were stationed at Windischgans would be called in. Should this be necessary, a fearful encounter will doubtless take place. Tranquillity was only restored by the Council of Ministers pledging themselves to make good the concessions of the 15th and 16th of May, to allow the university legion to remain as at present; and to withdraw the soldiers to their barracks. In return, they requested that the barricades should be pulled down. The people refused. "They knew that six regiments were on the march to Vienna; they had been deceived before; they must have these promises in black and white." At the University Buildings, a placard, containing the demands of his garrison, was exhibited: "The military to leave the city in 24 hours; the concessions of the 15th and 16th of May to be made good; the Emperor to return within eight days; and the barricades not to be removed or arms laid down till that had taken place. The Diet must assemble in Vienna, and the troops take an oath to the constitution, the noblesse give hostages." The most urgent requests have been sent to the Emperor to return to Vienna with the least possible delay. Count Hoyos remains as a hostage with the committee of local administration.

A slight émeute at Berlin took place on the 26th ult., in which an attempt was made to construct barricades, but the National Guard prevented it. Calm had been re-established. To find a successor to the Spanish Finance Minister seems a hopeless case; M. Beltran de Lis has consequently consented to resume his office.

A somewhat uneasy quiet seems to prevail in Ireland. The meeting of the Confederation, from which an address to the people was expected to have issued, has been put off till Tuesday next. The Cork clubs are following their Dublin brethren, in adopting such a constitution as will weed out the "suspect," and will give a more fraternal character to the organisation. The 'Dublin Evening Post' says, "the Scourge steamer has been chartered for the conveyance of Mr Mitchel to Bermuda. The vessel has already reached Cork, and it is probable Mr Mitchel has already passed out of sight of Irish land."

A boiler explosion, attended with great loss of life, took place at Dudley yesterday, on the premises of Mr Jeffries, at the Heart's hill

works. Brierly hill. Owing to the great confusion prevailing, the number of sufferers has not yet been ascertained; but up to ten o'clock ten dead bodies were found. Others, it was feared, would be found in a canal which passes near the works. The cause of the explosion is of course as yet unknown.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, June 2.

Lord BROUGHAM presented a petition from certain inhabitants of London, complaining of the recent proceedings of the chartists, who had occasioned them great inconvenience and losses in their business by their meetings and processions.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said some means ought to be taken to put an end to these meetings, which were producing great inconvenience and injury to trade, independently of the troops having been called out and under arms for the last four nights. It would be very desirable if the persons who called these meetings were made to pay in their pockets for the damage that was occasioned.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the government was determined to prevent the assemblage of large bodies of persons in the streets, and if these meetings were persevered in some stringent measures would be necessary, and government would not hesitate to come to parliament and ask for these powers.

The Duke of RICHMOND expressed his gratification at that announcement, and observed that if the mob attempted to come into conflict with the military it would be a serious matter for them.

Lord DENMAN said these assemblages were a gross insult to and violation of the law, and ought to be put down. As an old reformer he denounced such assemblages, as being calculated to put a stop to all further reform.

SPAIN.

In reply to Lord Stanley, the Marquis of LANSDOWNE said a correspondence had taken place between the British and Spanish governments relative to the dismissal of Sir H. Bulwer from Madrid, and as soon as possible all the documents relative to the subject would be laid before their lordships.

IRELAND.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE, in laying upon the table papers relative to the expenditure in Ireland during the period of famine, observed that the prospects of an abundant harvest in that country were most satisfactory, and said that if further assistance was needed the government would not hesitate to grant it. It was not their intention to insist upon the immediate repayment of the loan advanced to that country.

The parliamentary proceedings postponement bill was read a third time, and their lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, June 2.

Mr S. CRAWFORD gave notice that on the first supply night after the Whitsuntide holidays he should move a resolution that the present distracted state of Ireland demands the immediate attention of parliament, with a view to improve the condition and redress the grievances of the Irish people, promote the prosperity of the united kingdom, and increase the security of the crown and government.

In reply to Mr ANSTEY, who inquired respecting the dismissal of two magistrates in Van Dieman's Land,

Mr HAWES said the despatches of the governor had been only received a few days since, and had not yet been printed, but he would answer the question in a day or two.

NAVIGATION LAWS.

The adjourned debate upon the navigation laws was resumed by Mr GLADSTONE, who expressed his conviction that the present was the most appropriate time that could be selected for legislating upon these laws. They had done more within the last few years than had ever been done by that country to add to the bulk and weight of their imports, and had thereby greatly stimulated the field of enterprise and employment which was thrown open to the British shipping interests. Reference had been made to the intimate connection that existed between the maintenance of the shipping interests and the national defences, and that connection he admitted was of vital importance. If he could believe that the repeal of the navigation laws would weaken their maritime defences, or interfere with the manning of the navy, he would not give his support to the present measure. He denied, however, that any such result would take place. The commercial effect of the relaxation of these laws would, in his opinion, be the giving an additional stimulus to the shipping interests of the country, while it would strengthen and extend their commerce with all parts of the world. In carrying this measure England would achieve another triumph, and make another contribution to the general prosperity of mankind.

Mr HUDSON would give his strenuous opposition to the measure, which he believed would have the effect of completely ruining the shipping interests of the country. They had already attacked the agricultural interest and the West India interest, and had inflicted grievous injury upon both. He thought, as prudent men, they ought now to wait before they inflicted a serious blow upon the shipping interest. The hon. gentleman referred to the trade of Sunderland, which he said was in so depressed a state that any tampering with it now would effectually ruin it; and nothing, in his opinion, was more calculated to inflict additional suffering upon the labouring classes.

Captain BERKELEY had no fears, in the event of this measure being carried, of their being unable to procure a sufficient number of hands for the royal navy whenever they were required.

Sir A. HOOD said his family had always been connected with the navy, and he should feel it his duty to oppose the proposition of the government, believing that it would be most prejudicial to the naval interests of Great Britain.

Mr CLAY, as a sincere disciple of free trade, could not advocate the protection of any one class at the expense of another. He thought, however, that the navigation laws were the price paid for their being conducive to the defence of the country. He strongly condemned the continuance of the system of impressment by which the navy had been hitherto manned, and believed that in future it would be impossible to continue that system. He did not think the present measure went far enough, because government proposed to take away all the carrying exclusive privileges of the ship-owners, while it retained none of their burdens. The retaining of the coasting trade was no boon whatever to the shipping interest, as the Americans never could compete with them in that department. He defended the British seamen from the charges of incompetency and insubordination that had been brought against them. He should oppose the motion of Mr Herries.

Mr NEWDEGATE replied to the arguments of Mr Gladstone, and contended that the abolition of the navigation laws would be ruinous to the shipping interest and most detrimental to the trade and commerce of the country.

Viscount INGESTRE, on the part of the industrious population of England, called upon the house not to make such sweeping changes for the mere sake of change.

Lord JOHN HAY stated that the repeal of these laws would give a great accession to the amount of tonnage and the number of seamen employed in the trade of the country.

Sir J. WALSH moved that the debate be adjourned.

Lord J. RUSSELL said, as there was an amendment to be moved

on going into committee of supply on Monday night, it would be very inconvenient to adjourn the debate to a late period of the week.

Mr BERNAL also opposed the adjournment of the debate. Mr CARDWELL said it was generally understood that the debate would be adjourned, as many hon. members wished to speak upon the question. (Cries of "Adjourn," "Divide," and much confusion.)

In reply to Mr H. Baillie, Lord J. RUSSELL said, if it was the wish of the house he should give the debate precedence on Monday evening, but as the motion of Mr Banks for Monday night implied a direct censure on the government, he did not like to offer such a suggestion.

Mr BRIGHT, who was met with groans and great uproar from the opposition benches, trusted the discussion would not be thrown over the Whitsuntide holidays.

Mr HERRIES said the Spanish question would probably not occupy the entire of Monday, and they might then resume the adjourned debate.

Lord J. RUSSELL had no objection to that arrangement.

On the question that the debate be adjourned, there were loud cries of "No," and the house divided, when the motion of adjournment was carried by a majority of 236 to 73.

The debate was then fixed for Monday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

LAW AND POLICE.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.—LAW OF MUSICAL COPYRIGHT.—On Tuesday, Lord Denman gave judgment in the case of Russell v. Smith, the subject of controversy being whether 'The Ship on Fire,' which was sung at Crosby-hall, without the consent of the plaintiff, was or was not a dramatic piece. The court felt no hesitation in deciding that 'The Ship on Fire' was a dramatic composition, and that it had been performed by the defendant at a place of dramatic entertainment. In holding that this composition was a dramatic piece, the court thought that it was giving effect to the intentions of the legislature, which were to secure to the author of a work the profits of the exhibition of it—profits which were properly and fairly his due. It was to remedy the injustice, which left the talents of a dramatic author without his fitting reward, that the 3rd and 4th Will IV had been passed, the legislature being desirous that the writer who had contributed to the entertainment or instruction of the public should receive the compensation which his talents justly demanded. The purpose of that act was afterwards extended to the authors of musical compositions, by the 5 and 6 Vic., c. 45. The intentions of the legislature in both cases were the same, and both the statutes must be construed with reference to their common object. The rule for a new trial must, therefore, be discharged.

ACCIDENTS AND OCCURRENCES.

BURNING OF THE INDIAN STEAM-SHIP BENARES.—The fears entertained regarding the fate of this fine Indian steamer have been confirmed by authenticated intelligence, announcing the almost complete destruction of that vessel by fire, attended with lamentable loss of human life. The steamer was nearly 400 tons burden, and at the period of her returning from Calcutta, had upwards of 150 passengers and seamen on board. The catastrophe happened when the vessel was about 4 miles below Rajmahal, on the 20th of April. On the vessel foundering it was discovered that the people could stand in the water up to their middles a few yards from the vessel, and this led to fearful loss of life. In spite of the entreaties of the captain, many got out at the bows and were seen no more. Those who were handed over to a small rock, which was partly uncovered, imagining they were really on terra firma, got into deep water, and were quickly swept away by the current. Among them were Mrs Hartley, Captain Whistler, Miss Nash, Captain Sneyd, Mr Grose, Mr Houlten (chief officer of the Benares), Mr Shanahan, and some twenty others. All of them perished. The fire continued burning till eleven o'clock, when it ceased, after consuming the whole of the afterpart of the ship to the engine-room. The destruction of the cargo was a heavy loss to the owners, it being estimated at nearly 20,000*l*.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

TATTERSALL'S, Thursday.—The betting was on too limited a scale to call for a single remark. The Derby settling progresses slowly, it must be admitted, but with every prospect of realising the opinion that, in the sequel, it will be much more favourable than was anticipated. THE EMPRESS'S VASE.—5 to 4 agst The Hero, 10 to 6 agst War Eagle (L), 6 to 1 agst Flatcatcher. Offers to take 10 to 1 about Saddle. ASCOT STAKES.—8 to 1 agst Vampyre (L), 10 to 1 agst Plaudit, 10 to 1 agst Montpenser, 10 to 1 agst Lady Wildair, 12 to 1 agst Tarella, 12 to 1 agst Marpens, 12 to 1 agst Mrs Taff, 12 to 1 agst sister to Valentissimo, 15 to 1 agst Mathematician, 15 to 1 agst Chanticleer, 20 to 1 agst Fergus, 30 to 1 agst Armin, 30 to 1 agst Rat-trap. GOODWOOD STAKES.—500 on forty agst the field. ST LOGER.—2 to 1 agst Surplice (L), 7 to 1 agst Justice to Ireland (t. freely).

Commerce and Trade.

THE FUNDS.

MONDAY.—The first quotation of Consols was 84½ to 85, whence they soon advanced to 84½ to 85, at which they left off with a steady market. Bank Stock closed 191 to 193. Reduced Three per Cents. 82½ to 83. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. 83½ to 84. Long Annuities, 84. India Stock, 231 to 234. India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. premium. Exchequer-bills have again slightly declined, the last prices being 30s. to 34s. premium; and for the advertised, 30s. to 33s. premium. TUESDAY.—Consols opened at 84½ to 85, and left off at 84 to 85. Bank Stock closed 191 to 193. Reduced Three per Cents. 82½ to 83. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. 83½ to 84. Long Annuities, 84 to 85. India Stock, 231 to 234. India Bonds, 17s. to 21s. premium. Exchequer-bills, 30s. to 33s. premium; and the advertised 10s to 22s. premium. WEDNESDAY.—Consols opened at yesterday's closing prices, and, after various minor fluctuations, receded to 83½ to 84, at which price they closed for money and account. Reduced Three per Cents. 82½ to 83. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. 83½ to 84. Long Annuities, 84 to 85. India Stock, 231 to 234. India Bonds, 18s. to 22s. premium. South Sea Stock, 90½; ditto, Old Annuities, 80. Exchequer-bills were a shade better, the dealings being at 30s. to 36s. premium, and the advertised Bills at 18s. to 22s. premium. The official closing price was 31s. to 35s. premium. FRIDAY.—Consols were done as high as 84½, but the general range of the quotations was 83½ to 84, and so they left off both for money and account. Reduced Three per Cents. 82½ to 83. Three-and-a-Quarter per Cents. 83½ to 84. Bank Stock, 191 to 193. Exchequer-bills, 32s. to 36s. premium.

SATURDAY, ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

(LATEST QUOTATIONS.)

From the list of Messrs Holderness, Fowler, and Holderness (late Wolf, Brothers), Stock and Share Brokers, Change alley, Cornhill.

Table with columns: BRITISH, Price, FOREIGN, Price. Includes entries for Consols, Do. Account, 3 per Cent. Reduced, 24 New, Long Annuities, Bank Stock, India Stock, Exchequer Bills, and India Bonds.

RAILWAYS AND PUBLIC COMPANIES.

Table with columns: SHARES, RAILWAYS, PAID, CLOSING PRICES. Lists various railway companies like Birmingham and Gloucester, Blackwall, Brighton, Bristol and Exeter, etc., along with public companies like Australasia Bank, London Joint Stock Co., etc.

SMITHFIELD MARKET.

MONDAY.—The arrivals of foreign cattle and sheep into the port of London during the past week have been again moderate. The return gives 387 oxen and bulls, 258 cows, 283 calves, and 1,238 sheep, making a total of 2,166 head.

Table with columns: Prices per Stone, At Market. Lists items like Beef, Mutton, Veal, Pork, Lamb, Beasts, Sheep and Lambs, Calves, Pigs.

CORN MARKET.

CORN EXCHANGE, Monday.—The supplies of English wheat were small to this day's market, and must be quoted fully 1s. per quarter lower. Our arrivals of foreign are large, and finest descriptions barely supported last Monday's rates, while low secondary qualities were 1s. to 2s. under the currency of this day's night, but at that decline a good sale was experienced for shipment to Ireland. The little English barley on sale brought full prices, while foreign must be noted fully 1s. per quarter lower. The demand for Indian corn was good at 1s. to 2s. per quarter above the rates of Monday last. The oat trade was dull, at 6d. to 1s. reduction. Beans and peas maintain fully our previous quotations.

Table with columns: Wheat, Barley, Oats, Malt, Flour. Lists various types of grain and their prices.

CORN EXCHANGE, Friday.—The arrivals of foreign wheat and barley have increased since Wednesday last. The English supplies are still small. The wheat trade is very slow this morning at Monday's prices. Barley is a shade cheaper. Oats are held firmly, but without much business passing. Beans, peas, and all other articles steady, but not brisk.

Table with columns: English and Scotch, Irish, Foreign, Wheat, Barley, Oats, Rye, Beans, Peas. Lists various types of grain and their prices.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Tuesday, May 30.

BANKRUPTCY SUPRESEDED.

R. Hodson, Everton, Nottinghamshire, ironmonger. 15 BANKRUPTS. W. Sage, New Brentford, tallow chandler. [Vallance and Vallance, Essex street, Strand. W. Howitt, Strand, bookseller. [Wire and Child, St Swithin's lane, City. J. Dows, Newbury, Berkshire, corn dealer. [Baylis and Drew, Basinghall street. H. Whiteley, Woolwich, victualler. [Fry and Co. Cheapside. R. and E. Redman, Mark lane, City, wharfingers. [M'Leod and Stenning, London street, Fenchurch street. W. J. M. Norris, Denton street, Somers town, licensed victualler. [Towsey, Quality court, Chancery lane. H. Holdaway, Petersfield, Southampton, brewer. [Harpur, Kennington cross, Surrey. G. Godson, Brilles, Warwickshire, carrier. [Motteram and Co. Birmingham. W. Boucher, Bristol, bed manufacturer. [Brittain and Son, Bristol. E. J. Cambridge, Cheltenham, cigar dealer. [Williams, Cheltenham. J. Edwards, Barfield, Gloucestershire, mason. [Maples and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry. F. Tombs, Cheltenham, miller. [Lindo, King's Arms yard. J. Mayer, Cheltenham, printer. [Lindo, King's Arms yard. H. Bentley, Salford, Lancashire, roller maker. [Hopwood and Son, Chancery lane. J. Mitchell, Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, shipowner. [Maples and Co. Frederick's place, Old Jewry.

Friday, June 2.

WAB-OFFICE, June 1.

15th Regiment of Light Dragoons—E. Harnett, Capt. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bennett, promoted.

ADMIRALTY, June 1.

The following promotions have this day taken place, consequent upon the death of Admiral Sir W. Hotham, G.C.B.:

Vice-Admiral of the White Sir J. W. Loring, K.C.B., K.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

ADMIRALTY, May 27.

Corps of Royal Marines—Brevet Major D. M'Adam to be Lieut.-Col. vice Ford, deceased; First Lieut. A. R. Savage to be Capt. vice M'Adam, promoted.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. Riddale, Manchester, sharebroker.

13 BANKRUPTS.

G. F. Coaler, Botley, Southampton, corn merchant. [Allen and Mortimer, Clifford's Inn.

G. Thomas, Bristol, merchant. [White and Co. London.

Births.

MOSTYN—May 29, at Talacre, Flintshire, the Hon. Lady Mostyn, of a son, which survived only an hour.

Arrivals.

TUFNELL-PRIMROSE—May 30, Henry Tufnell, Esq., M.P., to the Lady Anne Primrose, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Rosebery.

Deaths.

MILLER—May 30, deeply regretted by her relatives and friends, after a painful and lingering illness, Charlotte, wife of Joseph Miller, Esq., civil engineer, of Monksley Cottage, East India road, Poplar.

MIDDLE JENNY LIND. HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE. The Nobility, Patrons to the Opera, and the Public are respectfully informed that a GRAND EXTRA NIGHT will take place on THURSDAY NEXT, June the 8th, 1848.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET. Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr B. Webster. English Drama—English Artists.

ON MONDAY, THE WIFE'S SECRET. Principal characters by Messrs Charles Kean, Webster, Howe, Brindall, Rogers, Braid, &c.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI. Under the Management of Madame Celeste. Increasing Success of THE HARVEST HOME.

ON MONDAY, June 5th, will be performed the new Drama, HARVEST HOME. Principal characters by Messrs Wright, Paul Bedford, O. Smith, Lambert, Hughes, Munnay, Boyce, Cullenford, Wayne, Sanders, Glenmalter, London, &c.

MR SURMAN (Conductor of the London Sacred Harmonic Society) has the honour to announce that a GRAND PERFORMANCE will be given in the Large Hall, on FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE the 10th, 1848.

THE MECHANIC DRESSING CASE. The most portable ever invented, being only the size of a pocket book, containing one pair of Mechi's ivory-handled peculiar steel razors, his magic strop, comb, and bagger-hair shaving brush.

THE EIGHTY-THOUSAND GUINEA CLUB SUBSCRIPTION. (Members' Shares One Guinea each.) MRS PARKES will positively cause the FINAL DISTRIBUTION OF HER MAGNIFICENT CLUB ALLOTMENTS.

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF THE CATALOGUE OF THE ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The New Edition is now ready, with the following Illustrations:—THE ELEVATION OF THE INSTITUTION as extended next Regent street, the INTERIOR OF THE GREAT HALL, and the new LARGE THEATRE.

ROYAL SURREY ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS. Combination of Attractions unprecedented.—JULLIEN and his MONSTRE BAND.—VIEW OF ROME, by Danson.—Grand Display of Fireworks, by Southby.—Re-engagement of Mdlle LOVARNY.—And no Extra Charge.

WINDOW-BLINDS.—TYLOR and PACE, Window-Blind Manufacturers, 313 Oxford street, adjoining Hanover square, and 3 Queen street, Chopside, London.

HEAL and SONS have made a considerable REDUCTION in the lower qualities of BED FEATHERS, and are now selling them at the following prices, warranted quite sweet and free from dust, being purified by steam with patent machinery:—

FOR Purifying the Blood in all Eruptive Disorders, more particularly in the face, in scrofula, &c. and also in those distressing ailments which follow the use of mercury, no remedy is equal to Sarsaparilla.—Abernethy's Lectures.

ASCOT RACES.—GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. Notice is hereby given, that on Tuesday, the 6th of June, and on Thursday, the 8th of June, SPECIAL TRAINS will run between Paddington and Slough.

ASCOT RACES.—THE PROPRIETORS OF THE London Conveyance Company and the Paddington Conveyance Association beg to inform the Public that they have arranged for a plentiful supply of Omnibuses to work from the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway to Ascot and back on all four Race Days.

ASCOT RACES.—THE PROPRIETORS OF THE London Conveyance Company and the Paddington Conveyance Association beg to inform the Public that they have arranged for a plentiful supply of Omnibuses to work from the Slough Station of the Great Western Railway to Ascot and back on all four Race Days.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The FORTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Gallery, 5 Pall-mall East, each day, from Nine till Dusk.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS. Incorporated by Royal Charter.—The TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this Society is NOW OPEN. Admittance, 1s.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—EXHIBITIONS AT THE GARDEN. The Second Meeting will take place on Saturday, the 10th of June. Subjects for Exhibition must be at this Office on Friday the 9th, or at the Garden before half-past Eight o'clock a.m.

RUPTURES.—Mr TOD, Surgeon, 5 Upper Fitzroy street, Fitzroy square, the inventor of an improved Truss and Author of an Essay on Hernia, may be consulted every day from 9 till 12 a.m., and from 6 till 9 p.m.

THE STATE TRIALS. The maxim of Moses is, not to be critical on matters of party, and matters political; but, nevertheless, when a subject appears, they are happy to gather a few good ideas.

READY-MADE. Spring and Summer Taglions from - £. s. d. 0 8 6

MADE TO MEASURE. Spring and Summer Coats, in every style and shape, from - 1 5 0

THE STATE TRIALS. A New Work, entitled 'The Paragon of Elegance,' containing a detailed List of Prices, with full directions for self-measurement, may be had on application, or forwarded post free.

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OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, 24th May, 1848. THE Principal Officers of Her Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give Notice that they are ready to DISPOSE OF, to such persons as may be willing to tender for the same, a quantity of OLD IRON GUNS, and SHOT and SHELLS.

OFFICES TO LET; adapted for Publishers, Solicitors, and the Agents of Private Companies, East Temple Chambers, Whitefriars street, two doors out of Fleet street. Rent from 15s. to 70s. per annum.

JOUVIN'S PATENT FRENCH KID GLOVES.—L. T. PIVER and Co., Perfumers, Glovers, &c., 160 Regent street, beg to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have made arrangements with the Patentee for the exclusive sale of JOUVIN'S PATENT FRENCH KID GLOVES.

THE STATE TRIALS. The maxim of Moses is, not to be critical on matters of party, and matters political; but, nevertheless, when a subject appears, they are happy to gather a few good ideas.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF WOUNDS AND A DEBILITATED CONSTITUTION RENOVATED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. Mr Mote, storekeeper of Gundagai, New South Wales, states that these Medicines have effected a most astonishing cure on a settler in his vicinity, who was dreadfully afflicted with wounds in various parts of his body.

BRITISH COLLEGE of HEALTH, New road, London.—The Cases of Cure performed by Morison's Vegetable Universal Medicine may be had as above; also at the Hygeist office, 368 Strand, and at all the Hygeian Agents throughout the country, price 2s. or 4s. by post.

HOOPER'S DANDELION, or TARAXACUM COFFEE, COCOA, &c. is in daily use by the most eminent of the Faculty, to whose testimony the Public is referred. Mrs Front, Rigby, Chambers, Bright, Latham, Watson, Jephson, and others, extol the extracts and other remedial agents of the Taraxacum, or Dandelion, as prepared by Mr Hooper.

ASCOT RACES. Ladies Travelling, or otherwise exposed to the scorching rays of the SUN, and heated particles of DUST, will find ROWLAND'S KALYDOR a most refreshing preparation for the Complexion, dispelling the cloud of languor and relaxation, allaying all heat and irritability.

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EXCISE OFFICE, Old Broad street, May 30, 1848.

WHEREAS, pursuant to the directions of the Statute in and 2 Wm. IV. cap. 22, and 6 and 7 Vict. cap. 86, respectively, and on the days stated, the following ARTICLES, left in hackney and metropolitan stage carriages, HAVE BEEN DEPOSITED in the Public Carriages Department of this Office; Notice is hereby given, that unless such articles be claimed, and the ownership of them proved, between the hours of Ten and Three, and within one year from the time of their deposit, they will be disposed of as directed by the above Statute.

Table listing items and their quantities by month: 1847, October; 1848, January; February; March; December. Items include Parasol, Paper parcel, Umbrella, Cane, Railway plans, Brooch, Hat, Coat, Scarf, Glove, etc.

Table listing items and their quantities: 757 Rug, 758 Books, 760 Cap, 762 Cap, 763 Rug, 764 Oil Painting, 765 Opera glass, 766 Hat, 767 Parasol, 768 Cap, 769 Handkerchief, 770 Umbrella, 771 Book, 772 Umbrella, 773 Umbrella, 774 Umbrella, 775 Umbrella, 776 Umbrella, 777 Umbrella, 778 Umbrella, 779 Umbrella, 780 Umbrella, 781 Umbrella, 782 Coat, 783 Umbrella, 784 Scarf, 785 Coat, 786 Rug, 787 Umbrella, 788 Umbrella, 789 Coat, 790 Coat, 791 Coat, 792 Umbrella, 793 Umbrella, 794 Umbrella, 795 Lady's Companion, 796 Umbrella, 797 Parcel, 798 Umbrella, 799 Umbrella, 800 Umbrella, 801 Brush, 802 Shawl, 803 Coat, 804 Umbrella, 805 Hat-case, 806 Hat-case, 807 Hat-case, 808 Hat-case, 809 Hat-case, 810 Hat-case, 811 Hat-case, 812 Hat-case, 813 Hat-case, 814 Hat-case, 815 Hat-case, 816 Hat-case, 817 Hat-case, 818 Hat-case, 819 Hat-case, 820 Hat-case, 821 Hat-case, 822 Hat-case, 823 Hat-case, 824 Hat-case, 825 Hat-case, 826 Hat-case, 827 Hat-case, 828 Hat-case, 829 Hat-case, 830 Hat-case, 831 Hat-case, 832 Hat-case, 833 Hat-case, 834 Hat-case, 835 Hat-case, 836 Hat-case, 837 Hat-case, 838 Hat-case, 839 Hat-case, 840 Hat-case, 841 Hat-case, 842 Hat-case, 843 Hat-case, 844 Hat-case, 845 Hat-case, 846 Hat-case, 847 Hat-case, 848 Hat-case, 849 Hat-case, 850 Hat-case, 851 Hat-case, 852 Hat-case, 853 Hat-case, 854 Hat-case, 855 Hat-case, 856 Hat-case, 857 Hat-case, 858 Hat-case, 859 Hat-case, 860 Hat-case, 861 Hat-case, 862 Hat-case, 863 Hat-case, 864 Hat-case, 865 Hat-case, 866 Hat-case, 867 Hat-case, 868 Hat-case, 869 Hat-case, 870 Hat-case, 871 Hat-case, 872 Hat-case, 873 Hat-case, 874 Hat-case, 875 Hat-case, 876 Hat-case, 877 Hat-case, 878 Hat-case, 879 Hat-case, 880 Hat-case, 881 Hat-case, 882 Hat-case, 883 Hat-case, 884 Hat-case, 885 Hat-case, 886 Hat-case, 887 Hat-case, 888 Hat-case, 889 Hat-case, 890 Hat-case, 891 Hat-case, 892 Hat-case, 893 Hat-case, 894 Hat-case, 895 Hat-case, 896 Hat-case, 897 Hat-case, 898 Hat-case, 899 Hat-case, 900 Hat-case, 901 Hat-case, 902 Hat-case, 903 Hat-case, 904 Hat-case, 905 Hat-case, 906 Hat-case, 907 Hat-case, 908 Hat-case, 909 Hat-case, 910 Hat-case, 911 Hat-case, 912 Hat-case, 913 Hat-case, 914 Hat-case, 915 Hat-case, 916 Hat-case, 917 Hat-case, 918 Hat-case, 919 Hat-case, 920 Hat-case, 921 Hat-case, 922 Hat-case, 923 Hat-case, 924 Hat-case, 925 Hat-case, 926 Hat-case, 927 Hat-case, 928 Hat-case, 929 Hat-case, 930 Hat-case, 931 Hat-case, 932 Hat-case, 933 Hat-case, 934 Hat-case, 935 Hat-case, 936 Hat-case, 937 Hat-case, 938 Hat-case, 939 Hat-case, 940 Hat-case, 941 Hat-case, 942 Hat-case, 943 Hat-case, 944 Hat-case, 945 Hat-case, 946 Hat-case, 947 Hat-case, 948 Hat-case, 949 Hat-case, 950 Hat-case, 951 Hat-case, 952 Hat-case, 953 Hat-case, 954 Hat-case, 955 Hat-case, 956 Hat-case, 957 Hat-case, 958 Hat-case, 959 Hat-case, 960 Hat-case, 961 Hat-case, 962 Hat-case, 963 Hat-case, 964 Hat-case, 965 Hat-case, 966 Hat-case, 967 Hat-case, 968 Hat-case, 969 Hat-case, 970 Hat-case, 971 Hat-case, 972 Hat-case, 973 Hat-case, 974 Hat-case, 975 Hat-case, 976 Hat-case, 977 Hat-case, 978 Hat-case, 979 Hat-case, 980 Hat-case, 981 Hat-case, 982 Hat-case, 983 Hat-case, 984 Hat-case, 985 Hat-case, 986 Hat-case, 987 Hat-case, 988 Hat-case, 989 Hat-case, 990 Hat-case, 991 Hat-case, 992 Hat-case, 993 Hat-case, 994 Hat-case, 995 Hat-case, 996 Hat-case, 997 Hat-case, 998 Hat-case, 999 Hat-case, 1000 Hat-case.

MR BINGLEY'S NEW OVERCOAT. THE REDINGOTE, is now ready in all colours. The material has been expressly made for it by one of the first manufacturers in the West, and an engaging vent secured with him for its exclusive supply. The REDINGOTE retains the same gentlemanly and unassuming style either with or without another coat, being light, elastic, and durable. Price for cash 24 guineas. To be had only of the Patentee, 22 Great Marlborough street, Regent street.

ED. J. DENT, by distinct appointments Watch and Clock Maker to the Queen, H. R. H. Prince Albert, and H. I. M. the Emperor of Russia, having greatly increased his stock of WATCHES and CLOCKS to meet the purchases made at this season of the year, most respectfully requests from the public an inspection of his various assortment. Ladies' gold watches, with gold dials, and jewelled in four holes, 8 s. each; gentlemen's ditto, enamel dials, 10 s.; youths' silver watches, 4 s.; substantial and accurately going silver lever watches, jewelled in four holes, 6 s.—E. J. DENT, 82 Strand; 3 Cockspur street; and 34 Royal Exchange (Clock Tower Area).

ORNAMENTAL CLOCKS.—Recently received from Paris, an unusual large variety of fourteen-day CLOCKS, to strike the hours and minutes, in ornate, marble, and china. The designs are pastoral and historical, and include a few of great merit in the style of Louis XIV. The price is four, five, and seven guineas each, and upwards. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, 9 Cornhill, London, opposite the statue of the Duke of Wellington.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, via EGYPT.—Regular Monthly Mail (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Penang, Singapore, and Hong-Kong. The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company book Passengers and receive Goods and Parcels for the above Ports by their steamers, starting from Southampton the 20th, and from Suez on or about the 10th of every month. For rates of passage-money, plans of the steamers, and to secure passages, apply at the Company's Offices, No. 122 Leadenhall street, London.

JOHN MORTLOCK'S CHINA and GLASS BUSINESS is carried on in OXFORD STREET ONLY.—The Premises are very extensive, and contain a most ample assortment of the best description of goods and at reduced prices for cash; for instance, a Dinner Service for Twelve may be purchased for Four Guineas. 250 Oxford street, near Hyde park.

CHILDREN'S and INVALIDS' CARRIAGES.—Invalids' wheel chairs, from 37 to 35s., with hoods, second-hand as well as new; spinal and self-acting chairs, children's chaises, vis-a-vis waggons, phaetons, barouches, &c., from 10s. to 20 guineas. Immense and varied collection on Sale or Hire at INGRAM'S manufactory, 29 City road, Finsbury square.—N.B. Illustrated Catalogues.

HOLERA and BOWEL COMPLAINTS IN GENERAL DICEY and CO'S True Daffy's Elixir.—This most excellent Medicine has been faithfully prepared for nearly a Century, from the purest Drugs and Spirits, that can be procured, at the Original Warehouse, No. 10 Bow Church yard, London; and has been attended with the fullest success in the Cure of the Gravel, Stone, Spasms, Pains in the Breast, the most excruciating Fits of the Cholera, and in all Complaints of the Stomach and Bowels. In bottles at 2s. and 2s. 9d. each. See that the words "Dicey & Co." are engraved on the Government Stamp, all other being Counterfeit and worthless preparations.

GREAT BRITAIN MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, 14 Waterloo place, and 79 King William street, City. The Chisholm, Chairman. Richard Hartley Kennedy, Esq. Deputy-Chairman. This Society is established upon the most approved principles of the Mutual System, and allows credit for half the amount of the first five Annual Premiums. The first division of profits will be in the year 1849. Proposals of every description entertained involving the contingency of human life.

INDIA AND LONDON LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY. Capital, 250,000l., in 5,000 Shares of 50l. each. This Company assures the lives of healthy persons in any part of the world, at as low rates of premium as can be taken consistently with perfect security, whilst, for the accommodation of the assured, a Half-Premium Table (No. 2) has been constructed on a plan peculiar to this office, and affording greater advantages to parties assuring for short periods, with the option of continuing for the remainder of life. Also invalid lives, whether afflicted with mental or bodily infirmities. And lives of Naval and Military Officers and Civilians in India, in any of the Colonies, or other parts of the world. Annuities granted, and endowments for widows and children. A. R. IRVINE, Manager, 14 Waterloo place.

ENGLISH and SCOTTISH LAW LIFE ASSURANCE and LOAN ASSOCIATION.

EVERY description of risk contingent upon life, whether civil, naval, or military, at home or abroad. A comprehensive system of loan (in connection with life assurance) on undoubted personal or other security. Immediate, deferred, and contingent annuities and endowments. J. HILL WILLIAMS, Actuary. Offices—London, 12 Waterloo place, and 4 King William street, City; Edinburgh, 130 Princes street.

FREEMASONS' AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LOAN ANNUITY, and REVERSIONARY INTEREST COMPANY, 11 Waterloo place, Pall mall, London.

SWYNNEN JERVIS, Esq. Chairman. Admiral Sir W. H. DILLON, R.C.H. Deputy-Chairman. The Hon. S. T. Carmichael, R.N. William King, Esq. William Day, Esq. G. G. Kirby, Esq. Managing Director. Frederick Dedworth, Esq. Director. Joseph Hill, Esq. George Henry Lewis, Esq. James Jephson, Esq. This office unites the benefit of a Mutual Association with the security of a Proprietary Company, and offers to the Assured the following advantages:— 1. Credit until death, with privilege of payment at any time previously, for one half of the premiums for the first five years, upon Assurances for the whole of life—a plan peculiarly advantageous for securing Loans. 2. In loan transactions the lender secured against the risk of the borrower going out of Europe. 3. Sums assured to become payable at given ages, or death, if previous. 4. Policies indefeasible; fraud alone, not error, vitiating them; and in case the Renewal Premium remain unpaid, the Assurance may be revived at any time within six months upon satisfactory proof of health, and payment of a trifling fine. 5. Officers in the Army and Navy, and persons residing abroad, or proceeding to any part of the world, assured at low rates. 6. Immediate Survivorship and Deferred Annuities granted, and Endowments for Children, and every other mode of provision for families arranged. Information and Prospectuses furnished, on application at the Office. JOSEPH BERRIDGE, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE OFFICE, 50 Regent street, and 1 Royal Exchange buildings, London. Established 1805. Invested Capital, 1,230,000l. Annual Income, 140,000l. Bonuses declared, 743,000l. Claims paid since the establishment of the Office, 1,678,000l. PRESIDENT—The Right Hon. Earl Grey. DIRECTORS: The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, Chairman. The Rev. James Sherman, Deputy-Chairman. Henry B. Alexander, Esq. William Ostler, Esq. Henry Blencowe Churchill, Esq. George Bond, Esq. James Sedgewick, Esq. George Dacre, Esq. Frederick Squire, Esq. Alexander Henderson, M.D. William Henry Stone, Esq. William Judd, Esq. Capt. W. John Williams. Sir Richard D. King, Bart. JOHN A. BEADMONT, Managing Director. PHYSICIAN—John Maclean, M.D. F.S.S. 29 Upper Montague street, Montague square.

The Rates of Premium are those adopted by the principal Life Offices; the rate without bonus is lower than that of most other offices. The Bonuses are added to the Policies, or applied to the reduction of the Premiums. Policies issued by this Office are purchased at their full value; or Loans may be obtained upon them after they have been in existence for five years. If a party neglect to pay for the renewal of his Policy, he may repair the omission any time within 12 months, upon proof of good health. The profits (subject to a trifling deduction) are divided among the Insured. The plan upon which they are divided gives to each party insured a share proportionate to the amount of the Premiums he has contributed. In addition to the above advantages, the Directors have determined to adopt the principle of allotting a prospective Bonus to Policies lapsing between the Septennial Periods of Division, in order that all the Policy-holders may participate equally in the Profits of the Society. THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE AMOUNT OF BONUSES ADDED TO POLICIES EXISTING AT THE PRESENT TIME.

Table with columns: Policy No., Date of Policy, Sum Insured, Bonuses added, Increase on original Insurance, Total sum payable to which future Bonuses will be added. Data rows include 21806, 521807, 1174810, 1395811, 3286820, 33521820, 43561822.

Prospectuses and full particulars may be obtained upon application to the Agents of the Office in all the principal towns of the United Kingdom; and at the head Office, No. 50 Regent street. SOLICITORS' and GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY. REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS TO THE SHAREHOLDERS: At the Second Annual General Meeting, held at the Gray's Inn Coffee House, London, on Tuesday, the 30th day of May, 1848. Your Directors have much pleasure, at the conclusion of the Second Year of the Society's existence, in laying before the Shareholders proofs of the continued prosperity of the Society's affairs. Your Directors beg to state, that from the date of their first Report 287 Proposals have been made to the Society, of which 186 have resulted in Policies, covering Assurances amounting to 56,232l. 13s.—and producing an annual income of 3,220l. 14s. 3d: three Annuities have also been granted of the value of 775l. On reference to your Directors' Report of 31st March, 1847, it will be seen, that at that date the Society had issued 205 Policies, for sums amounting to 113,692l. 11s., and yielding Annual Premiums to the amount of 3,457l. 12s. 3d., and had granted two Annuities of the value of 786l. 10s. 2d. It will therefore be apparent, that at this time the Society has issued 391 Policies, amounting to 209,925l. 4s., the Premiums on which give an annual income of 6,682l. 6s. 6d.—the average amount assured by each Policy being about 540l; and have granted in all five Annuities of the value of 1,561l. 10s. 2d. Of the Policies issued five have expired, and twenty-four have lapsed, the Premiums received on which amounted to 443l. 2s. 9d. Your Directors are gratified in stating that, notwithstanding the unusual mortality which, during the past year, prevailed all parts of the Kingdom, three deaths only have occurred among the Assured, and the claims arising therefrom amount together to the comparatively small sum of Eight Hundred Pounds.—It may, perhaps, be well to remark that of the three deaths mentioned, two resulted from the then prevailing epidemic. No less than 115 Country Solicitors have effected Policies with this Society, and have thus become productive Agents. The larger number of these correspondents are Shareholders, the remainder, though not Members of the Society, enjoy like advantages in regard to Commission on the business transacted: 250 Medical Referees have been appointed in various parts of the country, and all the arrangements are perfected for the rapid completion of Proposals from any part of the United Kingdom. In conclusion, your Directors would again remind the Members of the Society that a very large proportion of the business of Life Assurance, is in the hands of Solicitors, and that as this Society already comprises upwards of 500 Members of the Legal Profession, it needs but the combined efforts of the Members to place their Society among the most flourishing institutions of the kind in the Kingdom.

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