

PRICE 7d.]

FROM MONDAY, JUNE 20, TO WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22, 1836.

No. 11,505.

dured every sort of cruelty and abuse. Most of the men had got sore legs from standing continually in the salt water, and were peevish and apprehensive of being hurt, but whatever they might have borne from others, as soon as O'Brien chanced to come near them, in search of a dry berth to lie in, he was kicked or cuffed unmercifully away, for which he retaliated in cuses. He had a miserable time of it—partly, perhaps, that being friendless, and the only person from Limerick on board, they could intulge their lil humour on him with more impunity. He was the son of a poor widow at Thomond Gate, and before he joined the Francis Spaight, used to earn a living at the quays, by rafting the timber discharged from the vessels arriving from Quebec.

On the 19th of December, the 16th day since the wreck, and since they had tasted food, many of the men were gathering

position, when some mutterings were heard amongst the that led the latter to apprehend they might proceed in a m summary way, and at once fix upon himself. It was sa it would be a very good deed to put him out of the way, that he deserved it, and it would be the right way to serve him." Expressions like these, friendless and forlorn as he was, were well calculated to terrify the boy into acquiescence, and seeing no alternative, he at length submitted. Mulville now prepared some sticks, of different lengths, for the lots, and while the dreadful preparations, were going forward, the poor, how pared some sticks, of different fengins, for the rots, and white the dreadful preparations were going forward, the poor boys were working up their minds for the result. One of them assured us afterwards that he was almost indifferent about the whole proceeding, having at once made up his mind for death, while the mind for death, the was almost indifferent about the whole proceeding, having at once made up his mind for death, New 3½ per Cent. Red. 93 4 New 3½ per Cent., 1003

singular, that, amidst all his madness, he missed the money in the course of the day, and went round searching the men for it. His raving continued during the succeeding night, and in the morning, as his end seemed to be approaching, the veins of his neck were cut, and the blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On the night of that day, Michael Behane was mad, and the boy George Burns on the following morning; they were both so violent that they were obliged to be tied by the crew, and the latter was eventually bled tojdeath, like the cook, by cutting his throat. Michael Behane died unexpectedly, or he would have suffered the same fate.

Next morning, the captain came off deck, and, feeling too weak and exhausted to keep a look out any longer, desired some one to take his place above. Harrington and Mahony went up very soon after; the latter thought he could distinguish a sail, and raised a shout of joy, upon

Lord DUNCANNON would most certainly oppose the reference of the biil to a select committee, even if he should stand alone. (Hear, hear.) A most ample and minute investigation into the whole subject had taken place. The commissioners had examined the secretary and many of the clerks of the Post-office, and they considered that if they spent more time in going into details, they would have neglected the great points to which their attention had been directed—the contract for mail-coaches, the steam-packet department, and the interchange of letters with other countries. The result to which they had arrived in recommending a board of management was fully borne out by the evidence brought before them in the early stages of the inquiry, and they were more satisfied of the propriety of that measure at every succeeding step of the investigation. The noble duke denied that the secretary did the duty of the Postmaster General, but if proof of this were wanted, the evidence of the secretary

of the superintendence of the packet department of the Post-office to the Admiralty. He should be glad to learn from the noble lord at the head of the Admiralty who it was who appointed Captain Beavis (or Bayliss, we cannot say which) from the station at Mitford to Holyhead?

station at Midford to Holyhead?

The Earl of MINTO knew nothing of the appointment.

The Earl of LICHFIELD said that he had made the appointment. A recommendation had been made in favour of Captain Bayliss, but it did not reach him till after the appointment had been made. From his knowledge of the ability and diligence of that gentleman, he had reason every day since to be more and more pleased with having appointed him.

Lord ASHBURTON said that the strong impression made on his mind by the reading of the evidence in the reports, was

Lord ASHBURTON said that the strong impression made on his mind by the reading of the evidence in the reports, was, that some change in the packet department of the Postoffice was necessary. As he had risen on this subject, he would say that one great error in the Post-office department was, that it was too much made a matter of revenue; and this, though the greatest commercial country in Europe, was the only one in which it was so considered. It certainly was singular that in a country whose commercial correspondence was so extended throughout the world, the convenerial community should be taxed to the amount of 1,500,000L for the conveyance of its letters by parts of the country complaining of taxes on knowledge, he was surprised not to find some petitions presented against the taxation through the Post-office on our commercial inter-

Lord WALLACE was in favour of a change in the Post-

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the following lords were added to the Locomotive Engine Committee:—the Marquis of Salisbury, the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Dartmouth, and the Earl of Oxford.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, MONDAY, JUNE 20.

The further consideration of the report was fixed for Wed-esday, and Mr. TOOKE gave notice of an amendment for that day, that the report be taken into consideration that day six months. On the motion of Mr. ANGERSTEIN, Christ's Hospital

Estate Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be com-

signed by 1000 of the most respectable inhabitants of the borough of Marylebone, deprecating in the strongest manner any interference by that house with the decision of the House of Lords on the Irish Municipal Bill. The petition, he

reception of the petition, but as the petitioners talked of the impropriety of one branch of the legislature taking upon it to re-model the other, he would merely ask in reply whether the House of Lords had not taken upon itself to re-model that iouse? (Hear, hear.)
Mr. T. D'EYNCOURT said the petition did not itself spe-

tives of Preston, praying for relief.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD presented a petition from Birming-

laid the petition, and he was not in a condition to hand it over to the hon. member who had presented it until very lately. If there had been any error on his part in the transaction, the abuse he had since received from the general was a sufficient penalty for his fault. (A laugh.)

Mr. BETHELL concurred in the observations which had been made in regard to the petition, but it having been put into his hands, he felt it his duty to present it.

Mr. BAINES had been requested to support the petition. He believed that General Wharton had nothing to do with the proceedings against the Dean of York, and it was rather hard that the prosecution should be charged to him.

that the prosecution should be charged to him.

Sir R. PEEL thought that the house should not be occupied with squabbles of this kind.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL submitted to the hon.

member, that having presented the petition, he should now After a few words from Mr. BETHELL, the petition was

ien withdrawn.
Mr. H. BULWER presented, and Mr. HUME supported, and Art. H. BULWER presented, and Mr. H. BULWER supported a petition, signed by 400 rate-payers of Marylebone, and agreed to at a public meeting of that borough, calling upon the house to reject the amendments made by the House of Lords in the Irish Municipal Reform Bill.

for right the amendments made by the firsh Municipal Reform Bill.

Sir W. BRABAZON presented, and Mr. R. BROWNE supported, a petition to the same effect, proceeding from the high sheriff, nobility, gentry, and freeholders of Mayo.

Mr. Serjeant JACKSON presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Cork, praying the house not to reject the amendments of the Lords.

inhabitants of Cork, praying the house not to reject the Lords.

Sir W. BRABAZON presented a petition from Meath, praying for a reform in the House of Lords.

Sir R. PEEL presented a petition from the central committee of the power-loom weavers of Manchester in favour of a ten hours factory bill. The petitioners stated that children a ten hours factory bill.

were presented by Mr. WAKLEY from 68 places in different parts of Great Britain. The hon, member for Finsbury said that several of these petitions prayed that the gagging clauses of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill might not pass into law. In not one of them was the slightest allusion made to the presented of the law.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a petition from certain Dissenters, for the abolition of church-rates.

Lord STANLEY availed himself of that opportunity to sk his noble friend whether it was his intention to bring in the programment of the service of the order.

times, he trusted they would see the necessity of not postponing the remedial measures which were about to be introduced.

The Duke of RICHMOND would ask his noble friend, whether it was not intended, if not already done, to transfer the packets to the Admiralty? No bill was necessary for the purpose; it could be done by an order from the Treasury; of therefore any argument as to that department, that it devolved greater labour on the Postmaster General, must fall to the ground. It was in evidence that the Dover packets lost about 4000l. a-year by starting too early for passengers, and he (the Duke of Richmond) had stated that fact to the Chan-

were told that it could not be granted; but now, when they were told that it could not be granted; but now, when they asked but for a small boon, he trusted that it would not be refused to them. He believed there was no instance of a farmer fused to them. He believed there was no instance of a farmer complaining of the high price of newspapers; but he knew of many instances in which they had expressed the delight which they would feel in obtaining a reduction of the duty on soap. It was quite absurd to say that the stamp duties on newspapers debarred the poor from reading them. In London, newspapers were abundant enough, for coffee-shops, which took them in, were to be found in every street. He had from curiosity sent a person to visit one of those coffee-shops, and that person informed him that for three-halfpence he had obtained a good cup of coffee and a sight of every newspaper published in formed him that for three-halfpence he had obtained a good cup of coffee and a sight of every newspaper published in London. [Here the hon. baronet read a long hist of newspapers and periodical works taken in at a coffee-shop, beginning with the Times and ending with the Prnny Magazine, to the great amusement and laughter of the house.] And these papers, after they were read, were sent to all parts of England, he fancied at a greatly reduced price—less, it might be, than one-half. To be sure they did look as if the thembs of their readers wanted a little soap. [Hear, and a laught.) He believed that the hon, member for Finsbury, would not be able to sell newspapers to his constituents for recently had done on the revisit of the Factory Bil. There was no alternative but to revise that bill, or to enforce the law against those who now openly violated it. He had not the slightest doubt that children under twelve years of age were worked more than the number of hours allowed by law. Indeed he was inclined to think that there was not one woollen manufactory in the country which employed a double set of children. The right hon, baronet then presented a petition from the incorporated society of parish clerks, stating that if the Births and Marriages' Registration Bill pass into law they will sustain great losses, and therefore having the house to make them some compensation.

Mr. HUME, after presenting some petitions from certain paper-manufacturers, gave notice, that in furtherance of the prayer of the petitions, he should, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to reduce the duties on stained paper, submit a motion that the drawback be allowed upon the stock on hand.

would inflict upon the country, in the shape of a profit, site press, are presented by Mr. WAKLEY from 68 places in different arts of Great Britain. The hon, member for Finsbury said hat several of these petitions prayed that the gagging clauses of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's bill might not pass into aw. In not one of them was the slightest allusion made to the proposition of the hon, member for Northamptonshire, they did not faucy that the reduction of the tax on soap could by any possibility be placed in competition with the reduction of the tax on the progress of knowledge.

Church rates.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL presented a petition from ertain Dissenters, for the abolition of church-rates.

Lord STANLEY availed himself of that opportunity to say measure this session on the subject of church-rates?

these circumstances, it was impossible that the house could young to a decision upon it in time to ernale him to bring in a fail on the acide of circumstance sharing the present session. At the smell time, he thought it not misconstruction in the control of the state of the same time, he thought it not misconstruction that the same time, he thought it not misconstruction that the smell many left of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of front, that it was the day of the state, either by means of the control of the same of the present front and the state of the present front and the state of the same and the same a

overnment is faithfully executing its engagements in Spain, ander the articles of the quadruple treaty.

Mr. G. PRICE.—That is no answer to my question. My unstion was this—Has there been any arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, in case any of his Majesty's troops hould have the misfortune to fall into the hands of one of the all materials. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—It had been insinguated that the proposition he now made was one in which he (the Chancellor of the Exchequer) did not concern, which had been forced on him by a confederacy of certain members supposed to sit behind him. But he would never become a party to make any proposition in that house which with other countries. The result to which they had with other countries. The result to which they had with other countries. The result to which they had with the format of the proper of the countries. The result to which they had not properly the evidence brought.

If the countries of the quadrate the property of that measure at every successing step of the investigation. The noble dude dente the property of the were wanted, the evidence of the sectedary and the property of the were wanted, the evidence of the sectedary through the property of the were wanted, the evidence of the sectedary of the property of the were wanted, the evidence of the sectedary of the proper management of the fall that the had been subjected in his capacity of the proper management of the different of the proper management of the different of the proper management of the fall that the had been subjected in his capacity of the proper management of the different of the property of the property of the proper management of the different of the property of the pr

HARROWING NARRATIVE.

The wreck of the Prancis Spaight, wome amothe since, on beep passage from America, the acting of the lower of the control of the body, must be stiff ned in the information of the control of the

The gale continued on maleuting through the morning, and the direction of the direction, so that for safety, as well as for shelter, they gathered into the cabin tader the page. Even the gathered into the cabin tader the page. Even the gather the page is a standard of the page of the page is a standard of the page of the page is a standard of the page is

and Mahony went up very soon after; the latter thought he could distinguish a sail, and raised a shout of joy, upon which those below immediately came up. A ship was clearly discernible, and apparently bearing her course towards them. Signals were hoisted with as much alacrity as the weakness of the survivors would allow, and, when she approached, and was almost within hail, their apprehension of her passing by, like the former vessel, was so great that they held up the hands and feet of O'Bricn to excite commiseration. The vessel proved to be the Agenora, an American. She put off a boat to their assistance without hesitation, although the weather was so rough at the time, and there seemed to be such an apprehension of its swamping, that the crew came out in their shirts. The survivors of the Francis Spaight were all at length safely got on board the American, where they were treated with the utmost kindness.

June 16, at Clapham, William Hughes Brabant, Esq. of Saville-place, New Burlington-street, eldest son of Dr. Bra-bant, of Devizes, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late

bant, of Devizes, to Emily, youngest daughter of the late Richard Stainforth, Esq. June 18, at St. Pancras, E. B. E. Gainsford, Esq. of Cheapside, to Miss Matilda Sayer, of Burton-crescent. At Paris, on the 16th inst., Vicomte Joseph Maison, Lieute-nant Colonel on the Staff, son of his Excellency the Marquis Maison, Minister of War, Marshal and Peer of France, &c., &c., to Diana, eldest daughter of Peter de Domecq, Esq., of Verez, and of London.

&c., to Diana, eldest daughter of Peter de Domecq, Esq., of Xerez, and of London.

On the 20th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. Edward Bigge, Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, Henry Barne Sawbridge, only son of William Sawbridge, Esq., of East Haddon, Northamptonshire, to Grace Julia, widow of Thomas Christopher Glyn, Esq.

June 20, at St. George's, Hanover-square, E. Divett, Esq., M.P., to Ann, only child of the Late G. Ross, Esq.

DEATHS. June 10, at Edinburgh, the Honourable Mrs. Rollo.
June 17, Mary Ann, wife of W. Atkinson, Esq. of Paradise-place, Stoke Newington, in her 59th year.
June 17, Mrs. Coster, of Marchwood, near Southampton

June 16, at Teddington, R. Cooper, Esq., R.N., late of Vestminster, aged 56.

June 18, at Royal-crescent, Brighton, Mrs. C. Warren June 18, suddenly, Mrs. Brounlie, relict of the late A. Broun-

lie, Esq., many years Vice Consul at the Island of Madeira. June 14, at Kersbrook, Devon, H. E. Shepard, Esq., late o Porchester-terrace, Bayswater, aged 30.

June 18, at Blackfriars-road, Miss R. Towns, aged 94. June 12, at Plymouth, J. Gordon, Esq., late of the Isla f Dominica, immediately on his return from that island.

STOCK EXCHANGE-YESTERDAY. BRITISH FUNDS.

Long Annuities, 153 13-16 India Stock, Bank Stock, 210 Do. for Account, 921 1 12 8
3 per Cent. Red. 91 1 Exchequer Bills, 13s 11s pm. India Bonds, 1s dis, 1s pm. FOREIGN FUNDS.

Spanish, 42 1 8 1 2 4 Russian, 5 per Cnt.

LOCAL MILITIA .- It is a fact, perhaps very little known

(Hear, hear.) Viewing it then as a financial question, he should object to the remission of the seap duties by way of substitute for the reduction of the stamp on newspapers as interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great expedient for the house to adopt. In the first place, the soap expedient for the house to adopt. In the first place, the soap and they were compelled daily to anticipate and to the bouse to take any of the place, the soap duties by way of substitute for the reduction of the stamp on newspapers as interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the house the grievance. He had agreed to substitute for the house to take any of the place, the soap and that the present the drinking of whisky on Sundays; and that this products in every part of the globe in which matters of interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the house the evidence, and the reasons upon which they were compelled to keep correspondents in every part of the globe in which matters of interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the house the evidence, and they were compelled to keep correspondents in every part of the globe in which matters of interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the house the evidence, and they were compelled daily to anticipate and to house the present the drinking of whisky on Sundays; and that this products in every part of the globe in which matters of interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the house the grievance. He had agreed to the house the evidence, and they were compelled to keep corre-law of the stamp of the seap duties by way of the globe in which matters of interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the house the grievance. He had agreed to be prevent the drinking of whisky on Sundays; and that this products in every part of the globe in which matters of interest arcse; their foreign intelligence was a source of great to the hou newspapers man bot. So recently as 1634, Lord Armorp has reduced the soap duty one-half. He thought, therefore, that he ought to give relief where it had not been given before, instead of giving more relief where relief had already been given. He did not say that the law relative to the manufacture of soap did not stand in need of amendment. The trade would no doubt be greatly advantaged by a review of that department of revenue law; the restrictions to which they were at present subject could only be defended on the ground of security. no case had been made out in favour of a further reduction on the article of soap. So far from believing tha I consumption would make up for the deficiency by the reduction proposed by the hon. barone Knightley), he thought he could demonstrate deficiency created by that reduction could no one-eighteenth part of the circulation of the stamped press. He admitted, therefore, that the government had failed, but ascribed its failure to the state of the law. Now, is might be an equivalent for the free circulation by post. If he gave up the whole of the stamp duty, he could not remit any portion of the duty on paper, and he thought it better in every point

was the cause of this? Why, that the duty had not been is duced low enough. He thought he could demonstrate the The fact was, that there had been an increase of consumption soap since the reduction of the duty; but where? Why, the rural districts only, and there only because the illustration did not reasonable in the course the interval of the course of the there had been a decrease of half a million of pounds—namely, from 32,900,000lb. to 32,400,000lb. In Scotland the decrease from 32,900,000lb. to 32,400,000lb. In Scotland the decrease had been still greater. It amounted to little short of one million of pounds. It was clear, therefore, that in the soap trade the smuggler was still at work, and that, by the right hon, gent's own showing, he ought to reduce the duty on soap, in order to put an end to the illicit trade. Next, as to the comparative merits of the two propositions, the right hon, gent. had said that the soap duty was an increasing duty, and the newspaper duty a decreasing duty. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Goulburn) thought he had disposed of the first point:—he had shown that in a large portion of the empire there was a decrease in the duty on soap: and let him put it to the right hon. gentleman whether he was let him put it to the right hon. gentleman whether he we sure his facts would bear him out in the second point—viz sure his facts would bear him out in the second point—viz., in showing that the newspaper duty was a decreasing duty? The right hon gentleman had said, truly enough, that in 1831 the duty on newspapers produced 493,000., and that in 1835 it produced only 455,000.; but he had most erroneously inferred from these facts that the newspaper duty was on the decline. Look at the amount of duty in periods of five years. In the five years ending in 1825 the stamp duty on newspapers produced 393,000.; in the five years ending in 1830 it produced 413,000.; and in the five years ending in 1835, it produced 444,000. Was this to be called a diminishing duty? Clearly not: but the fact, was that the right In 1605, it produced 404,0000. Was this to be called a diminishing duty? Clearly not; but the fact was, that the right hon, gent, had selected a year of the greacest political excitement that had ever occurred—namely, the year of the Reform Act, 1831; and because, in the year 1835, when no such excitement prevailed, there had not been so great a demand for newspapers, therefore the right hon, gent, inferred that the duty generally was on the decline. So far from the newspaper duty being a decreasing he the well that the duty being a decreasing he the well that the duty being a decreasing he the well that the duty being a decreasing he the well that the duty heins a decreasing he the well that the duty heins a decreasing he the well that the duty heins a decreasing he the well that the duty heins a decreasing he he well that the duty heins a decreasing he he well that the duty heins a decreasing he he well that the duty had the duty heins a decreasing he he well that the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty had the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty had the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty had the duty heins a decreasing he had the duty had t paper duty being a decreasing, he thought nothing could be more clear than that it was an increasing duty, and he had no doubt at all that, if let alone, it would continue to increase. In his (Mr. Goulburn's) opinion the duty from the removal of which the greatest relief would be afforded to the greatest number was the best duty to take off. Let the two propositions he conversed in the contraction. would be afforded to the greatest number was the best duty to take off. Let the two propositions be compared in reference to this consideration. The reduction of the soap duty was a question in which every individual of every class in the community was deeply interested. Cleanliness, personally and in clothing, was essential to the health and comfort of all—essential equally to the oldest man and the youngest infant. Could the same be said of newspapers? There were not more than 300,000 persons who took in newspapers. Now, if that equally to the oldest man and the youngest infant. Could the same be said of newspapers? There were not more than 300,000 persons who took in newspapers. Now, if the right hon. gentleman's reduction of the newspaper stamp were agreed to, it would relieve each individual of the community to the amount of one-twentieth part of a penny; whereas, if Sir C. Knightley's proposed reduction of the soap duty were carried into effect, every individual would be relieved to the amount of 4½d or of 3d., according as he used hard soap or soft soap. "And now," asked the hom. member, "have I, or have I not, made out a case?" (Hear, hear.) Again, the right hom gent, bad said according as he used hard soap or soft soap. "And now," asked the hon. member, "have I, or have I not, made out a case?" (Hear, hear.) Again, the right hon. gent. had said, that there had already been relief given as to the soap duty, but that no relief had been extended to newspapers. Was this statement consistent with the fact? Had not the advertisement duty been reduced from 3s. 6d. to Is. 6d.? And had not the right hon. gent. announced to the house his intention to reduce the duty on paper? He thought that when these two reductions were considered, it would be found that newspapers had received quite as much relief as soap. The right hon. gent. too, had expressed his desire that every cottager and mechanic should have a newspaper in his own dwelling; but would the right hon. gent.'s present proposition accomplish that desire? Certainly not; it might reduce the price of newspapers from 7d. to 5d.; but would the wages of labourers enable them to pay 5d. for a newspaper? No: the supply of papers to them would proceed as at present. From the master of the family they would go to the servants, and from the servants to the labourers on the farm. The publican and the coffee-house-keeper would still be resorted to for the perusal of the papers as at present: they would charge just the same for what they sold; and the relief in all cases would go to those who took in the papers, and not to the bulk of the readers. The great mass of the community, therefore, would derive no benefit from the reduction. (Hear, hear.) He (Mr. Goulkurn) thought he had shown, that if the right honourable gentleman had any desire to put down smuggling, he had better turn his attention to the soap trade in the first instance; but the house ought not to confound the illicit traders against whom the stamped press had to contend with those persons who were commonly called "smugglers." The contention was not simply between parties of whom one paid a duty, and the other paid none; but it was between the proprietors of the stamped press, who appr a vast expense for materials, and the unstamped press, who appropriated those materials to their own use, paying nothing for them, and evading, moreover, the duty which the stamped press paid. The proprietors of a newspaper were put to great cost. They had a large numhe would have an advantage over the proprietor of a stamped newspaper. And what security did the right honourable gentleman offer that this illicit trade would not be carried on when the stamp was a penny only, as it was carried on at present, when the stamp was 4d? How would the right hon, gent, be able to put down then the illicit trader who defied him now? And if the right hon, gent, could not do this, let hon, members consider what would be the result. The proceedings of that house would not be given to the public at all, or, if at all, in a manner exceedingly loose and imperfect, and instead of accurate intelligence, transmitted with the utmost rapidity, the public, would have any proposition should be adopted which should have the effect of lowering its character. When he looked to the press of foreign countries, he found them filled with long disquisitions upon trivial matters and theatrical notices, which, however interesting to the people of those countries would not be so to the people of the countries would not

scarcely a single eminent literary character who was not connected with the public press. He might mention, for instance, M. Chateaubriand, whose reputation had been acquired and upheld by writing for the newspaper press. As to talking of piracy, which the right hon gentleman opposite had dwelt upon, the same thing occurred now in the case of the evening papers, which copied their information, with very little exception, from the morning ones. The hon gentleman in conclusion said, that political knowledge was not a luxury, but a necessary, and every means ought, therefore, to be taken to give effect to it.

Loid SANDON was in tayour of the aboution of the uty on soap, on the ground that the soap trade was in a state of infancy, owing to the operation of the duty in uestion. He contended that the argument urged by the hancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to the decrease in sidered numself justified in setting up for an editor. He contended that, according to the proposition of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would only lead to an increased inducement to violate the law. In conclusion he urged that, if the duty were taken off soap, a great increase would take place in the exportation of soap, which would lead to an increase in the manufacture. (Hear.)

Mr. BUCKINGHAM confessed his surprise that the right hope, gent, the Chancellar of the Explosure should have

Mr. BUCKINGHAM confessed his surprise that the right hon. gent. the Chancellor of the Exchequer should have taken so narrow a view of this question. Did that right hon. gent. suppose that the reduction of the duty on newspaper stamps would only affect those persons who read newspapers? One-half of the crime which existed in this country arose from the want of information among the people. It was in enormous, and if so, the proprietors must party taste; they must produce something

taste; they must produce something exto every class. Therefore it was that all
expansions were a sort of hodge-podge.
In high life there might be the desire to obtain all
alous intelligence of the day; but from such sort of aews the poor man turned with disgust. The hon, members the poor man turned with disgust. The hon, members the suggested that the duty might be lowered to one farthin to pay the expense of carriage; for it was evident that a penn publication must be lighter and smaller than a sixpenny or hilling one. Upon the whole, however, he hailed the pro-osition of his Majesty's government with great pleasure, he-ause it was one which would give great satisfaction to the

ountry.

Mr. HANDLEY was understood to say that the repeal of the duty on soap would not give any great relief to the farmer.
The hon. member for Northampton seemed to have taken up a part of his (Mr. Handley's) motion; but he had taken the husk only, and left the kernel.

Mr. ROEBUCK said that the Tory party were hostile to

this tax being taken off, because they were opposed to the diffusion of knowledge (hear), because they were anxious to preserve the power of domination. (Hear.) The whole of diffusion of knowledge (hear), because they were anxious to preserve the power of domination. (Hear.) The whole of the statement in reference to soap was a pretence to cover a most unworthy object. The honourable gentleman then broceeded to contend that the unstamped was a moral press. (Cries of oh, oh.) He would compare it with the stamped press as regarded its intelligence—as regarded its morality—(cries of oh, oh.)—yes, as regarded its morality.—(cries of oh, oh.)—Who the were those that cheered?—Why did they not come forward?—What they can be sufficiently of the stamped papers of the present time which contained one-tenth of the stamped press. (Oh, oh.) Who were those that cheered?—Why did they not come forward?—What they have a specimen of what the public could have if the stamp duty were removed?—Why, in one of the Dublin stamped papers it had been gravely debated whether the hon. member for Kilkenny might or might not be shot. (Oh, oh.) Yes, it had been gravely debated whether it were not lawful to kill a fellow-citizen. Since then the Times newspaper had stated that the portrait of the "Big Beggarnam" ought to be exhibited as a show. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) He should like to know from hon. gentlemen opposite whether that cheer was meant to mark their approbation of the sentiment? (Hear, hear, from the ministerial side.) Was it consistent with English manners or English feeling to sanction such language as that? Could they fancy any thing more scurrilous or base in an unstamped paper? He had heard the hon. member for Finsbury quote from a stamped paper, a statement respecting the late Mr. Ronayne, so e statement in reference to soap was a pretence to cover ost unworthy object. The honourable gentleman the p-morrow, there would be no increase of scandal, of obscenity and of immorality; there would be that healthy feeling in the large mass of the community which would bear down sued abominations. The immorality, indeed, of an unstampch press! The immorality meant was teaching the people to know that which they ought to demand—to stand up against oppression, and to put down aristocratic dominion.

Mr. KEARSLEY then rose and said—Mr. Bernal, I assure the hon, member for Bath that I was very considerable.

the hon. member for Bath that I was not one of the members who cried out "Oh, oh." I can assure him that I have never noticed anything that has fallen from him or from any member of his station. I have never condescended to do so. (Loud laughter.) My great desire, when the hon. gentleman, the member for Lincolnshire (Mr. Handley), resumed his seat, was to congratulate him on the east, and the seat, vas to congratulate him on the easy, quiet, and soapy wa —(loud laughter)—in which he had got the subject before the was a coolingatante much the teasy, quiet, and soapy way—(loud laughter)—in which he had got the subject before the house, and I hope that it will find its way comfortably through. Let me now congratulate the nobble lord opposite, and the right hon, gentleman, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and many other gentlemen, on the pleasure they have experienced while listening to the disgusting speech of the hon, gentleman opposite? (Cries of order, order, chair, chair.)

Mr. BERNAL (Chairman of the committee) said such language could not be passed over. He was sure the hon, member (Mr. Kearsley) was not aware of its nature and irregularity. (Cheers, cries of Chair, Order, order.)

Mr. KEARSLEY.—I am quite aware that I might be speaking in language stronger than usual, but I say that a more disgusting speech I never heard. (Renewed cries of Order, Chair.)

Mr. BERNAL rose, and when the noise had subsided, said, I really am very sorry to call the hon, gentleman's attention

I really am very sorry to call the hon, gentleman's attention again to the same point, but I beg leave to repeat—and if I am that the term which the hou. gentleman has chosen to apply is one never justified by any rule of this house.

Mr. KEARSLEY.—And I, sir, am equally sorry to have occasion to find fault; but the hon, member for Bath charged

further notice of what has fallen from the hon, gentleman, on my account, but to let the debate proceed in the course which it otherwise would have taken, and to consider this interruption as arising from an infirmity of the hon gentleman.
(Laughter and cheers.)
Mr. KEARSLEY rose, amidst much noise and laughter,

and proceeded to observe that if it was an infirmity of his he must submit to it, when he was interrupted by Mr. PAUL METHUEN, who rose to order, and, with a the country, to rise upon that occasion and to call upon the

duty in the discharge of which the committee were prepared to support him—to call upon the hon. member for Wigan, to retract the unbecoming words which had been used by him, or to put in force the powers with which he was vested. He would further ask the Chairman whether, since he had been in parliament, he had seen an hon. member leave his seat and conduct himself in the manner in which that hon. member had conducted himself. (Hear, hear, bar, bar, da.)

Mr. BERNAL said that in answer to the appeal he must be gleave to observe that the Chairman of committees in that house had only one course to adopt when called upon; it was this: if any member misconducted or misbehaved himself, it was the imperative duty of the Chairman—and he should not shrink from it—to report that misconduct or misbehaviour to the Speaker. The Chairman himself had no authority to act; he could only report to a higher jurisdiction.

Mr. H. BULWER.—Then, sir, I hope you will use that authority now. (Hear, hear, from the ministerial benches, and cries of Divide, Go on, from the opposition side of the house.)

Mr. HUME moved that the Chairman report progress and

ask leave to sit again, that he might report to the Mr. BERNAL said that, in the first instance, he would ask Mr. BERNAL said that, in the first instance, he would ask the hon, gent, who made the complaint to state it specifically. Mr. HUME referred to the language which the hon, member had used, in describing the speech of another as a "disgusting speech," and said also that every hon, member present was able to testify to his conduct on leaving his place and proceeding to the floor of the house, and there conducting himself in a manner in which he (Mr. Hume) never recollected to have seen any one conduct himself in that house. (Hear, hear, and shours of language)

they would forfeit all claim to the respect of society at large, said that the matter stood thus:—The hon, member for Wigan, in remarking upon the speech of the hon, member for Bath, used certain observations which called down on him, in his the Chernellean of the New Section 1982.

said that the matter stood the wigan, in remarking upon the speech of the hon, meaning this (the Chancellor of the Exchequer's) mind, justly—and, as he apprehended, in the opinion of the majority of the committee also, justly—the censure of the Chairman, who had stated them to be unparliamentary and unbecoming. The necessity of bringing the matter under the attention of the bon, gentleman opposite, when he saw what the feeling of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the necessity of the committee was, would relieve them from the trusted that the blill, Bishopric of Durham Bill, Ecclesiastical Leases Bill, better Stealing (Scotland) Bill, Insolvent Debtors (Ireland) better Stealing (Scotland) Bill, Salmon Fisheries (Scotland) Bill, Cheltenham and Great we stead them to be unparliamentary and unbecoming. The body of Lease Bill, Bill, London and Dover Railway Bill, B

er for Bath's speech with disgust. (Order. Mr. BERNAL was understood to say that the hon. mem

Mr. BERNAL was understood to say that the hon. member, by the repetition of the offensive term, was still further infringing the orders of the house. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KEARSLEY.—As I cannot swim in the same water with hon. members opposite, I beg leave to say that they may take what I have said as they please. (Hear, and Order.)

Lord EBRINGTON thought that the hon. member had not used a satisfactory apology. (Oh, oh.) Unless he made one would move that the Chairman should report progress. Confusion.—Loud and repeated cries of Order; "Chair, and Hear, mixed with the conclusion of the remark of the noble ord.)

ord.)
Mr. KEARSLEY rose and attempted to speak, but the
ries continuing, with the cry of order in the gallery, in addi-

ion, he was compelled to resume his seat.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he understood the hon. member to
have withdrawn the expression which had been complained of.

Jpon another point, however, the hon. member had offered Upon another point, however, the hon member had offered no explanation—namely, his conduct in walking towards the door after his allusion to the hon member for Wiltshire, which some hon members seemed to think objectionable. He apprehended that the hon member would feel no hesitation in expressing his regret if he had done anything which could be considered disrespectful to the committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. KEARSLEY said that he was extremely sorry that any hon member should think it necessary to quarrel with his mode of walking across the floor. (Laughter.) If the expression "disgusting" was displeasing to the committee, he

sion "disgusting" was displeasing to the committee, he begged leave to withdraw it. He retained his own opinion on the subject, but as far as regarded the committee he withdrew

sir A. L. HAY here advanced to the table, and appeared to peak for some time with great vehemence, but the shouts of uighter, and cries of "Go on," rendered him inaudible. Mr. KEARSLEY again rose, and declared that he had not ne slightest intention of giving offence by his manner of leav-

ing his place.

Mr. WALTER spoke at some length in favour of the mendment. The Right Hon, the Chancellor of the Ex-hequer had told them frankly, that he repealed or gave up the chequer had told them frankly, that he repealed or gave up the greatest portion of the newspaper tax because he was unable to collect it. It was not, therefore, now so much matter of debate in that house whether the stamp duty upon newspapers should be partially repealed, as who was to repeal it—they, the representatives of the people, by whom all taxes had been hitherto imposed and repealed; or a blind authority existing they knew not where—a secret junta, who had been long encouraging the people to set the government and laws at defiance. As to there being no means of stopping the audacious career of the vendors of unstamped publications, what was that but saying there was no government capable of fulfilling its duty, which duty it was to render the law supreme, and to punish its violation? If the contempt of the laws had been such as the right hon. gentleman represented, the criminality of such contempt rested with the administration of the country. If the administration had had any head—if it had been anything but a government of departments without head—such head or chief ought, on an occasion like that described, to have sent for his Majesty's law officers and the chief commissioner of stamps, and said—put a stop to these violations of the law envirtues its series. scribed, to have sent for his Majesty's law officers and the chief commissioner of stamps, and said—put a stop to these violations of the law, or quit your situations, of which you are incompetent to discharge the hitherto acknowledged constitutional functions. He again said that he thought the plan suggested four or five years ago of a moderate reduction of duty ought to have taken place; but for the Chancellor of the Exchequer to talk of a diminution now, when the law was trampled under foot, what was it but exciting the people by success to violate every other law which held the monarchy together? He would further beg leave to inquire what the right hon, gentleman proposed to eave to inquire what the right hon, gentleman proposed t gain by thus making the law succumb to its violators Would be satisfy them by reducing the Would be satisfy them by reducing the tax to 1d.? No; and he (Mr. Walter) could tell the right hon gentleman, upon every principle of common sense, that by confessing himsel mable to collect one portion of the tax, he had confessed him.

moved the insertion of a clause by way of ider, to the effect of prohibiting grocers from selling spirits by retail for consumption on their premises, but enabling hem to sell spirits in quantities exceeding two quarts, to be consumed elsewhere. The clause was agreed to without any

day morning.
The house divided—
For the amendment Against it

Sir R. PEEL took that opportunity of inquiring the course he government meant to pursue with respect to the Irish lithe Bill. That measure stood on the paper for Friday IRISH TITHE BILL

Lord J. RUSSELL said that his intention was to proceed with that bill on Friday se'nnight. On Friday next he certainly should bring on the question of English tithes.

On the motion of Mr. O'LOGHLEN, the Chapels of Ease

(Ireland) Bill was committed.

Mr. F. MAULE moved for leave to bring in a bill t ace the horse patrol, at present under the management of the chief magistrate at Bow-street, under the authority of the commissioners of the metropolitan police. The hon, member stated that the measure had been recommended by a committee of the house, and the bill merely carried out the report of the committee.

Leave was given, and the hon. membet brought in the bill. Adjourned at a quarter past twelve o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21. HOUSE OF LORDS, TUESDAY, SUNE (21.
STAFFORD DISFRANCHISEMENT BILL.
On the motion of the Marquis of CLANRICARDE, the order of the day was read for resuming the examination of

order of the day was read for resuming the examination of I witnesses in support of the above-named bill, at three o'clock, with the time appointed for that purpose.

Counsel having appeared at the bar, a witness named Bostock, a master shoemaker, was called. He stated that he was at Stafford at the last election; that he visited the burgesses, some of whom he saw in the street, and told them that money would be given to them for their votes; that he had instructions to offer money on the part of Captain Gronow. That the price originally was 2l. 10s. for a single or split vote, and 5l. for a nlumner; that on the evening of the first day of

In answer to questions put by the Earl of RADNOR, he stated that he was at Mr. Frith's house on the evening of the first day of the election, and that the conversation then was

house was open for a few voters on Thursday previous to the election, and continued open until the Wednesday following. The largest number of voters, he thought, was about 30. They had ale to drink, but there was no so

They had ale to drink, but there was no supper. Very little spirits were consumed. Mr. Walker, Mr. Gifford's steward, paid him about 30l. or rather better.

Lord ASHBURTON—Who is Mr. Gifford?

Mr. Whately.—A gentleman of large fortune in Staffordshire, my lord.

Witness, in continuation, said he kept no books. To the best of his recollection he did not receive more than 30l. for liquor. He had received a farther sum for money, which he laid down for treating the women with. It amounted to about 22l. These sums were paid soon after the election. Stafford, enumerating the names of the stree drick, and so he executed the order. All th witness stated that he gave to some the 5s. because they wer iil off. He gave away to about 80 persons this money. The LORD CHANCELLOR then desired the witness to withdraw, and directed counsel to be in attendance on Thurs day, at three o'clock, to continue the examination of wit

time and passed.

The Mauchester and Leeds Railway Bill was brought u from the Commons with the Lords' amendments agreed to.
The Marquis of SALISBURY moved the recommitm
of the North Midland Railway Bill. f the North Midland Railway Bill.

The Earl of HAREWOOD defended the decision of th made was not agreeable to the taste of the Committee, he begged leave to be allowed to withdraw it; but he presumed select committee on the bill, and said he should oppose the

Lord WHARNCLIFFE also oppo After a few words from Lord Dacre, Lord Stradbroke, and the Marquis of Salisbury, the motion was negatived. Lord DELAMERE presented a petition from Manchester favour of the Cheshire Junction Railway Bill.

Petitions were presented from merchants, bankers, and thers at Stockport, from inhabitants of Derby and Uttoxeter, against the Cheshire Junction Railway Bill.

On the motion of the Duke of RICHMOND, the Sale of Bread Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday next.

The Earl of HADDINGTON presented a petition from St.

Andrew's University, in Scotland, against the bill for regu-lating the Scotch Universities.

The Earl of MANSFIELD presented a petition from Here-

The Earl of MANSTILLD presented a petition from Here-ford, praying the house to guard and preserve the rights and powers of the second branch of the legislature. Viscount DUNCANNON presented a petition from Yough-all, against the punishment of death for forgery. Also a peti-tion from Stockport, in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claim for compensation.

Viscount DUNCANNON moved that the Dublin Police

Bill be committed. The house went into committee upon it.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved several amendments which were agreed to, and at the same time expressed his regret that he was precluded by the limited power of the house from introducing any amendment in the nature of a tax.

The Duke of WELLINGTON observed that out of 40,0007. annual income at the disposal of the authorities of Dublin for the purposes of police, no less than 11,000% were paid in peusions and salaries

ons and salaries.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that even with this load of pensions, &c., there yet remained at the disposal of the authorities the sum of 29,000l., which was left to maintain a force

of 408 men at the rate of 401. a-year each.

Viscount DUNCANNON admitted that the greater part of
the 11,0001, was paid, as stated, in pensions.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE then moved the introduction of a clause; after which the house resumed, and the Chairman was ordered to report the bill on Thursday.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the bill for the better improvement of Church discipline be print. I, and then gave notice that on Tuesday next be should move the second reading of the bill and street in alicent test. The LORD CHANCELLOR also gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move the second reading of the bill, and state its objects to the house.

The LORD CHANCELLOR also gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, and to facilitate the recovery

The house adjourned at seven o'clock to Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21. HOUSE OF COMMONS, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

The Speaker, shortly before four o'clock, took the chair.

Lord STANLEY moved that the Lords' amendment to the Manchester and Leeds Railway Bill be adopted.—Agreed to. Dr. BOWRING presented a petition from Kilmarnock, signed by 1600 persons, praying for a reform of the House of Lords, and that the principle of representation might be introduced; also a petition, praying that the House of Commons would not agree to the Lords' amendments; also a petition from the Norwich Radical Association respecting the case of Dr. Beaumont and others, upon which he intended to bring forward a specific motion; also a petition, signed by 1700 persons, in favour of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill.

Mr. LENNARD presented a petition, signed by 34 medical practitioners, against the practice of farming out patients under the new Poor-law Bill; also a petition relative to three bills introduced by the Attorney and Solicitor Generals—the Bill for the Enranchisement of Copyholds, the Law of Escheat, and the Lords of Manors, against particular clauses in which the petitioners complained.

Mr. WKLEY supported the medical partition.

the petitioners complained.

Mr. WAKLEY supported the medical petition, and gave notice of his intention to bring the subject before the house by

Mr. HUME observed, that as a bill was about being introduced for the purpose of correcting various imperfections in the Poor-law Amendment Act, the subject could then be dis-Mr. WAKLEY wished to mention one fact.

The SPEAKER said, as notice had been given that the uestion was to be brought forward in a substantive form, it was not in order to mention any fact that might be contro-

Mr. S. CRAWFORD presented petitions from places in Louth, praying for the same municipal reform for Ireland that had been given to England, and for the abolition of tithes.
Colonel THOMPSON presented a petition from the Radi-

cal Association of Hull, signed by 1400 persons, complaining of the Poor-law Bill, of the corn laws, and of the burden them to sell spirits in quantities exceeding two quarts, to be consumed elsewhere. The clause was agreed to without any Mr. SHAW moved as an amendment to the third clause of for the little luxuries they could consume 20 times more than Mr. SHAW moved as an amendment to the third clause of should be prevented from being opened for the sale of spirits on Sundays.

Lord MORPETH was unable to agree to this clause, and of the Poor-law Bill, of the corn laws, and of the burdens throw no nt he industrious and poorer classes, who were taxed for the little luxuries they could consume 20 times more than the rich, and praying for the repeal of those clauses in the Poor-law Act that pressed harshly on the poor—that 1-3d of the tithes should be appropriated to their support, and that those charitable bequests which had been hitherto reguishly misapplied by a clerical and lay aristocracy should be appropriated to their proper uses. The hon, member said that the petition was certainly expressed in strong layerness conditions. Lord MORPETH was unable to agree to this clause, and after the discussion in the house the other night, he trusted the house would not disturb the arrangement which was then come to. He feared that it was impossible for the legislature at the contemplation of their wrongs had induced them to use

ouse would receive any petition containing so gross an ex-ression towards any class in the country. (Hear, hear.) Col. THOMPSON submitted that the word was used in a

general sense, and that it would be better to allow the people to express their complaints as they felt them.

Mr. WYNN said it was most desirable that the petitioners should be informed that they should forward their complaints to that house in decent and respectful language.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said he could mention a case in which he corporation of Bullin had need respectful to the corporation of Bullin had need respectively.

the corporation of Dublin had most roguishly misapplied a charitable bequest.

Mr. HUME said he could prove from the reports of the narity commissioners, now on the table of the house, that ich things had been repeatedly done.

Mr. WYNN must object to the charging a class with the mults of control of the charging a class with the

Mr. W INN must object to the charging a class with the faults of certain members of it.

Mr. EWART did not think the term too strong, after the evidence detailed in the reports of the commissioners

Mr. GOULBURN would put it to the hon, member, whether, if some of the merchants of Liverpool had been guilty of a crime, he would not protest against that crime being laid generally to the charge of the mercantile community in that

Mr. HAWES thought, that as the charge applied not to an institution, but a class, there was nothing irregular in it. There was no doubt that many charitable bequests had been

Sir J. GRAHAM observed that he would not quarrel with

strong and vigorous language, but with disrespectful lan-guage. He was sure if the hon, gentleman who spoke last opposed the reception of the petition, after the opinion ex-

of that hour if they received petitions containing expressions imilar to that now before it.

Dr. BOWRING suggested that the Speaker should state his pinion as to whether the language was unparliamentary or

that, in the exercise of a sound discretion, the hon, member should withdraw it. That house could not act more wisely or prudently, or do anything more calculated to raise its own character, than by observing strict and proper decorum within the walls of that house, and by encouraging a similar line of conduct outside of it. (Cheers.)

Colonel THOMPSON said that he would at once bow to the suggestion of the Speaker, and withdraw it.

the suggestion of the Speaker, and withdraw the petition. Petition withdrawn.

Petition withdrawn.

Sir H. SMYTH presented a petition from certain medical practitioners, complaining of the mode in which the contracts or the poor were taken.

Mr. GRATTAN presented a petition from Wicklow, pray

ing for a full measure of municipal reform for Ireland.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from architects who ha
competed for the prizes offered by the legisl-ture for design
for the two houses of parliament, complaining of the conduc
of the commissioners in making their decision, and prayin
to be heard by counsel at the bar of the house on the subjec To further questions put by Lord ASHBURTON, the witness said that the voters, to whom he had spoken of receiving money for the votes, were of the lowest class: and that it was stated as a matter of surmise that the price of votes was 8t. for a plumper.

He heard by counser at the par of the nouse on the subject. His (Mr. Hume's) private opinion was, that such a power was not likely to be given to the petitioners. (Hear, hear.) He certainly agreed with them in opinion that the commissioners should have laid down a certain rule as to the extent of the huildings. es was 81. sioners should have laid down a certain rule as to the extent of the buildings. He begged to give notice, that as soon as the report of the committee was laid on the table of the house, he should feel it his duty to call the attention of the house specially to the subject, and to recommend a plan very different from that of the commissioners for erecting as soon Very little

f parliament.

That the commissioners remark that ' the difference of opi

ilarity of the design to the acknowledged authorities on that le of architecture.

That in awarding the fourth prize the commissioner tify their choice on the ground that, 'though it does no k as a composition equally high with those already classifier it is inferior to none in the attention to the instructions are cifications delivered to the competitor, and to the generangement and accommodation required;' upon which you intioners humbly remark, that the commissioners have set det the fourth for its adherence to the instructions, while dinstructions they have expressly disregarded in their choice the first. e first.
That the commissioners appointed had the power to select

"That the commissioners appointed had the power to select dead the designs, and that having selected four only, an imputation sgatast the attention of your petitioners to your instructions, and their ability to carry them out, is thereby cast upon them, to their great individual injury, and to the prejudice of the character of the profession in this country.

"That in making selections of designs for 'a structure so anusually important, complicated, and extensive,' which should at once do justice to the efforts made by the competing architects, and be of real advantage and honour to the public, your petitioners believe that the most enlarged architectural knowledge and professional experience were required, and they had reason to hope that such advice would have been called in aid of the judgment of the commissioners, and which they humbly represent to be in their opinion necessary.

"Therefore, and for all the above reasons, your petitioners humbly pray to be heard by counsel at the bar of your hon, house; or that your hon. house will be pleased to appoint competent persons to investigate the grounds of the report of the sounmissioners, previously to a final decision upon the aforesaid designs."

Mr. H. TRACY said that he did not think that the neti-

Mr. H. TRACY said that he did not think that the petitioners pursued a wise or judicious course in presenting such a petition, and certainly, if they wished to prevent all future chance of general competition on subjects like this, they had done that which was best calculated to carry such a wish into effect. It was true that the petitioners did not attack the moral character of the commissioner—they only impeached their want of judgment in the selection they had made. Reports, however, had been out into circulation of the most unfair nature towards the commissioners. They were represented as having been guided in their selection of Mr. Barry's plan, not by the motives that should influence honourable men in the situation they were placed, but by some particular bias for that individual. Now the fact was, that he (Mr. Tracy) never had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Barry until he had the pleasure of mentioning to him that he was the successful candidate. No commission o him that he was the successful candidate. No commis and ever more zealously endeavoured to do its duty as far as tts judgment would allow it. (Hear.) Every means had its judgment would allow it. (Hear.) Every means had been used to prevent favouritism, or the remotest chance of favouritism. He had himself proposed measures for that purvose in the committee, before the commission was named; and with regard to his fellow-commissioners, there was only one of them with whom he was acquainted until they had entered on their duties. The question of selection did not rest alone with the commissioners. Their award had to be sanctioned by the King, and then by both houses of parliament. Not only had the two houses of parliament affirmed the judgment of the commissioners, but he would challenge the hon, gentleman and the petitioners to show that it had not met with the unanimous approval of the public. (Hear.) He certainly considered himself entitled to some notice before the hon, member for Middlesex prethe public. The terrainty considered muses entitled to some notice before the hon, member for Middlesex presented this petition; but had it not been for the kindness of the right hon, gentleman at the head of the Board of Control, he should at that moment have been ignorant of the presentation of the petition. When he came into the house-he found that the name of the hon remains for Middlesex here. tion of the petition. When he came into the house he and that the name of the hon member for Middlesex was notin the list of those who had petitions to present. He in-quired of the hon. member whether it was his intention to present this petition, and the hon. member answered, "Yes, it was," and instead of saying that he was sorry that he had not given him notice of his intention, he (Mr. Hume) merely added, "Pray can you give me a frank?" (Laugh-ter.) He would shortly enter into the different points con-tained in the petition. Mr. WAKLEY rose to order. He was sorry to inter-

rupt the hon. member, but he begged to remind him of what had passed with regard to himself that evening. He submitted, that as the hon. member for Middlesex had ready given notice of a motion on this matter, the hon. member should reserve his observations for that occasion.

'The SPEAKER said he was not aware that any notice had

een given on the subject.

Mr. HUME said he had given notice that he would bring ne subject forward as soon as the papers on the table of the

The SPEAKER suggested that under such circumstances he hon, member had better reserve his statement for that oc-Mr. TRACY said he should bow to the decision of the

Petition ordered to lie on the table. On the motion of Mr. HUME, the South West Durha

The ATTORNEY GENERAL presented two petitions

The ATTORNEY GENERAL presented two petitions upon the subject of the Scotch Municipal Corporation Amendment Act, from Edinburgh and its vicinity.

The petitions were read and laid on the table.

The SPEAKER, accompanied by several members, went to the House of Lords to hear the royal assent given by commission to various bills (for which see Lords.)

TURNPIKE TRUSTS' CONSOLIDATION BILL.

Sir J. BECKETT said, that almost all the communications received from the country deprecated this bill. He therefore wished to ask the Under Secretary of State for the Home Department what course he intended to pursue with Home Department what course he intended to pursue with

Home Department what course he intended to pursue with regard to it?

Mr. F. MAULE in reply stated, that in consequence of the great anxiety which was entertained upon this subject, he had felt it to be his duty to consider whether he ought to go on with this bill during the present session. He had come to this conclusion, looking to the position which the bill occupied on the paper, that it would be better for him to state at once that he would not proceed further with it this session. He wished it, however, to be understood that he did not withdraw the bill because of the opposition which had been raised against it. That opposition, he was well aware, emanated from motives of self-interest, and came from those who derived great benefit and emolument from jobbing under the old system. He now gave notice that he should renew the bill early, very early, in the next session of parliament.

Sir J. BECKETT contended that the hon, member had thrown out very unfounded imputations against the opponents of this bill. Many of them were as incapable of anything like jobbing as the hon, member himself was. (Hear.)

Mr. F. MAULE had received information, on which he could rely, that most of the petitions against this bill had been got up by the clerks and treasurers of the different trusts, whom it was specially intended to reform.

Lord F. EGERTON and Mr. HEATHCOTE entered their

protes's against the unfounded insinuations which they said that the hon, member had cast upon many most respectable

individuals.

Mr. GROTE said, that he had a question to put to the Chancellor of the Exchequer on the subject of the tea duties. The house was aware that on the 1st of July next, the duty The house was aware that on the 1st of July next, the duty on tea was to be raised from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 1d. a-pound. Now, the stock of bohea tea unsold was at present very large, and it would be a great inconvenience to the holders to have to provide for the immediate payment of so large a sum. In consequence of the representations which he had made to the right hon, gentleman on behalf of his constituents, the right hon, gentleman had been pleased to grant time for the payment of this duty. He was therefore induced to call upon the right hon, gentleman, who, though he had not granted all that was asked, had at any rate granted some part of it, to state distinctly to the house what indulgence he intended to grant to the holders of the stock in hand.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—Those honmembers who were acquainted with this subject, and who had

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER.—Those hon-members who were acquainted with this subject, and who had heard the reply which he had given to this question on a former occasion, would anticipate the reply which he intended to give to it now. His reply was, that however distressing it might be that the parties holding large stocks of bohea tea should suffer—and no man could regret that they would suffer more than he did—the departure from the provisions of an act of parliament, which the parties themselves had called for, would be a precedent full of inconvenience to the large mer-cantile community of which those individuals formed a next what he had to depend. If a law hade at one time could be altered at another, because the parties on whom it operated found it difficult to meet the payment of the duties which it impored, there would be no end to the applications which would be reade to him for such alterations in our fiscal staing to the holders of the stock of bohea now unsold an indefinite time for the payment of the duties on it. The house would recollect that their application was one of a very peculiar kind. It was to give them the full benefit of the late act, so far as regarded the remission of duty, and to free them from the obligations of it, so far as regarded the duties that were raised. He would, however, inform the house of the determination to which the Treasury had come upon one part of this subject. It so happened that the alteration of the law had been made with the cognisance and at the suggestion of the parties now applying for relief. That one part of this subject. It so happened that the alteration of the law had been made with the cognisance and at the suggestion of the parties now applying for relief. That alteration would make the payment of a considerable sum nessesary to all who were not prepared to pay the new duty of 2s. ld. per pound. He was aware that it would afford great facilities to the parties to postpone the payment of the new duties to a period after the 1st of July; and to afford those facilities a special Treasury minute had been issued, authorising all persons entering tea for home consumption previous to the 1st of July to take a time not exceeding 31 days for the payment of the duties to which they then became liable. There was no doubt that there were a great many precedents for granting them such a privilege. There were, however, some other points connected with this subject, which could not be settled without coming before the house; and the Treasury minute therefore contained a direction that a copy of it should be forthwith laid on the table of the House of Commons. The advantage which would be derived from the extension of this period to individuals residing in the City of London would be extended to individuals in all parts of the United Kingdom; for it would be open to great objection, if this indulgence had heap limited to the City of the extension of this period to individuals residing in the City of London would be extended to individuals in all parts of the United Kingdom; for it would be open to great objection, if this indulgence had been limited to the City of London, and not extended to such places as Liverpool, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Dublin. He hoped that he had given a distinct answer to the question of the hon. member for the City of London; and he had now only to observe, that the Treasury minute to which he had alluded would be laid that evening on the table of the house.

onceded the postponement of the payment of this money for a month, it had acted wisely; and so far as it had refused to remit the lower duties, it had performed its duty to the

Mr. MARJORIBANKS contended that the alteration made by this act was not favourable to the interests of the tea trade. For his own part he was not disposed to thank the right hon Lord SANDON did not wish to create a discussion, when, strictly speaking, there was no question before the house. He only rose to protest, on the part of his constituents, against

other more serious losses by any further hanges in the duties on tea.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he did not know what might happen, but he could state for himself indi-vidually, that he had no intention of introducing any such

vidually, that he had no intention of introducing any such change as that alluded to by the noble lord.

Sir R. PEEL said he should like to see the Treasury minute laid on the table. There appeared to have been some change in the law which came into operation on the 1st of July, as he understood the Treasury minute extended the time for one month. He did not think the question had been fairly stated. He apprehended that orders for tea had been sent out last year, before the act was passed, and there had been no opportunity since then of countermanding the orders, and the tea of course must be liable to the operation of the law. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said the parties had acquiesced in the law, but some were abroad, who at the time had no knowledge of the fact. He did not say the right hon, gent. was wrong, because every one is supposed to know the law; all he meant to say was, that under all the circumstances of the case, the parties were entitled to the favourable consideration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

of the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Trea-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the Treasury minute would be laid on the table in the course of the evening, and he would then be happy to give any explanation, and also be prepared to show how desirous he was to give every relief to the parties.

Mr. A. TREVOR said he had a clause to propose in the committee on the Durham Pleas Bill, but as it appeared the bill would not be brought on that evening, and he could not be present to-morrow, he trusted the noble lord would fix some early day for giving him an opportunity of bringing the subject forward. some early day for giving him an opportunity of bringing the subject forward.

Lord J. RUSSELL was understood to say that he could not give any assurance to the hon, member that an early day would be fixed.

day would be fixed.

PAPER DUTIES—DRAWBACK.

Sir G. CLERK wished to ask a question of the right hon, gentleman (Mr. Rice) relative to the duty on paper. The house was aware, that in consequence of the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that he would not allow any drawback on paper in stock after the 10th of October, the trade had been almost entirely suspended. He trusted, however, the result of the notice given by the hon, member for Middlesex would relieve the paper manufacturers from the embarrassment under which they at present suffered. He understood the Chancellor of the Exchequer intended to propice, by way of palliation, that after a time to be fixed paper should be allowed to be taken from the mills, and remain in bond under certain regulations, without payment of the duty. should be allowed to be taken from the mills, and remain in bond under certain regulations, without payment of the duty. He wished to know at what time the right hon. gent meant to permit paper under any and what regulations to be carried out of the mills without payment of duty; because the premises of manufacturers being in many instances extremely limited, they would be unable to keep a large stock, or be exposed to very great inconvenience, if the trade were not brought to a complete stand still.

orought to a complete stand still.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not mean to take the course which had just been suggested—the plan he meant to adopt was of another description, but intended to effect the same object, namely, the relief of the trade from that stagnation to which they had incidentally become liable in consequence of the reduction of the duty. The course he meant to take was this; with respect to stained paper, he proposed the duty should cease on the 5th of July; and with respect to first-class paper and milled boards, the reduction of daty should not take place till the 10th of Oct.; but in the mean time, in order to relieve owners of paper mills from the necessity of having their premises hurdened with tso large a stock, it was proposed to allow them to pass paper into the stocks of the stationers, their customers, under the direction of the Board of Excise, the duty having been paid before it was issued from the mills; and any stock of that paper remaining unconsumed on the 10th of October that paper remaining unconsumed on the 10th of October in the hands of the stationers would entitle them to a return pull to the excess of duty on that denomination of paper-his would enable the owners of mills to continue their works, and the stationers to keep up their stocks and pur-chases, and on the 10th of October entitle them to the differ-ence between the high and low duty on the amount of their stocks. He had adopted this plan at the suggestion of some of the parties; and finding he could do so without prejudice to the revenue, he was extremely glad to be enabled so far to relieve the parties. (Hear, hear.)

SUGAR DUTIES.
The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER gave notice that in the committee of ways and means he should to-mor-row move the annual sugar duties, when he should propose the assimilation of the duties on East and West India

Mr. HUME moved for leave to bring in a bill to separate the financial from the judicial affairs of the counties in England and Wales, and to authorise the rate-payers in counties

ment, levying, and administration of the county-rates, and financial affairs of counties, in England and Wales. Under Wales, and Social of 1,145,3000, having no control whatever over the county-rates, and no share in the appointment of their offers, which those in towns and deites ind by the wales, and Social of 1,145,3000, having no control whatever over the county-rates, and no share in the appointment of their offers while those in towns and deites ind by the desired of the county was town and the state of the county were altogethed, and large no regularity in the mole of assessment adopted, and large no repularity in the mole of assessment adopted, and large no repularity in the county were altogethed under the supering the county was town and the state of the county was town as the state of the county was town as the state of the county hand the stabilishmens under the supering the county hand the stabilishmens where the supering the state of the stabilishmens where the supering the state of the state of the stabilishmens where the supering the state of the state o imposed on rate-payers in boroughs.

Mr. WYSE supported the motion of his hon friend, and expressed a hope that its provisions would be also extended to

Ireland, Sir J. WILMOT observed that, with respect to the inequal-Sir J. WILMOT observed that, with respect to the inequality of rates in various places, the magistrates had nothing to do with it. With regard to the measure itself, he conceived that the hon, member did not go far enough. If he separated the financial from the judicial affairs of counties, he ought to place the judicial upon another and a better footing—for if the judicial functions only were to be led to the magistrates, in a shorttime they would not be able to perform them. What he should wish the hon, member to do would be to carry his reform a step further; and, as he had adopted the municipal report as a guide for the financial arrangement, to adopt it report as a guide for the financial arrangement, to adopt it likewise as a guide in other respects. Instead of his having a body of justices and chairman to preside in court for the trial body of justices and chairman to preside in court for the trial of offenders, thus leaving them the most disagreeable portion of the duty, he (Sir J. Wilmot) should wish the hon, member to propose having a county recorder appointed by the crow 1, and paid by the crown, to perform that duty. (Hear, hear.) To the election of justices, as proposed by the hon, member, he (Sir J. Wilmot) saw no objection, but that they were not required to have any qualification. It would be necessary, in his opinion, that there should be a qualification so fur as to prevent any but persons of a respectable station in society, and men of cducation, from being elected.

Leave was then given to bring in the bill

Mr. PRYME begged leave to call the attention of the house to the practice of introducing into bills a clause allowing defendants in civil actions to plead the general issue, and give the special matter in evidence. By an enactment passed in 1833, the defendant was empowered to the the the plaintiff by surpria, to keep him is normal of the point at issue, and of

by surprise, to keep him is norant of the point at issue, and of what line of defence he meant to take. He would, therefore, move a resolution to the effect that the act of 3d and 4th of William IV., and the rules of the judges founded thereon, be taken into consideration, and likewise the practice to which he had called the attention of the house.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL thought the house and

the country indebted to the hon, member for bringing for-ward this subject, and expressed his entire concurrence in the views of the hon, gentleman, but hoped he would not conceive it necessary to press a specific resolution on the subject.

Mr. PRYME said he was merely desirous of calling the attention of the house to the subject, and would withdraw his motion, at the suggestion of the hon, and learned Solicitor General

THE CANADAS.

Lord EBRINGTON presented a petition from Lord Aylmer, relative to his administration of the government of Canada; and at the same time gave notice, that he would bring found the product of the control o

forward his motion for the production of Lord Aylmer's despatches in 1834 and 1835, founded on this petition, and which stood on the paper for that evening, that day week.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL, in the absence of his learned friend the Attorney General, obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the Insolvent Debtors' Court for one very

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS' BILL.
On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the house resolved itself into a committee on this bill.

The noble lord said, he took that opportunity of giving noice, that on Monday next he should move that after the lst of July the orders of the day take precedence of motions.

Mr. BERNAL, the Chairman, having read the 68th clause, "as to putting qu stions at the poll,"

Mr. MACLEAN proposed an amendment, to the effect of preventing fraudulent voters remaining on the poll. He did not think that it could be expected that members of parliament should be placed under the heavy expense of watching over the votes. They could not be expected to keep up an expensive machinery for watching over fraudulent votes. boroughs, from their peculiar circumstances, if the overseers did their duty, he did not apprehend any danger from fraudulent votes to any great extent; but in the country, where property was constantly changing every year, there was every danger of frauds in this way. As well as the amendment of the hon, gentleman was understood, its effect was that parties who had as much property as entitled them to vote for a member of parliament, though they might have parted with a portion of the property out of which they originally registered, still, if sufficient remained to constitute a qualification, they should be entitled to vote.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG was willing to support the proposition with some modification. There was a double injustice in the

with some modification. There was a double injustice in the present state of the law. First, that of a person divesting present state of the law. First, that still retaining sufficient himself of a part of his property, but still retaining sufficient to constitute a qualification, and being disqualified from voting unless the property was identical. The other injustice was, that on a change of residence a party was deprived of his right of voting until he had registered his new residence. He was disposed to support the amendment in a modified

form.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL opposed the amendment.

After a few words from Mr. PRAED and Mr. R.

WASON, the amendment was withdrawn, and the clause

Clauses down to 71 inclusive were then without opposition

agreed to.
On clause 72 being proposed,
Mr. C. MOSS proposed that a provision should be introduced, giving parties who might have occasion to petition, or those petitioned against, freer access to the poll books than

they were permitted to have at present.

After a few words from Mr. R. WASON,

Mr. C. ROSS, at the suggestion of the Attorney General,
who said that the amendment could better be proposed on the
third reading, consented to withdraw it for the present.

Clauses 73 and 74 were then agreed to.
On clause 75 heim proposed

On clause 75 being proposed,
Mr. PRAED moved as an amendment that all words after

"shall have tendered his vote in such election" should be omitted. It was too much the practice of the committees of the House of Commons when the registry was made up in a correct manner to insist upon greater correctness, but when they were less perfect it was the practice to decline interfering The house then divided, when there appeared-

Majority for the clause...... 29

On clause 76 being put,
Lord G. SOMERSET said the object of the clause was to Lord G. SOMERSET said the object of the clause was to disqualify non-resident voters. Persons might have property on the confines of two counties, and would be entitled to vote in those counties; but the clause, by restricting the voting to one day, would prevent the out-voters from coming up. It was giving an advantage to the town voters which the country voters did not possess. He thought it was calculated to disqualify a great number of voters, and he should object to it.

Lord EBRINGTON was understood to say that he originally proposed the clause, but if it were objectionable to the

Mr. BAINES supported the clause. Most of the bribery at elections was committed on the evening of the first day. The best remedy was to have only one day's polling, and to increase

Mr. C. ROSS thought, if they interfered with the present arrangement, it was better to introduce a separate bill on the After one or two remarks from hon, members, the gallery

was cleared for a division.

During our absence a long and protracted discussion took place, the nature of which we could not ascertain, but the result was understood to be that the clause was negatived with-

out a division.

As an instance of the method in which business is carried an incommittees of the house, Mr. C. Buller rose, after much desultory and unintelligible conversation, to learn of the Chairman the clause which was then before the committee, if without a "breach of confidence" the Chairman would consult to Major Owen, and, my soul on n, he common more."

The Wesleyan Body.—It is stated by our able and respectable centemporary the Watchman, that the collections and donations, at the various religious services and meetings with it, amount to the unprecedented sum of 28401.

a vote for the city or borough, and a vote for the county also out of them.
Sir J. GRAHAM had said nothing whatever of fraudulen

Sir J. GRAHAM had said nothing whatever of fraudulent votes; he had designated them as fictitious only.

Lord J. RUSSELL believed that the intention of the Reform Act was to exclude voters of the description comprised in the clause of the right hon. baronet. He did not distinctly recollect the terms of the 25th clause, but he was satisfied that its spirit was consonant with the right honourable baronet's clause. He could not conceive how any revising barrister should admit such claimants to the right of voting. Under these circumstances, he saw no reason to disagree with the right hon. baronet, or to oppose the clause introduced he right hon, baronet, or to oppose the clause introduced

y him.

Mr. HULSE said that the clause, if carried, would hav the effect of preventing sub-tenants of land from exercising in their own districts the right of franchise. He thought it was calculated to have a wider effect than it might seem to have a first sight.

Mr. WARBURTON opposed the introduction of the

Mr. WARBURTON opposed the introduction of the clause in the bill.

After a few words from Mr. JARVIS and Sir J. GRAHAM, Mr. BROTHERTON said that he felt it his duty, as the debate on the clauses was likely to last, to move that the Chairman report progress, and ask leave to sit again.

The committee divided on the motion, "That the Chairman report progress," when there appeared—

For the motion 63

Against it 49

Against it

ouse. (Cheers.)

Lord J. RUSSELL said the reason he had voted with th najority was not that other business on which no debate ould be had ought not to be taken, but because his hon, an earned friend the Solicitor General had informed him that he 25th clause of the Reform Act was so much in accordance. with the spirit of his right hon, friend's clause that it would be necessary to consider the question more at leisure before it should be adopted. In that view he was borne out by a great many hon, members besides, and he therefore considered himself justified in the vote he had just given. It was quite indifferent to him what interpretation hon, gentlemen on the other side of the house might put on his vote; those were the reasons by which he had been actuated.

Sir J. GRAHAM said that it could never be a matter of indifference to him what was thought of his conduct by the with the spirit of his right hon, friend's clause that it won

difference to him what was thought of his conduct by t house, or even what interpretation was put upon it by any portion of the house. Neither could he regard it as a matter of no moment how his conduct was interpreted in all quarters.
Lord J. RUSSELL shortly explained the reason of his have

ing voted for the Chairman reporting progress.
Sir J. GRAHAM wished to know if the noble lord would support the clause which he (Sir J. Graham) had proposed i

he should upon consideration think it necessary.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that he certainly should support the clause, if it should be the opinion of the law officers that

the clause was necessary.

The motion for adjournment was then withdrawn.

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

EFUSAL OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL SIONERS TO BUILD A CHURCH IN THE PARISH OF GUILCAGH. (From the Waterford Moil.)

(From the Waterford Mail.)

At a very numerous and highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants of the parishes of Guilcagh and Clonegam, held on Tuesday the 14th, at Ballycahane, in the parish of Guilcagh, at which Surgeou Reynett presided, and Mr. Richard Wilson acted as Secretary, the following resolutions were unanimously agreed to. As the subject is to be brought before artifulations. before parliament, any comment from us is rendered unnece

sary at present:—

1st. Resolved—That it is with feelings of the deepest regre we perceive that our memorial to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners for the erection of a church in the parish of Guileagh has been treated with a degree of lightness utterly at variance with the spiritual wants of 106 Protestant inhabitants thereof, and of 221 Protestant inhabitants of the adjoining parish of

lonegam.

2d. Resolved—That being determined to use every means and, resolved—that being determined to use every means in our power to keep in communion with the Church of England, we will make one effort more by petition to the imperial parliament, for assistance towards building a church in the parish of Guilcagh, and procuring spiritual instruction for our young and tender children.

3d. Resolved—That in the event of our being unsuccessful in conversal to the legislature in the second.

5th. Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, for the speedy manner in which he forwarded the memorial of the parishioners to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and for his kind promise of assistance thereto.

6th. Resolved—That the marked thanks of this meeting are also due and are hereby given to George Meara, of Maypark, Esq., for his kindness in forwarding the efforts of the parishioners to obtain the prayer of their memorial from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and for his kind promise on the part of the Marquis of Waterford of a grant of land for the erection of the contemplated church in the parish of Guileagh.

Lord EBRINGTON was understood to say that he originally proposed the clause, but if it were objectionable to the house he would not press it. It was well known that on the second day cert in parties came to the poll who were willing to sell their yates. All the doubtful and unprincipled voters were reserved for the second day, when the polling was slack. The noble lord, in a tone quite inaudible to us, by reason or his position and feebleness of voice, entered into some calculations from the returns of the number of voters polled in the counties of England on both days, to show that the great majority of voters was polled on the first day; and that most of the impeached votes were polled on the second day. This evil could, he thought, be in some measure amended by increasing the number of polling-places.

Hay's squadron, and addressed to Lord Palmerston, dated June 16:—We are here on the heights of Ametzagana, three miles from San Sebastian, it is the key of this position, and on we suffer considerably, but this we should not repine at—"if we did not feel ourselves compromised" by being mixed on with this legion. Amongst the officers some few are gentlemen, but the rest and the men beggar description—on our right and left are regiments commanded by lieut.-colonels army; we see serjeants-major, who are deserters from our wor corps, and a major of a battalion, adjoining us, was completed to the thought, be in some measure amended by increasing the number of polling-places.

What the original and left are regiments commanded by lieut.-colonels army; we see serjeants-major, who are deserters from our wor corps, and a major of a battalion, adjoining us, was constituted to the clause of the plant to the polling was a sergeant from the Woolwich division of marines, for drunkenness! What do who were only subs (lieutenants) the other day in the British army; we see serjeants-major, who are deserters from our own corps, and a major of a battalion, adjoining us, was turned out, only a short time since, as a sergeant from the Woolwich division of marines, for drunkenness! What do you think of the moral contagion, of deserters from the marines acting in brigade as serjeants-major, with the very corps from which they deserted, and snapping their fingers with impunity on the heights before San Sebastian? How refreshing to the captains and officers of the marine battalion, some of them with 30 years' distinguished service, in all parts some of them with 30 years' distinguished service, in all part of the world, to find themselves brigaded on the Pyrenner with Evans's mercenaries, and liable to be commanded by man lately drummed out of the corps for drunkenness. My lard, can such things be—shall such a state of things continue? Do not disbelieve these statements, or try to get ric of them by a side wind, and say they are not true;—write to Major Owen, and, my soul on it, he confirms them, and

without a "breach of confidence" the Chairman would convey such useful information.

Mr. BERNAL informed the committee that clause 10 was under consideration.

Several verbal alterations in various clauses were then agreed to.

Mr. AGLIONBY regretted that the hon, member for Cheshire had withdrawn the clause of which he had given the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the convergence of the committee tender their warmest thanks to the Rev. George Holder, of Whitby, for the sum of 225h, and to Mrs. Holder, for the like sum of 225h, just received. This noble donation of 450h is in addition to a similar sum of 450h. The convergence of t

Mr. Fogarty replied for the defendant.

Baron Smith (to Mr. Fogarty).—Are you ready to pay the um into the court, as well as depositing it with a person sected for the purpose?

Mr. Fogarty.—If you think, my lord, that it is necessary,

Mr. Fogarty.—If you think, my ford, that it is necessary, under the circumstances of our undertaking yesterday, we will. If we were to pay the money into court there would be no necessity for the motion for the receiver.

Mr. Smith.—I don't press the receiver, but I want the costs

of the proceedings.

The Chief Baron.—We could not take cognisance of a mere The Chief Baron.—We could not take cognisance of a mere conversation between the attorneys for the plaintiff and the defendant, with respect to an agreement of selecting some person as trustees, nor could we make it the foundation for our decision. We therefore asked the defendant what objection he has to pay the money into court.

Mr. Fogarty.—It is not disputed, my lord, that the proposition was made. It contend my lord, that the motion is for

proceeding also?

Mr. Smith.—If the costs are not paid, I will press my application for making absolute the conditional order for a

INT. Fogarity then consented to the payment of the costs, and the motion for a receiver was not pressed.

Mr. Fogarity then consented to the payment of the costs, and the motion for a receiver was not pressed.

DESPERATA RESISTANCE TO TITHE PROCESS SERVERS.
THE DEAN AND CHAPTER OF THE COLLEGIATE CHURCH.

OF THE RESSED VIRGIN, LIMERICK, V. THOMAS
Serjeant Greene applied, on behalf of the plaintiff, for substitution of service, and a writ of attachment against Thomas
Serjeant Greene applied, on behalf of the plaintiff, for substitution of service, and a writ of attachment against Thomas
Casey.

Four bills had been filed in the cause, each against persons who were parishioners of the respective parishes mentioned in the bill. The affidavit of Oliver Walsh (the process-server) stated, that he was employed to serve the subponnas issued against the several defendants named in the bill, and upon the service of tithe subponas. He proceeded to Kilmallock carely in the morning, being apprehensive that they would not effect service at any other time in consequence of the excited state of the country, and the opposition ground at the possibility of the proceeding of the subponas. They, therefore, it is all send it to a jury to decide upon the resemblance.

Lord Denman summed up the whole case to the jury, and said that the collector was not bound to give the change till the fully against the excited state of the country, and the opposition ground at the proceeded to Kilmallock early in the morning, being apprehensive that they would not effect service at any other time in consequence of the excited state of the country, and the opposition ground the proceeding to the country of the procession was not bound to give the change till the fully against the excited state of the country, and the opposition ground at the process of the subpenas. They, therefore, the defendants, they knocked at the door, and demanded admit-the uniform the procession of the procession of the service of title subpenas. They the great of the processin defendants, they knocked at the door, and demanded admit-tance by representing that they had tithe subpensa to serve. The application was refused, in consequence, as deponent be lieved, of his having subpensa to serve, but he, however, pu copies of the subpenas directed to Thomas Hartigan, James Thomas, and William Cleery, under the doors of the houses, having informed the persons who spoke to him from within what he had done. He also effected service upon a woman of subpenas directed to Patrick Casey, jun., and James English, at their residence, and who deponent believed had received the subpenas they work new day to Charloville the the subpanas, because they went next day to Charleville to consult their attorney. Deponent further stated, that when proceeding to the house of Thomas Casey, against whom an ttachment was sought, and in serving a woman there with copy of the subporta, the said Casey commenced shouting and making an outcry, which was answered as a signal by shouting and blowing of horns, insomuch that deponent deter mined upon removing to the high road to avoid the vio lence of the people. The crowd, excited and attracted by the signals and exclamations which followed it, increased 2d. Resolved—That being determined to use every means in our power to keep in communion with the Church of England, we will make one effort more by petition to the imperial parliament, for assistance towards building a church in the parish of Guilcagh, and procuring spiritual instruction for our young and tender children.

3d. Resolved—That in the event of our being unsuccessful in our appeal to the legislature, it is our fixed determination to erect a Dissenting-house in the parish, and pay a Dissenting minister for his services, and pay no other, nor directly nor indirectly support any Church which has treated its members with such carelessness and inattention.

4th. Resolved—That a committee be appointed to draw up a petition to the House of Commons, grounded on the resolutions of this meeting, and that they be instructed to embody therein the many heavy grievances under which we labour :—From the distance of the pars h church of the union, say eight miles—from the distance of the nearest church, say Clonegam, varying from two to five miles—and that in the other two parishes ef the union to which Guilcagh is attached there are but two resident Protestants—also, that the church belonging to the union is built and attended merely for the use of the bathing visitors to the village of Annstown, utterly reckless of the spiritual wants of the resident inhabitants of the union.

5th. Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are due and hereby given to his Grace the Lord Primate of all Ireland, for the speedy manner in which he forwarded the memorial of the parishioners to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and for his kind promise of assistance thereto.

6th. Resolved—That the marked thanks of this meeting

Chief Baron.—You need not read any further. Take the

rilous situation.

Chief Baron.—You need not read any further. Take the usual order for substitution of service, and a conditional order or an attachment against Thomas Casey. Baron Foster.—You may effect the remainder of the service

Baron Foster.—For may enect the remainder of the service in the usual way, by posting.

Serjeant Greene.—There is a chapel in the parish, and the defendants, who have not already been served, will get due notice, by posting upon that chapel the copies of the sub-

chief Baron.—The outrage has been so great, that it ought to be taken up by the crown; our attachment is not

ough. Mr. Bennett, King's counsel.—It is very probable, my Ord, that the crown solicitor will proceed upon the case.

Chief Baron.—Upon the part of the Court, I would request of you, Mr. Bennett, to communicate the affair to him, because, in this case, the man may die, and Casey might be charged as the instigator of the murder.

Seijeant Greene.—The man is scarcely alive, and it is not averged that he will convince.

expected that he will survive.

Chief Baron.—In all these cases of violent outrage our attachment is nothing. Attaching a man for murder would be

A RADICAL ORATOR.—A man who has, on several oc asions, endeavoured to signalise himself as an orator at sestry meetings, appeared at the New Bailey on Tuesday, in the character of a prisoner, charged with "appro-priating" a quantity of bricks which belonged to a neighbour, and were intended to be used in building a new house on the and were intended to be used in building a new house on the banks of the Ashton canal. The prisoner frankly admitted the truth of the charge, but he said he really did not know he was doing wrong, because the place where they lay had formerly been covered with rubbish! The matter was arranged by the prisoner paying for the bricks, the value of which was only about a shilling, and, before he was discharged, Mr. Milne advised him to study a little morality before he again ttempted to enlighten the lev-payers at vestry meetings.— Manchester Courier.

FAMILY THRIFT.—The Duke of Bedford, who refused to

ive a farthing to the fund for the clergy in Ireland, has given 00% to the O'Connell "rint" in England. This wasteful expenditure would appear quite inconsistent with the family adage, "Charity begins," &c., but that the good duke has a son John to whom he allows only 300l. a-year, and the young man receives 5000l. a-year as protege of Mr. O'Connell. man receives 50001. a-year as protege of Mr. O connen.—

Manchester Courier.

Stafford Corporation.—Of this most august body

STAFFORD CORPORATION.—Of this most august body, we understand that no fewer than five of them cannot do more than sign their names. We wish no worse punishment to Lord John Russell than to be compelled to teach them the first rudiments of an English education.—Stockport Adver-

COURT OF KING'S BENCH, JUNE 20.

NASH V. LORD KENSINGTON.

This action was brought by the executrix of the late architect, Mr. Nash, to recover a sum of money amounting to 1000% for work and labour, &c., being five per cent. on the sum of 20,000% which had been expended in building the house of the defendant in Carlton-terrace, which five per cent. was stated to be the usual charge made by architects for their preparation of plans and drawings, and superintendence. preparation of plans and drawings, and superintendence of eworks.

The jury retired for a short time, and then found a verdict

or the plaintiff—Damages 600%.
Sir F. Pollock and Mr. Ellis conducted the case for the plaintiff, and the Attorney General and Mr. Butt for the de

MEYER V. PENNELL.

The plaintiff was a tailor, carrying on business in Old Bond-street, and brought this action to recover 2500l. It appeared that there were several bill transactions to a very great amount between Lord Foley and Mr. Henry Jadis, and application was made to the plaintiff to discount bills. The defendant was a discounter of bills, and occupied a shop in Duke-street, and he acted as the agent of Mr. Jadis, and the such the agent of Mr. Richardson, a bills below the server of a Mr. Richardson, a bills below the server of server. Duke-street, and he acted as the agent of Mr. Jadis, and through the agency of a Mr. Richardson, a bill-broker, bills to the amount of 2500l. were discounted by the plaintiff. The bills were dishonoured, and an action was brought by the present plaintiff against Mr. Jadis, and the jury found for the plaintiff, but that verdict was afterwards set aside. A second action was then brought, but in consequence of the absence of Mr. Richardson, the plaintiff was nonsuited. The liabilities against Mr. Jadis were subsequently discovered to amount to 31,000l., and against Lord Foley to 311,000l., and the plaintiff was now compelled to come against the present amount to 31,000., and against Lord Foley to 311,000., and the plaintiff was now compelled to come agrinst the present defendant, and the question now was, whether Mr. Pennell was liable.

Mr. Richardson was then examined; but he stated that Mr. Pennell had refused to endorse the bills, because he would not render himself liable.

Mr. Kelly submitted that that answer put the plaintiff out of court.

Mr. Alexander said that he would call Mr. Jadis. Mr. Jadis was then called, but did not answer. Mr. Alexander said, that without that witness he could no

aske out his case.

Lord Denman said that the plaintiff must be called.

Lord Denman said that the plaintiff must be called.

The plaintiff was then nonsuited.

THE KING V. TURNER AND ANOTMER.

Mr. Steer stated that this was an indictment preferred by John Gordon against the defendants (two policemen), for assault and false imprisonment. The prosecutor was a man in humble circumstances in life, and he, and several other inhabitants of the parish of Battersea, had felt themselves aggrieved by the conduct of the parish authorities relative to Latchmere-mead, which had created considerable confusion. The prosecutor and some of his friends had, on the 18th of January, attended a meeting held at the Freemasons' To-

The prosecutor and some of his friends had, on the 18th of January, attended a meeting held at the Freemasons' Tavern, when a society was established to protect their rights. On their return home they were assaulted by the defendants. The circumstances would be fully detailed in the evidence, and he would then have no difficulty in making out his case. John Gordon, the prosecutor, was called.—From his evidence it appeared that in consequence of the dispute at Battersea respecting Latchmoor-mead he and four others came to town on the 18th of January, to attend a meeting of the Anti-Oppression Society at the Crown and Anchor; three of them returned together in a cart belonging to a man named has to pay the money into court.

Mr. Fogarty.—It is not disputed, my lord, that the proposition was made. I contend, my lord, that the motion is for an ulterior object, and not to decide the right of the plaintiff. If the plaintiff seeks to make the defendant an example to others, I think that his object will be effected by the defendant's lodging the money with a trustee, and thereby admitting his lability.

Baron Smith.—I think that the alleged object of the plaintiff to create an example should be expunged from the case, and the rights of the parties alone considered; and I also think that he allegation, that the agreement was suggested by the defendant to his attorney to forward political objects, should also be expunged, and the case considered solely with reference to the rights of the parties.

Baron Foster.—I entirely concur with Baron Smith, that we should repudiate every consideration of what may be the political consequence of any decision, in this or any other case.

We have to consider the rights of the parties alone. Those rights, in the present case, are clear. The clergyman comes into the mother is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other is, that a proceeding in law or equity, to enforce the other i

pplication for making absolute the conditional order for a cereiver.

Mr. Fogarty then consented to the payment of the costs, and man, said that he went to the disturbance at the bridge, and

The jury returned a verdict of guilty against the defendants.

Mr. Bodkin said, that at the election for members to resent the city of Canterbury in parliament, some proceedings had taken place which had afterwards become the subpect of an inquiry before a committee of the mons, when the defendant had made some statements which had been contradicted by other witnesses, and upon which this prosecution was founded. Although he (the learned counsel) was in a condition to show what had been stated by the defendant, still he could not call upon the jury to convict a party of perjury, unless he could prove that those statements and the time to be untrue. Finding, and the state of meat and vegetables upon the, with him, usual terms. He had no money, and he argued that the want of it was a good reason for going in debt to a stranger.

The Lord Mayor.—So you have got off at the Central Criminal Court, I see?

Prisoner.—Oh dear, yes. The grand jury never found the Prisoner.—Oh dear, yes. a party of perjury, unless he could prove that those statements therefore, that he was not able to do that, he had proposed to his learned friend on the other side (Mr. Serjeant Merewebeth). The countries of the procession

Lord Denman then directed the jury to acquit the defendant. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, JUNE 21.

BYAN V. STACKPOOLE.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff to recover a uantum meruit for services rendered by him in the recovery a large fortune in the well-known cause of Stackpoole v.

ackpoole, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Barstow conducted the plainiff's case. Mr. Kelly and Mr. Hoggins the defence.

It appeared that the plaintiff, in the year 1819, was sent by the defendant Stackpoole to Paris to negociate and arrange his claim with Count Stackpoole. On that occasion the plaintiff procured a letter of introduction from Lord Castlereagh, the then Secretary for Foreign Affairs, to Lord Struct de Rothesay, the appleasance to the country of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, the ambassador, to give any assistance to facilitate the adjustment of this great case. The plaintiff had frequent interviews with Lord Stuart de Rothesay, and did everything a zealous and efficient agent could do. For the want of certain papers his stay was prolonged in Paris for a considerable time, during which period he contracted debts and was thrown into prison, where berion he contracted depth and was thrown into prison, where he remained for five years. While in prison he was consulted by the defendant, who, it was alleged, after getting all the information he could out of him, placed his case in the hands of M. Dupin, the celebrated French Advocate. The claims of the defendant being compromised with the opposing party, he denied the right of the plaintiff to any claim for compensations as the series were necessarily to the plaintiff. e demed the right of the plaintiff to any claim for compensa-ion, as the suit was not successfully terminated while under is surveilance, though he had entered into written agreements then he had at first sent the plaintiff to France, but which ere given up by plaintiff on the trial. were given up by plaintiff on the faith of others being executed under a more binding form. The existence of those agreements was not denied, but the defendant relied upon the evidence of M. Dupin, who swore, under a commission sent to Paris for the examination of witnesses, that the plaintiff had nothing whatever to do with securing the success of the eanse.

The Chief Justice told the jury that if they were satisfied hat the plaintiff had been sent to France by the defendant or the purpose of conducting his affairs, which he did most

This was a question of propounding in solemn form of law ne will of Ann Martin, spinster, late of East Farleigh, in the bunty of Kent, who died in the month of December, 1835, county of Kent, who died in the month of December, 1835, leaving eight nephews and nicces parties entitled in distribution, one of whom, Mr. Nicholas Martin, was now opposing the will propounded by Mr. Lawrence Starnes, the surviving executor. The will bore date upon the 11th of April, 1821, and purported to be signed by the deceased, and executed in the presence of three witnesses. It bequeathed to Mr. L. Starnes all her freehold property, and to the deceased's brother, Mr. George Martin, who had since died, her copyhold estate, which she directed after his death to be divided amongst her nephews and nieces. The residue was left to Mr. George her nephews and nieces. The residue was left to Mr. George Martin, who was appointed co-executor with Mr. Starnes. Of the three attesting witnesses one had since died, and the case now came on for hearing upon the evidence of the two The Court intimated its desire, if possible, to pronoun

for this pa, er; but there appeared, as the case at present stood, an insurmountable barrier in the absence of any proof which would establish it. He would be extremely willing to rescind the conclusion of the cause, in order to afford an opportunity for the production of further evidence, however ight.
Dr. Haggard, on behalf of the executor, stated that no evi-

dence could be procured, but that he felt considerable confidence that the will must be pronounced for upon the evidence already before the Court. ready before the Court.

Sir H. Jenner, after going through the facts, said that, considering the party propounding the paper was bound to establish the act of execution by a capable testatrix, under all the circumstances of the case the Court must act upon the evidence before it, and that was not sufficient to support the Charles paper, and he must pronounce against it accordingly.

Dr. Nicholl.-The Court will decree the administration to

ur party.
The Court decreed accordingly. IN THE GOODS OF JAMES WOOD, ESQ., DECEASED.

It will be remembered that a limited administration has een granted in this case to Dr. Madden, the Chancellor of

Gloucester. The proctor for Mr. Helps to-day appeared, objected to that administration, and prayed to be heard on his act or petition.

It was rather to the limited form of that administration than to the substance that he objected; because he understood that there were good grounds for a grant of administration to a much greater extent. much greater extent.

The Court immediately granted the prayer.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, JUNE 21.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, JUNE 21.

IN THE MATTER OF GEORGE ALMAR.

An application was made on the part of Mr. Almar, the actor, dramatic writer, and late lessee of Sadler's Wells, for leave to file his pecition, the 14 days from his commitment having expired. The affidavit on which the motion was grounded was made by Mr. Almar. It stated that he had been arrested in March last, and committed to the Fleet Prison in the following month, and had been since detained at the suit of other creditors. That the only property he possessed was some theatrical dresses, and the reason he had not petitioned in the time allowed by the act of parliament was, that he expected his friends would have effected an arrangement with his creditors. He had, however, been disappointed, and was now desirous of filing his petition. The affidavit further disclosed the money he had received during his imprisonment, and its application. and its application.

Mr. Commissioner Bowen granted him leave to file a pe

The Court rose till Thursday.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT, JUNE 20. Frederick Hawkes Nottidge was indicted for feloniously briging and uttering an order of payment for 2l., with intent of defraud Caroline Jeffrey. In another count of the indictment the prisoner was charged with forging and uttering the order with intent to defraud Messrs. Ladbrokes and Co., the bankers. The particulars of the case have already appeared in our paper. The jury found the prisoner Guilty. Transportation for life.

After the trials were concluded, the Recorder proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners who had been convicted during the control of the

ass sentence upon the prisoners who had been convicted during

the session.

A great number of other prisoners were sentenced to transportation and to different terms of imprisonment. Sarah Slow

A great number of other prisoners were sentenced to transportation and to different terms of imprisonment. Sarah Slow was transported for life.

The following prisoners were then called up to receive sentence of death:—George Gurney for robbery, John Wilson, and John Nelson (two of the swell mob), convicted of robbing a gentleman of his watch in Fleet-street, James Brown, James Hawkins, and Joseph Swinford for burglaries; William Kinsey (for feloniously assaulting a female child under 10 years of age), John Perry (for feloniously stabbing and wounding Rosilliar Lyon, with intent to murder her), Mary Connell, and Mary Jones, for robberies.

The Recorder observed, that if to some of them the royal mercy should be extended, it would only be on condition of quitting this country for ever. With regard, however, to William Kinsey and John Perry, he dare not flatter them with the hope—indeed it might be only misleading them to do so—that in their cases werey would be extended. Every circunstance, however, connected with both their cases would be laid before his Majesty in Council; but he again repeated, that the offences of which they had been convicted were of such a description, that it was impossible for him to hold out any confident hope that the awful sentence he was about to pass on all the unhappy persons before him, would in their cases admit of merciful consideration.

Sentence of death was then pronounced upon the prisoners.

The Court adjourner, July 12.

A great number of other the collection should be described and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn.feleds; or Messrs. Clarke and Backrup. Act the Backr Sentence of death was then pronounced upon the prisoners.
The Court adjourned until Monday, the 4th of July.

POLICE.

GUILDHALL.—On Saturday Ellen Galer, the young widow from the East Indies, who was charged on a previous day with unlawfully pledging some articles from her furnished lodgings, was again brought before Mr. Alderman Cowan. No new complaint appeared.

One gentleman, who attended on the part of Mr. Allen, the East Judia booksulture said that as he believed the best budies and the said that the least the said that the said that the said that the least the said that the said that

One gentleman, who attended on the part of Mr. Allen, the East India bookseller, said that, as he believed she had given way to the pressure of severe distress, if the collection of a few pounds would enable her to restore the property she had pledged, and sustain her till she could find some mode of supporting herself, Mr. Allen would undertake to accomplish that.

Mr. Alderman Cowan observed that he should be glad to

The widow was then removed in a fainting state.

The gentleman satisfied the complainants, and the prisoner

vas some days ago brought up, charged with having obtained a plate of meat and appendages in an eating-house from a emale waiter, for the payment of which he left a pencil-case as security, which pencil-case he afterwards induced her to put into his hands, and sold for 8d. in the room after it

ill. They understood too well what they were about.
The Lord Mayor.—And their decision has apparently given

you confidence?

Prisoner.—Why, I know I never did anything against Old Bailey law. It is nothing but a debt; and if I were to go on till doomsday nobody could make any more of it. Depend upon it I am right (looking about the room for approbation).

The Lord Mayor.—We must make you known to the eating-house people at any rate, and I shall remand you till to-

Prisoner.—Very well, my lord : you'll find I'm right, and no mistake.

The prisoner, who is a spare, long-featured, dark-visaged man, and has been for some time running "the boiled beef rig," was then remanded. He remarked, upon going out of the justice-room, that the citizens were by no means sound

TOWN-HALL .- Yesterday Thomas Briant, a child only eight years of age, was placed at the bar, charged with obtaining money and other articles from Mr. Clark, a baker, der the following singular circumstances:—

Mr. Clark stated that the child, until very lately, had been

in the service of one of his customers, a respectable lady residing in Thomas-street. She had, in the first instance, seen him running about the streets, and had several times employed nim to go on errands for her, and heacquitted himself so well, and evinced so much intelligence, that she determined on tak-ng him into her house, with a view to prevent him mixing with the low characters round the place, his parents not paying the least attention to him. She dressed him in a very respectable manner, and treated him with every kindness which could be maner, and treated him with every kindness which could be conceived, and the only burden he was upon his parents was for lodging, as he was sent home every night to sleep, but on more than one occasion he returned the next morning without a shirt, and on questioning the boy, he said his father and mother took the shirts from him, and turned him into the streets. On hearing this, she resolved to take him wholly under her care, but before he had been long with her she found her charitable intentions had been tawarted, and that the child had committed several petty thefts, and she consequently feltit her duty to send him away. During the time, however, that he was in her service, he went to Mt. Clark and borrowed half her daty the plaintiff had been sent to France by the declaration of the purpose of conducting his affairs, which he did most efficiently and zealously, as appeared by the evidence of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, up to the period when he was thrown into prison, then they should find for him such damages as they thought he was entitled to; but if they came to a contrary conclusion they would find for the defendant.

After a quarter of an hour spent in consultation they found a verdict for the plaintiff—Damages, 1500l.

PREROGATIVE COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

(Before Sir H. Jenner.)

STARNES V. MARTIN.

PREROGATIVE COURT, TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

(Before Sir H. Jenner.)

STARNES V. MARTIN. ticle. The next morning (vesterday) the juvenile swindler went again to Mr. Clark's for two loaves, when the latter gave

him into the custody of the police.

Alderman Winchester said it was a most extraordinary case, and expressed his surprise how the deception had been so long kept up without a discovery.

Mr. Clark said his only object was to get the child into some

asylum, for it was very evident the poor little fellow would be utterly ruined in his morals unless he was kept away from hose who taught him nothing but evil, and there was no loubt he had formed an acquaintance with boys of the wors

description of character.

Alderman Winchester fully concurred in the necessity of this, and said, if Mr. Clark would attend again, he would in the interim consider what was best to be done, and would have the parents before him.

Mr. Clark said he would not spare either time, trouble, or

xpense in the matter.

Alderman Winchester then requested Inspector Korstorphon. f the M division, to order the attendance of the parents. The boy was removed, the alderman directing that he should be taken care of in the Borough Compter, and that rigid in-quiry should be made into the character of his parents, and ordered Kinsey, an officer of this establishment, to take the

case in hand.

The nomination for South Warwick is fixed for the 25th intant; polling the Monday and Tuesday after.

The trustees of the British Museum have purchased of Mr. The trustees of the British Museum have purchased of Mr. Evans, of Pall-mall, the celebrated Bible of the Emperor Charlemagne. This is a treasure worthy of the acquisition of the British nation.

The turner directed no expense to be spared, to have him removed to Clonmel, and to have the ablest surgeon there employed for him. He is now under the Care of Doctor Burgess and rapidly recovering.—Tippe-

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE. TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

LORD CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE, JUNE 20.

Notice is hereby given, that his Mnjesty's Levee, intended to be held at St. James's Palace, on Wednesday, next, the 22d instant, is postponed to Wednesday, the 29th instant, at two 'clock.

ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 15. ST. JAMES'S PALACE, JUNE 10.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon Major Warwick Hele Tonkin; and upon David Wilkie, Esq., Royal Academician, Principal Painter to his Majorty Str.

to his Majesty, &c. WHITEHALL, JUNE 16.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 16.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Henry Thomas Wace, of Shrewsbury, in the county of Salop, Gent. to be a Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

WHITEHALL, JUNE 21.

Factories' Regulation Act.—Robert Rickards, Esq., having resigned his office of Inspector of Factories, the Secretary of State for the Home Department has directed Leonard Horner, Esq., Inspector of Factories, to take charge of the district hitherto under the inspection of Mr. Rickards, viz. Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Cheshire, with the adjacent parts.

COMMISSION SIGNED BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT. LANCASTER.—Ist Regiment of the Duke of Lancaster's Dwn Militia.—Henry Charles Jol 1 Irvine, Gent. to be Lieutenant.

DECLARATION of INSOLVENCY filed by MARNS, William, Arbour-place, Fair-field, Stepney, rope-maker,

BANKRUPTS to surrender in BASINGHALL-STREET. BANK TOFI'S to surfelect in basinsonalized Relations ANDREWS, John, Seven Dia's, St. Giles's, victualler, June 28, at one, Aug. 2, at eleven. Attorney, Mr. Ware, Blackmanstreet, Borougu. GILBERT, William, King's Lynn, Norfolk, stationer, June 28, at half-past eleven, Aug. 2, at twelve. Attorney, Mr. Windus, Bishopsgate-street Without.

BANKRUPTS to surender in the COUNTRY.

HOLCROFT, Thomas, CHALLINOR, Thomas, HOLCROFT, George, and FARNWORFH, Peter, Salord, Lancashire, mill-wright, July 15, Aug. 2, at eleven, at the Commissioners's rooms, Manchester. Attorneys, Messrs. Makinson and Sanders, Elm-court, Temple; or Messrs. Atkinson and Co., Manchester.

ders, ann-court, Temple; or Messrs, Atamson and Co., Manchester.
ETERS, Edward, Somerset-square, Bristol, grocer, July 6, Aug2, at one, at the Commercial Rooms, Bristol. Attorneys,
Messrs. Clarke and Medcalf, Lincoln's Inn-fields; or Messrs.
Savery and Clark, Bristol.
COTT, George, sen., Neweastle upon-Tyne, hatter, July 12, at
eleven, Aug. 2, at one, at the Bankrupt Commission Room,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Attorneys, Messrs. Shield and Harwood, Poultry; or Mr. Preston, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

the Commissioners Rooms, Manchester,
ROTHWELL, T., Manchester and Blackburn, cotton-manufacturer, July 20, at the Commiss oners' Rooms, Manchester.
SANDERSON, C., Park Gate Works, Rotherham, York-hire,
July 21, at the Angel Inn, Sheffield.
SGOTT, E., Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, grocer and baker, July 12,
at the office of Mr. Waters, Great Yarmouth.
WATREN, S., Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, chemist,
July 14, at the office of Mr. Moss, Derby. CERTIFICATES, July 12.
ALEXANDER, N., Calcutta, merchant.
BAKL-R, S., Birmingham, wine-merchant.
CRAWLEY, J., Oxto-d-street, linen-draper,
JONES, J., Monythusloyne, Monmouthshire, miller,
PIERCE, W. W., Northampton, cabinet-maker.

DISSOLUTIONS OF PARTNERSHIPS.
BUTTERWORTH and EUTTERWORTH, Royton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners. AWKWELL and HALL, Sheffield, bricklayers. HAMBERS and CHAMBERS, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, sail-

Theavers.

ALE and CULLEN, Wirksworth, Derbyshire, drapers.

DOUGIAS and MANNING, Blackwall, milwrights.

FENNELL and HELME, Cateaton-street, Blackwell-harl-factors.

JILL and BLOXSOME, Mik-street, Cheapside, woollen-warehousemen. ENNINGS and STONE, Collingwood-street, City-road, steel

and copper-plate printers.

UNTER and WYLES, Nottingham, Joiners.

UNTER and WYLES, Nottingham, Joiners.

ORDAN and JORD IN, Stanwell, Middlesex, farmers.

UM and CO., Luttle Bolton, Lancashire, cotton-spinners.

door HOUSE and CO., Haslingden, Lancashire, fron-founde

HORGAN and REES, Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, In

drapers.
NICHOLSON and BARR, Leeds, attorneys.
SAMUELSON and MAGNER, Liverpool, eigar-manufacturers.
WILKINSON and KAY, Leeds, woollen-cloth-merchants,
WOODS and CO., Manchester, Manchester-warchousemen.

SHIP NEWS.

emerara. LIVERPOOL, June 19.—Arrived, the Belgrave, Williams, from BRIDLINGTON, June 16.—Arrived, the Emgelina, Wygers, YNN, Jane 19.—Arrived, the Einigkert, from Rostock; and Fortuna, Willie, from Copenhagen. LYDE, June 18.—Arrived, the Pericles, Stewart, from Bar-oes; and the Betsey, M'Donald, from Archangel.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.-Arrived, the Margaret, Weakner, Arion, from Borga; Greg Bogistoff, Wul ff, from St. Pe.ers, burgh; Saiathiel, Beil, from Hamburgh; Heien Jaine, w'Donald, from Jamiaea; John, Porter; from Haliax; Europe, from Hamburgh; Babetta, Kong, from Riga; Success, from Memel; Jamies and Thomas, Carbill, from Charlestos; Tom Tough, from Charlesto; Tom Tough, from Charlette.

Entered for Loading.—The Diana, Hawkins, for Calcatta; Thessess, Coloran to Calcutta; Coronalia, Back for Elecation.

Entered for Loading.—The Diana, Hawkins, for Calcutta: Theodo-ia, Coleman, for Calcutta: Cornelia, Peck, for Elsmeur; Franconia, Crabtree, for New York; John Lent.h., Desenso, for New York; Ostend, Delpuerre, for Ostend; Joseph, Bens, for Ostend; Rereak, for Ostend; Breeke, for Ostend; Actir, Vandenbi-ecke, for Ostend; Hannibat, Roche, for Quebec; Zealous, 'inderson, for St. Petersburgh; Alexandra, Fursciff, for St. Petersburgh; Cleared Outwards.—The Harriot, Sinclair, for Miramichi; Trenton, Pratt, for Boston; New London, for Rio Janerro; Label, Jones, for Rio Janeiro; Clcizen, Marshall, for Phiadalphia. ielphia. Te.egraphed.--Wind W.N.W.--Off Point Lynas, inward-bound, he Scipio, from New Orleans.

JUNE 21.

The Tourist, Whitcomb, from Antwerp: William, Bayes, from Medemblik; Lord Hawkesbury, Overton, from Ostend; Annegina, Patt, from Gronengen; Margaretha, Nebbur, from Gronensen: Hendricke, Gusc, from Gronengen; Patronella, Staveling from Gronengen; Red Port, Gibbons, from Oporto; Helene, versten, from Memel; Union Cordier, from Calais; Ann, Virtue, from Launceston; Pluk, Whitnell, from Dankirk.

The Planet, Wisson, for Gibratar and Cad 2; Moslem, Vale, or Constantinople; Delfino, Petraner, for Genoa; Teaser, lith, the for Messina and Smyrna; London Packet, Tyns, for Bernuda; Harlequin, M. dd eton, for Boulogue; Britannia, Downle, or Hamburgn; Mary Jane, Winder, for the Cape of Good Hope; Cennistock, Capero, for Naples; Hoyal Adelande, Hulman, for dontreal; Eleanor, Turney, for New York; Wharfinger, Couents, for Rotterdum. CLEARED OUTWARDS WITH CARGO.

CLEARED OUT WARDS 1411
The Exchange, Frondiove, for Hamburgh; Nortune, S.;
Trinidad; True Briton, Beach, for Madras and Calcatta
centra, Delect.c, for Sidney; Monkey, Cargill, for Lisbon;
Marler, for Autwerp; Britannia, Downie, for Hamburgh
lequin, Middleton, for Boulogne; Attwood, Strannack, for

CLEARED OUTWARDS IN BALLAST. Charles William, Trotter, for St. Petersburgh; Malec Brown, C. ck, for Cadiz; Anton, Nolandt, for Elsineur; D Shanne, Drojells, for Elsineur, EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Brown, C. etc., for Cadiz, Anton, Nolandt, for Elsineur; Drey Shanne, Drojelis, for Elsineur.

EAST INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrived, the Atlus, Hunt, from the Mauritius, in the Downs—salled March 13, from the Cape April 14, from St. Helena April 27, from Ascension May 4; Eumore, Swamson, from Canton, off Cork—salled Jul. 29, from St. Helena April 13; Royal William, Su ith, from the Mauritius, at Liverpool—salled Feb. 24, from St. Helena April 14: Colombo, Mfkeliar, from Ceylon, off Primouth—salled Feb. 15, from St. Helena April 21; Isabe la, Brown, from Bengal, in the Downs—salled from Ceylon, off Primouth—salled Feb. 15, from St. Helena April 21; Isabe la, Brown, from Bengal, in the Downs—salled from Ascension May 5: Phenomena, Hoel, from Batavia, off Dartmouth: Ann, Vertue, from Van Diemen's Land, in the Downs—salled from Launceston Feb. 1; from St. Helena May 5; Mary, Jacks, from Van Diemen's Land, off Margare—salled from Launceston Jan. 27, from Rio April 28; Suffols, Smith, from Manilia, at Cowes—salled Jan. 16. Fassengers by the Mary, from Van Diemen's Land;—Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Ronson, Mr. and Mrs. Romenon, Mr. and Mrs. Decenter of the Mr. W. Roberts, and Mr. and Mrs. Dyer and child.

Arrivals at Launceston (Van Diemen's Land)—The Crusader, Dec. 28, from Sydney; John Dunscombe, Dec. 29, from New Zenand; Alexander Johnstone, Jan. 13, from Hobart Town; Philip: Elizabeth Taylerson, Jan. 13, from Hobart Town; Philip: Elizabeth Taylerson, Jan. 13, from Hobart Town; Philip: Elizabeth Town.—The Derwent, Jan. 31, from Hobart Town; Philip: Elizabeth Town.—The Derwent, Jan. 31, from Hobart Town.—The Derwent, Jan. 31,

Ocparture from Hobart Town.—The Caledonia, Jan. 13, for Swan River.

Arrivals at St. Helena.—The Findlater. April 27, from the Mauritius and the Cape, and sailed 23th for London; Dove, May 2, for the Cape, and sailed 4th for London.

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—It is a pleasing duty

THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD.—It is a pressing duty to record a truly noble and humane act upon the part of this nobleman. A few days ago, as his lordship was travelling in the neighbourhood of Kilsheenan, in this county, he was struck with the appearance of a farmer's horse which his carriage overtook on the road. After a few preliminaries, the animal changed owners, and became the property of the noble marquis. The farmer, however, elated, no doubt, by his ready sale, was resolved to show off the merits of the horse, but in doing so the animal became so restive and irritated that he broke to pieces the vehicle to which he was harnessed, and fractured the arm of the former, besides infliction extent that its tured the arm of the farmer, besides inflicting other injuries upon him. Upon witnessing the accident, the Marquis of Waterford immediately left his carriage, and causing three gentlemen who were with him at the time to do the same, he had the sufferer placed within it, and drove with him to the house of a neighbouring gentleman, where he had every attention paid him. Not content with this, his lordship, in the most generous manner, gave him five pounds, and re-turned him his horse. He further directed no expense to be

FRANCE. (FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

(FROM OUR PRIVATE CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, JUNE 20.

FRANCE AND MOROCCO.

The National Guard of Marseilles, of the 15th of June, informs us "that Colonel de la Rue arrived in that city on the 13th, and left on the 14th for Toulon. From thence he is to proceed to Tangiers, charged to demand satisfactory explanations from the Emperor of Morocco, on the subject of the soldiers belonging to his empire, who were found combatting against France, amongst the troops of Abdel-Kader. The mission of M. de la Rue has excited at Marseilles an unusual degree of interest, in consequence of the commercial relations which exist between that city and the empire of Morocco. It is believed that a just satisfaction will be given, without recourse being had to those means which, if resorted to, might compromise our commercial relations with the empire of Morocco. We add even, that M. le Colonel de la Rue is accomcompromise our commercial relations with the empire of Morocco. We add even, that M. le Coloncl de la Rue is accompani d by M. de la Porte, who proceeds to take possession of the new French Consulate created at Mogadore. This circumstance shows how much the French government relies on the conciliatory disposition of the Emperor of Morocco."

A letter from Toulon, of the 15th of June, says, "We have received by the packet boat Le Castor, which arrived in the quarantine roads this evening, the following intelligence from the north of Africa:—

from the north of Africa:—
"A letter from Oran, which reached Algiers by the steam boat Le Fulton, contained the following intelligence:—'I appears certain that the remonstrances and complaints of the French government have been made at Tangiers, which will be applied a squadron before the contained to the cont from the French Consul at Tangiers, stating that the Enaperor consents to send us 20 prisoners, made by the Bedomin and some of whom have been slaves on the territory of Mo rocco since the famous defeat of La Mæcta. The report that there may be some exaggeration. Mostaganem has received 176 men of the 47th regiment of the Infantry of the Line. The army is on the point of entering on the new campaign. It cannot fail of being of the greatest importance to the possessions in the north of Africa."

her."

A letter from Bayonne of the 16th says:—"General Evans complains rauch that he is not seconded by Cordova, nor even by General Bernelle, who, on his side, complains of Cordova and the Spanish government. In order to alter the present aspect of affairs, it is necessary that Cordova should return im-

MISCELLANEOUS,
General Alava having left France for the possessions and
may of the King of Lahore, the Journal des Debats is
barged with the task of proving to England, that she ought

adage; and it is most applicable to the past as well as the present conduct of France.

The Courrier Francais and other papers will have it, that the French ministry is divided, and will be unable to go on much longer. It is certain that the Minister of War was defeated twice on most important questions—that M. Passy is opposed to the occupation of Algiers as a French colony—and that M. Passy has just your largest his circuit his circuit. and that M. Passy has just voted against his condjutors, but with the majority of the deputies, in favour of the abolition of gaming and the closing of gaming-houses. The journal of M. Guizot (La Paix) endeavours to detach M. Passy from the ministry of the 22d of February.

BOURSE AND FUNDS.

French Five per Cents, are at 1897, 355, for each and

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

DISPATCH OF GENERAL EVANS TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

Head-quarters, St. Sebestian, June 9.

I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the enemy have again, to-day, met with another decided and severe repulse. The extreme left of our present extended line rests on the elevated ridge to the eastward of Passages, and is occupied by Lord John Hay, with a portion of the British maritime force, which he had disembarked for that purpose, by Commodore Henry and Captain Scott, of her most Catholic Majesty's service, and by Colonel Lraoz, with one of the battalions of his brigade. A little before daylight the enemy had creet up and sur-Golonel I. Paoz, with one of the battalions of his brigade. A little before daylight the enemy had crept up and surrounded, with about 1500 men, a picket-house situate about one hundred yards in front of Lord John Hay's position, and which was held by three officers and sixty men of the Saragossa regiment. The commanding officer of this detachment was severely wounded, and about a dezen of his men, and some were killed; but they successfully maintained their post against this vigorous attack with a firmness honourable to them individually, and to the battalion to which they belong. Presently detachments of British and Spanish marines arrived to their support, under Colonal the same, I understand, who succeeded to the command after the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have mentioned in my last the excellent service rendered in the action of the 6th instant by Colonel Colquboun, Commandant of Artillery; also Lieutenant Colonels Ellis and Harley, and the Commandants of the 2d Spanish Light Infantry.

I find, from a variety of sources, that the general estimate amongst the enemy of their loss in the general attack of the 6th inst., is no less than 1000 in killed, wounded, and dispersed. Ours was a little more than I conjectured in my last, including 18 officers.

including 18 officers.

I have now only to recommend to your Excellency's notice the distinguished merit of Colonel Iraoz, who I believe to be one of the best officers in her Majesty's army.

God preserve your Excellency many years.

(Signed)

DE LACY EVANS.

(True copy.)

(Signed)

(C. WETHERALL, Lieut. Col. BRITISH LEGION.

OFFICIAL LIST OF THE 12TH OF JUNE OF OFFICER Captain Arnold 4th Regiment Captain James ..bitto ..6th Regiment

(True copy)

C. WETHERALL, Lieut. Col.

About 126 men were put hors de combat in the late affairs, out of whem 46 are killed. MEXICO AND TEXAS.

MEXICO AND TEXAS.

Charleston papers have been received to-day to the 21st of May. They state that, by accounts from New Orleans to the 10th of May, by the steamer Swiss Boy, a letter had been received from Colonel Hockley, of the Texian army, which gave the information that, in consequence of the spies of the United States troops having learnt that Santa Anna was to cross the San Jacinto on the 20th of April, they proceeded to reconnoitre the Mexican army, and on the 21st, after a smart action, the Mexicans were defeated with a loss of 500 men put hors de combat. General Cos was killed by a pistol ball, and Santa Anna taken prisoner next day at about 10 miles off, and conveyed to the camp of General Houston, who was lying wounded on his bed, where Santa Anna was surwas lying wounded on his bed, where Santa Anna was sur-rendered in due form as General Santa Anna, Governor of the republic of Mexico. These accounts are still, however, very much doubted as regards their authenticity.



making such arrangements, and when our country men were encouraged to enlist in the contest, they should not have been neglected.

LONDON—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 22.

The House of Commons had before it, on Monday, the rival claims of cleanliness and quid-nuncism. Sir Charles Knightley proposed the application of part of the surplus revenue to the reduction of the soap-tax, affording relief at the rate of about three of Chancelor of the surplus revenue to the reduction of the soap-tax, affording relief at the rate of about three or four pence to each individual of the people. The Chancelor of the Each ender of the soap-tax are duction of the newspaper stamp duty, by which it is said about one-twentieth of a penny will be gained to each individual. As we, however, hold as a proposition scarcely admitting an exception, that the consumer never gains anything by a souden fall from a cabriolet. Although doing well, be made to cate the propose of the soap-tax is a proposition of a tax, the question of the soap-tax well and the propose of the propose of the soap-tax well and the propose of the soap-tax when the propose of the soap-tax well and the propose

[plying, the consumption of the manufactured] CITY INTELLIGENCE—THIS DAY. article. On the other hand, the reduction of the newspaper tax will afford relief to no class, and scarcely advantage to any one is 92. Exchequer Bills are at 11 to 13, and India Bonds except the parties connected with Conservative 1 disct. to 1 pm. journals. The mob have been taught to consider The Foreign Market is exceedingly inanimate a constant course of newspaper reading, as the variation trifling. Spanish Bonds are 423 43, with a necessary and becoming adjunct to the somewhat steady market. Portuguese Bonds are flat at 81 a necessary and becoming adjunct to the province of supreme statesmen to which they have been lately inducted. They wish, however, to have this indulgence at the cheapest rate; and besides, one of the earliest instincts of power teaches that exercise is necessary for its enjoyment 109\\(^3\) 10\(^4\); Dutch Five per Cents. are 101\(^3\) 102\(^4\), the Two and preservation. In the spirit, therefore, of Jack and-a-Half per Cents. are 56 57 57 ; and Belgian, 101 121. Cade's edict, that "the three hooped pot shall have ten hoops," the sovereign mob enjoins it upon its angillary administration, that the former property por services and process of the source of the cillary administration, that the fourpenny newspaper stamp shall be reduced to one penny. If nothing else is gained by this, the homage of the Cabinet to its complex master, is worth as much as a peppercorn, at least, as an acknowledgment of tenure.

Sir Charles Knightley's speech was excellent, as was that of Mr. Charles Barclay, who followed. Mr. Spring Rice, as usual, made the most that could be made of his case-but Mr. Goulburn and Lord Sandon struck the ground from beneath his feet, by a comparison of the present state of the press in England, with the state of the press in any other country in the world. It is surely gratifying, in every view, to find the Conservative statesmen thus anxiously pressing forward to support the character of the organs of public NEWS FROM SPAIN.

The following is a copy of a dispatch published in the Journal de Paris of last night:—

"A letter from Madrid, dated the 13th instant, announces that General Mendez Vigo had just arrived, and that Cordova was preparing to leave on the 15th. On the 15th Colonel Canova encountered and defeated Quilez, at Carriol. He killed about 160 Carlists, and wounded a considerable number."

Opinion, upon which such persons as Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Buller, would willingly throw dirt. It is gratifying, because it shows on which side the weight of the press is—more gratifying still, as demonstrative of the constant killed about 160 Carlists, and wounded a considerable number." of truth, justice, and real liberty.

By the way, we have omitted to remark upon a direct—what shall we call it?—mis-statement of Mr. Roebuck, to the effect that certain newspapers in mediately to the army, and make some very important and decisive movement against the Carlists." But will he? No.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dublin had gravely debated whether Mr. O'Connell might or might not "lawfully be shot." No such might or might not "lawfully be shot." No such debate ever arose or could arise; for every one knows Mr. O'Connell's legal deserts; all good of the second with the task of proving learning that she ought ment to be jealous of the efforts made by the French government to stand as well as possible with the King of Lahore. The Debats, however, will not find it quite so easy to convince his English, as he may do his French, readers, that the shall be exalted; and no conductor of interference of France in the East Indies is of no importance. "Give him an inch, and he will take an ell," says the old adars: and it is most applicable to the past as well as defined in the same of the sam men anxiously hope that to the utmost height rant that shooting is not recognised by any of our laws as part of a legal process. No, no; we all most earnestly desire that Mr. O'Connell may have his full, legal and moral deserts, and these he cannot have if he fall by a shot.

Mr. Rice, after all, defended his plan solely on the French Five per Cents. are at 100f. 35c. for cash, and 103f. 50c. for end of June. French Three per Cents. are at 8 ft. 25c. for cash, and 30f. 45c. for end of June. Spanish Active, 42\frac{7}{8}. Do. Passive, 13\frac{3}{8}. Do. Differe, 15\frac{1}{4}.

Tions daily, or weekly, can be carried on in defiance

Mr. Rice, after all, defended his plan solely on the ground that he could not check the unstamped newspapers, Strange, that while one cannet, undated, are also as the leaves of the lea

Madrid, and we have nothing but preparations for action in the north. General Cordova was to have left the capital for the theatre of war on the 16th. Don Carlos has appointed General Villareal to the command of his army, as General Eguia is indis- Guardian. posed. Both parties seem to expect an immediate collision. The army of Cabrera is rapidly increasing in Lower Arragon.

We refer our readers to a conversation between Mr. Grove Price and Lord Palmerston, in the House of Commons, by which we are sorry to earn that no attempt has been made by our government to exempt British subjects engaged in this miserable war from the atrocities with which it is attended. Surely there could be no difficulty in making such arrangements, and when our country-

ONE O'CLOCK.

BRITISH FUNDS-HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK. B per Cent. Cons., shut
Do. for Account, 9 \(\frac{1}{3} \)
B per Cent. Red., 91\(\frac{1}{3} \)
B per Cent. Red., 983 1

FOREIGN FUNDS_HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK. Danish, 764 Mexican, 34 5 Portuguese, 5 per Ct., 814 Do. 3 per Cent., 534 Spanish, 428 3 Russian, 1098 104

PRICE OF SHARES-HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK. Southampton, 26¹/₄
Grand Junetion, 2²/₄
Grand Junetion, 2²/₄
Greenwich, 25¹/₂
Salisbury, Exeter, & Falm., ³/₄
Manchester's Union, 3
North Midland, 12³/₄
South Eastern, 5¹/₄
Vork and North Mulland, 3
Anti Dry Rot Co., 3¹/₄
Colonial Bank, 13³/₄

NORTON v. MELBOURNE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS .- THIS DAY. The Court was crowded to excess this morning. At half ast nine the Lord Chief Justice took his seat on the bench William Follett commenced his address on the part of the prosecution.

We shall give a full report in our next. The case excites

MR. KEARSLEY'S APOLOGY.

Why, as the house resolves to be adjusting,
And if I must su cumb, succumb I must—
I thus explain it:—Roebuck's not disgusting, But all he says and does inspires disgust. ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

PREFERMENTS.—The Rev. George Topping, of Croft ouse, Penrith, has been licensed to the perpetual curacy of on, near Brampton, on the nomination Chapter of Carlisle; the curacy is vacant by the cession of the Rev. Richard Rice.—The Rev. Arthur Philip Cooper, B.D., late Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to the vicanage of Burford, with the perpetual curacy of Fulbrook, Oxfordshire, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. W. Birch; patron, the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rev. Richard Correy, R.A. of Engree 10.11.

Wight, aged 35, the Rev. James Thomas Du Boulay, M.A., late Fellow of Exeter College, and Rector of Heddington, Wilts. June 17, at the Rectory of Stonham Aspal, Suffolk, aged 72, the Rev. Thomas Methold, 47 years rector of that parish

that judgment and determination which characterises his conduct, opened a fire of artillery on the insurgents' columns from some guns he had caused to be carried to the heights, and compelled them to draw back a considerable distance. They then abandoned their attendance of the clerical some Guipuzcoan volunteers. They then abandoned their attendance of the clerical was very considerable, was an introduct of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza, on the 5th of May. I should have the death of Segastibelza on the fermion of Segastibelza on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion was carried by a majority of 33, which ought, however, to be no more than a majority of 31, Sir E.

day where in this world, and in but one place beyond this world. But we cannot pursue the subject.

Upon a division the Chanceller of the Exchequers world was carried by a majority of 33, big to the well-being of the country. It would be sential to the well-being of the country to be well at a significant the well-being of the country. It would be sential to the well-being of the country to be well at a significant the well-being of the country of the well-being of the country to be well at a significant the well-being of the country to be well at a significant the well-being of the country to be well-being of the country to be well-b

Thronicle.

On Tuesday the Venerable Archdeacon Wetherell held his On Tuesday the Venerable Archaeacon Wetherell held his visitation in Hereford Cathedral for the deaneries of Irchenfield, Ross, and Weobley. In a sound and excellent address to his rev. brethren, the archdeacon dwelt upon the great importance, in this reading age, of a full acquaintance with general literature, as a subordinate means of enforcing the truths and illustrating the allusions in the Gospel.—Worcester

THE CUTTER MATCH BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITIES OF CAMBRIDGE AND OXFORD.—The long-expected match between the gentlemen of the Universities came off on Fridey. The sum to be rowed for was 400%, or, as others say, 1600%. The weather was most unprepitious, and those who ventured forth yesterday must have possessed more than ordinary "game." Betting had been two and three to one on the Oxonians, and there were plenty of takers. At four o'clock the competitors were at their posts, and the signal having been given, they were off. The gentlemen of Cambridge took the lead, but the Oxonians were right on them. Nothing could have been finer than the exertion displayed by each party, but Cambridge still maintained the lead, nor did they throughout ever forfeit that advantage. Cambridge won by rour lengths, THE CUTTER MATCH BETWEEN THE UNIVERSITIES ever forfeit that advantage. Cambridge won by four lengt and did not exhibit any symptom of distress. The following

ATTENDANCE OF THE POOR AT PUBLIC WORSHIP.

WORSHIP.

(From the Times.)
We earnestly entreat the serious attention of our readers to e following starting document:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES. Sir,—The following is an answer from the Poor-law Com-issioners to the petition of the clergy in the several parishes mained in the Eastry Union, in the county of Kent, re-THE CLERGY OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES IN

THE CLERGY OF THE SEVERAL PARISHES IN
THE EASTRY UNION.
"Poor-law Commission-office, Somerset-house, June 9.
"Gentlemen,—The Poor-law Commissioners for England at Wales have had under their consideration your letter of the 18th of April, and also the letter of Mr. Randolph, of the hof the same month, urging that permission should be anted to the paupers of the Eastry workhouse to attend vivine Service in the church at Eastry. The commissioners are given to these letters that careful attention which the atture of the subject to which they relate, and the number ture of the subject to which they relate, and the number d respectability of the parties who have made the commuso justly demand.

egislature having confided to the commissioners the

workhouse be contrasted with the opportunities which are afforded to the aged and infirm who by their own exertions afforded to the aged and infirm who by their own exertions have secured independence, the commissioners think that, having regard to the infirmities attendant on age, and to the practical obstacles which of necessity prevent parties so circumstanced from going to church, you will come to the conclusion that the commissioners, in their anxiety to provide effectually for the religious instruction of the aged and infirm paupers, have not fallen short of the principle above laid down, and that, in fact, they have, along the nauner, as regards the Bishop of Oxford.

The Rev. Richard Garvey, B.A., of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, has been elected a Classical and Mathematical Master of the West Riding Proprietary School.

Obstruary.—On Monday last, at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight and About the Proprietary School.

Obstruary.—On Monday last, at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight and 35 the Proprietary School. "E. CHADWICK, Secretary.
"To the Rev. G. Randolph, Eastry Vicarage, Sandwich."

to have staggered even the Great Bell of Lincoln, who, after sundry turnings over and round, hastened with it to Sir Launcelot's chambers, declaring be could make nothing of it. "Nor I of yoar note," retorted Mr. S...... "My dear fellow," exclaimed the Bell, taking the letter, "is not this as plain as can be, 'Dear Shadwell, I shall be glad to see you at dinner to-day?" "And is not this equally as plain," said Mr. S..., pointing to hisown paper, "'My dear Bell, I shall be happy to come and dine with you." —Fraser's Magazine.—Article on Plucking.

he states it to be his determination to remain in the United States until August, 1837.

Madame Sebastani, mother of the French Ambassador at our court, died at Ajaccio, in Corsica, on the 5th inst., at the residence of her daughter, Madame Sebastiani Capellini.

A great sensation was caused in this town on Friday by the arrest of Mr. George Perkins, of Boothown, in Northowram, silk-spinner, on the charge of forgery. The commissioners under a flat of bankruptcy issued against Mr. Perkins had that day held a meeting of the creditors, and the result was Mr. Perkins's detention in custody. The next morning a private examination was held before one or more of the resident magistrates, and we understand that the hearing of the case was adjourned to this day. It is rumoured that the dent magistrates, and we understand that the hearing of the case was adjourned to this day. It is rumoured that the alleged forgery is the name of a banker in this town to a bill for 650l.—Halifax Express.

THE LATE JAMES WOOD, BANKER, OF GLOUCESTER.

THE LATE JAMES WOON, BANKER, OF GLOUCESTER.

In affairs of this eccentric individual appear likely to furnish abundant matter for most of the law courts. The public have heard of a codicil bequeathing several hundreds of thousands of pounds, said to be singularly discovered, and which sha been propounded for proof at Doctors' Commons. This codicil, it seems, was sent in an anonymous letter addressed "Mr. Thomas Helps, Balkam-hill, near London, important." It had been put in at the Branch Post-office, in the Strand, on the 8th of June, and was of course delivered the same day. The discovery of the person who transmitted this document is obviously of importance, and the executors have announced a reward of one thousand guineas for certain information on the subject.—Morning Chronicle.

Hydrofhobila—Saturday morning the inhabitants of

subject.—Morning Chronicle.

HYDROPHOBIA.—Saturday morning the inhabitants of Holborn and the passengers therein were alarmed by the appearance of a mad dog, which bit several persons, one of whom was Mr. Austin, residing at Winchester-row, Pentonville; it was soon followed by several persons, armed with weapons, all of whom it managed to outrun, but on arriving in Southampton-buildings was stopped by a man catching hold of it by each ear. Serjeant Thompson, D 4, who was passing at the time, went up, and having made a slip-knot in a piece of rope he had in his pocket, put it round the dog's neck, and, with his truncheon, soon dispatched in it.—In the afterneon another dog in a rabid state was observed in the Waterloo-road, but was happily destroyed without having the afternoon another dog in a rabid state was observed in the Waterloo-road, but was happily destroyed without having done any mischief—On the same morning, between ten and twelve o'clock, another dog in a rabid state ran through the City, and at the foot of London-bridge bit a little boy of about eight years of age. A labouter, who was at work on the spot, pursued and killed the dog. The little boy was conveyed to the hosnital.

Art. I. Persons desirous of sending letters either from France to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to those British colonies or possessions where the Post-office of Great Britain has established post-offices, or from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the British colonies or possessions, to France, shall have the option—First, of allowing the whole of the postage of such letters to be charged to the receiver; secondly, of paying the postage in advance to the place of destination; thirdly, o paying the postage only as far as the frontier of the country to which the letters are sent.

which the letters are sent.

Art. II. The system of optional payment of postage specified in the preceding article, in favour of ordinary letters from the two countries, shall be applicable to letters and packets containing patterns of merchandise.

Art. III. Letters and packets containing patterns of merchandise, which shall be forwarded from one country to the other, either paid or unpaid, shall be conveyed at such reduced rates of postage as are allowed for such articles by the laws and regulations of each country.

Island packets, the United States of America and British North America, 2s. 3d.

2. From and to Portugal, 2s. 7d.

3. From and to Madeira, the Azores, and the Canaries,

4. From and to Carthagena, La Guayra, and Honduras,

3s. 1d.
5. From and to Brazil, Buenos Ayres, Chili, and all other places in South America the mails for which are conveyed by the Brazil packet, 3s. 7d.
With respect to such of the above-mentioned letters as shall

be conveyed by merchant vessels leaving the ports of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or arriving at those ports, the rate for which the French Post-office will have those ports, the rate for which the French Post-onice will have to account to the Post-office of Great Britain and Ireland, is fixed as follows, that is to say:

For letters destined for France, 1s. 6d. for each single letter.
For letters coming from France, 1s., also for each single

use his good offices with the governments of those countries, of which the Post-offices are in relation with the Post-office of

1. Lecters from Austria, and from the Lombardo-Venetian

kingdom, shall pay for every 50 grammes, net weight, inde-pendently of the sum of 1 franc 50 centimes, stipulated by before-mentioned convention as transit postage thro

any Post-office conventions with those governments, to demand that they should bear the charge of one of the rates of preferred before him.—Reading Mercury.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the present article, may be modified by the two Post-offices whenever, by mutual consent, those Post-offices shall have decided that modifications would be beneficial to the Post-office service of the two countries.

office service of the two countries.

Art. XVI.—The high contracting parties engage to recommend, with the least possible delay, the one to his parliament and the other to the chambers, that they should be empowered

POST-OFFICE TREATY.

CONVENTION BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY AND THE KING OF THE FRENCH, FOR EXTENDING THE FACILITIES OF COMMUNICATION BY POST, BETWEEN THEIR RESPECTIVE DOMINIONS, SIGNED AT PARIS, MARCH 30, 1836.

Art. I. Persons desirous of sending letters either from France to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irespective to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Irespective to the settlement and liquidation of the accounts between the two Post-offices after the expiration of the said etween the two Post-offices after the expiration of the said

Done, in duplicate, at Paris, the 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1836.

GRANVILLE, (L.S.) GRANVILLE, (L.S.)
A. THIERS, (L.S.)

CORN MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE-THIS DAY. CORN EXCHANGE—THIS DAY.

The few sales of wheat effected are at Monday's prices, but hey are of trivial extent.

In barley there is no alteration from our last quotations, and asts are dull sale at the prices of last market day.

In beans and peas there is nothing doing, and all other uticles of grain are nominally as on last market day.

COUNTRY WHEAT WARLETS.

	and respectability of the parties who have made the commu-	chandise, which shall be forwarded from one country to the	THE RESERVE AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PARTY OF
	I mication, so justly demand.	other, either paid or unpaid, shall be conveyed at such reduced	Wheat. Barley. Oats. Beans.
34	"The legislature having confided to the commissioners the	rates of postage as are all and f	Salishury June 14 S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S. S.
	important task of maturing and carrying into operation the	rates of postage as are allowed for such articles by the laws	Salisbury, June 14 - 46 a 54 28 a 35 24 a 27 38 a 54 48 a 55 30 a 35 24 a 27 38 a 54
	workhouse system, they have devoted the most anxious atten-	and regulations of each connerv.	1 = 145 8 50 30 9 35.94 6 00 100 . 14
	tion to the decising of such recoletions for the most anxious atten-	Art. IV. The inhabitants of the two countries may send	1 Duithai 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1
	tion to the devising of such regulations for these establishments	i I OH OHE COUNTY TO THE OTHER TOTAL TOTAL TOTAL	I fillidiord lune 19
	as shall, on the one hand, provide for the poor a certain re-	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	1 195 4 100, 3 4110 18 46 8 53 98 9 91 90 - 90 00
	1 rege from desuttition, and, on the other, shall render those	1 Liacu detti unit to the compined rates of both government	
	a dividing less engible than the dwellings of the independent	shall always be paid in advance to the place of destination.	
	1 1200 Urer, or or those who, by industry and forethought man	Art. V. The postage of a single letter (for which the post-	1 x a 00 0 A 0 22 0 26 23 0 20
	I seeme to themserves a provision for their old age and the	offices of the two countries shall account the post-	Newark, June 15 - 50 a 60 30 a 35 22 a 30 38 a 44
	commissioners have arrived at the conclusion that these ob-	offices of the two countries shall account to each other), for	Berwick, June 15 - 50 a 0 20 a 30 19 a 27 43 a 0 Wakefield June 17 - 44 a 48 30 a 35 24 a 27 0 a 0
	jects cannot be obtained if those who take refuge in the work-	ordinary letters, paid or unpaid, is fixed as follows, that	Wakefield, June 17 40 9 51 20 50 21 0 4 0
	house are allowed to quit its precincts and return to them	13 to Say .—	Wisbeach, June 18 44 a 48 0 a 0 a 22 a 24 37 a 39
	again unless they go out with the few Cl	FOR THE FRENCH POST-OFFICE.	
	again, unless they go out with the bona fide intention of pro-	1. Between Paris and the frontier of the United Kingdom	WEERLY AVERAGE PRICES OF GRAIN.
•	curing the means of support by their own labour, or through	of Oreat Britain and Freland, one franc.	Imperial Owent - C This I have I from the corres-
	the assistance of their relatives.	2. And with respect to any other part of the French tarritary	Gazette of Friday Line 17 Politing Gazette in the last
	"The commissioners, moreover, are satisfied that any re-	Situated Off Cities Side of Paris relatively to the function -Cal-	1050.
1	I lake title of this full, however plansible and appearantly and	Chica Kingdom of Great Eritain and Ireland a charge in	S. d. S. d.
	objectionable may be the grounds of such relevation will	proportion to the rate of hostage above fixed for the convers	
	I notwithstanding the best devised precautions load in a great	ance between Paris and the said frontier.	Oats 29 6
	hander of Cases, not only to irregular conduct in those to	FOR THE POST-OFFICE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF	Rye 35 2 Rye -
	whom the indulgence may be granted, but to disorder in the	GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND :-	Beans 40 3 Reans - 50 0
	Workhouse itself, and to the consequent disturbance of these	1 Retween London and the Control	Peas Al 7 Dans
	for whom it is most desirable to secure a tranquil abode.	1. Between London and the frontier of France, 10d.	
	"The commissioners, entertaining the conviction of the	2. And with respect to any other part of the United King.	12s 4d. Oats, 12s 3d. Rye, 19s 9d. Beans, 11s 0d. Peas,
	necessity of continuing the restraints adverted to	wan of Great Dritain and Treland Situated on oithou side of	
	necessity of continuing the restraints adverted to, have not	Dumon relatively to the Prontier of Brance a charge in the	COMPARATIVE NUMBER AND PRICES OF CATTLE
	been unmindful of the importance of providing for the in-	portion to the rate of postage above fixed for the convergence	AT SMITHFIELD MARKET.
alf-	mates of the workhouse, and especially for the aged and the	between Bondon and the said frontier	CATTLE AT MARKET.
	sick, that religious consolation which you so properly appre-	Art. VI.—The postage of a single letter, for which the	MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1836. ATTHE PERIOD CLOTHER TORSES
ch,	cide, and they have accordingly, after consulting with the	Title I Ust office will have to account to the Doct office of	Beasts - 1 000 p
t of	considerical authorities on the subject directed the anneling	one Office Minguoin of trieat Britain and trained with we	Sheep and Lambs - 26,200 Sheen and Lambs
	their of chaptains to workhouses, whose especial duty it is to	gain to letters at fivilly from the British colonies and negree	D. OUT CALLES OT
ites	attenu to the spiritual Wants of the Dauners therein and who	sions, of from other countries havond see destined for Propose	Pigs 380 (Pigs 394
	will not only celebrate Divine Service within the wells of the	of from France for the British colonies and possessions on	TRICHE OF ALCOHOLOGY
123	establishments, but also visit during the week those who	other countries beyond sea, which shall be conveyed by the	PRICES OF CATTLE.
	are respectively confided to their charge.	regular packets of the Post-office of Great Britain and Ireland,	By the quantities of 8lb, sinking the offal.
	"The commissioners have also been careful to direct that	is fixed as follows, that is to say-	PRICES OF THIS PRESENT WEEK, CORRESPONDING WEEK IN THE
	morning and evening prayer should no longer be neglected	I. From and to Jamaica Rouhodoss Manie	LAST YEAR, JUNE 22, 1935.
	in the workhouses, and that attendance thereon should be	1. From and to Jamaica, Barbadoes, Martinique, Guada-	Beasts, inferior - 3 093 9 Basets inferior
	duly enforced by the master, under the control of the com-	loupe, St. Domingo, the British settlements and islands, the	
Sk.	missioners.	mails for which are conveyed by the Jamaica and Leeward	Oxell, brime large 3 10 2 4 9 Oven puissed and
		Island packers, the United States of America and British	Sheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 6 Cheep, inferier - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
510	"If the spiritual aid thus provided for the paupers in the	Worth America, 28. od.	Sheep, inferier - 3 2 a 3 6 Sheep, inferior - 2 4 a 2 6
oft	workhouse be contrasted with the opportunities which are	2. From and to Portugal, 2s. 7d.	prime coarse prime coarse

| Beasts, inferior - 3 0 a 3 2 |
Oxen, prime large	3 10 a 4 2
Oxen, prime large	3 10 a 4 2
Oxen, prime large	3 10 a 4 2
Oxen, prime large	3 10 a 4 2
Oxen, prime large	3 10 a 4 2
Oxen, prime large	3
Oxen, prime larg	Prime coarse

HAY MARKETS.

SMITHFIELD, June 21. Coarse heavy lowland meadow hay from 60s to 65s; useful ditto, 70s to 75s; fine upland mendow and rye grass hay, from 80 to 84s; clover hay generally, from 80s to 95s; very fine ditto, 100s to 105s; oat straw, 30s to 32s; wheat straw from 25s to 36s per load of 35 trusses. Supply rather limited, and trade throughout very dull.

CUMBERLAND, June 21.

Coarse heavy lowland meadow hay from 65s to 70s; use all ditto from 70s to 75s; fine upland meadow and rye grass lay from 82s to 86s; coover hay from 85s to 105s; oatstraw from 30s to 32s; wheat straw from 34s to 56s per load of 36 concentrations. Trade with the best meadow hay omewhat brisk; but otherwise dull. HUNGERFORD, June 21.

Coarse meadow hay from 60s to 65s: useful ditto, from 5s to 70s; fine upland ditto, from 75s to 80s; clover 25, 80s to 100s; oat straw, 32s to 34s; wheat straw, 34s to 6s per load of 36 trusses. A short supply, and a very dull PORTMAN, June 21.

Old meadow lowland hay from 68 to 84; old clover from 08 to 100s; wheat straw from 32s to 36s at per load of 36

THE TEA TRADE. The deliveries last week amounted only to 388,544 lb. The ansactions by private contract are limited. LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, JUNE 20.

The market to-day is as dull as it well can be; the nly 800 bags; there is no alteration in prices. COAL MARKET.

The following at ethe prices per ton on last market day. 20 0 W. E. Killingworth - 19 0 17 3 W. E. Newmarch - 18 0 15 0 W. E. Northumberland 18 3 15 0 W. E. Haswell - 21 0 W. E. Lyons

Ships arrived since last market day 16. The arrivals to-day of fresh ships were only moderate, but with the very extensive arrivals of, and the number left over from, last weel, tacre still continues a very plentiful supply of coals in the market. The ess transacted was again only to a very moderate extent-hips arrived during the present moath, 369; ditto, the present cek, 16.

SHIP NEWS.

DEAL, June 21.—W. fresh breezes. Arrived, the Fortuna, leester, from Sidney; the Reward, from Jamaica; the Eliza, eut. from Honduras; the Opelia White, Davie, from Sierra one; and the Elizabeth, Dyer, from Limerick. Arrived from one; and the Enzadeth, Dyer, from Limerick. Arrived from e River, and sailed, the True Briton, Black, for Madras, ived and remain, the Charles Brook, Bell, from St. Vincent's; e Rambler, Hall, from Gibraltar; the Clifton, Worsell, from ina; the Maleom, Pond, from Wa erford; and the Express, bbs, from Whitehaven.

PLY MOUTH, June 20.—W.—Sailed, the Hercules steamer, 10 and 10.

r London. FALMOUTH, June 20.—NW to NNW.—Arrived, the Glasgow camer, from Gibrahar. Sailed, the Lord Melville packet, for shon, with mails.

MILFORD, June 21.—Arrived, the Spartan, Ellis, from ia. VES, June 21.—Arrived, the Louisa Adelaide, Fulberg, RNSEY, June 19.—Arrived the Flora de Meseur; and the itza, Gi ford, from Havanna.

BRISTOL, June 21.—Arrived, the Walton Wood, Dubton,
om Barbadoes; the Mary Ann, Tucker, from Galipoly; the
las, Bamfield, from Sicily; and the Ellen, Payne, from Ticetee
LEITH, June 19.—Arrived, the Helen, Terrence, from Mes-HULL, June 20.-Arrived, the Active, Stromberg, from

abeck. LYNN, June 20.—Arrived, the Carl, Hammond, and the So-bia, Bideunan, for Memel. MARYPORT, June 19.—Arrived off, the Mary, Murdock, from SLIGO, June 19.—Arrived, the Eliza, Simpson, from London. DUBLIN, June 19.—Arrived, the Hope, Cadman, from Lor

The Mary Pester, Sampson, from Newcastle, has arrived at amsgate, very leaky, having been on the Goodwin Sands—

The barracks at Winchester, which have been for a long me empty, were last week taken possession of by the th Royal Fusileers, under the command of Lieut. Col.

the before-mentioned convention as transit postage through for any ?" "And is not this equally as plain," said Mr. S—pointing to hisown paper, "'My dear Bell, I shall be happy to come and dine with you."—Fraser's Magazine.—Article on Plucking.

DUEL.—A deplorable duel took place at Brussels on Friday last, between two gentlemen employed in the department of the interior, one of whom was killed on the spot by a pistol-shot, fired at the distance of 40 paces; the other was slightly wounded in the breast.

Letters from Mr. John Reeve have been received, in which set astates it to be his determination to remain in the United States until August, 1837.

Madame Sebastani, mother of the French Ambassador at the story and through Switzerland; making in all 6 francs 20 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, the sum of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, of the sum paid to the Austrian Post-office for the conveyance of the same of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, the sum of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, the sum of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, the sum of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, the sum of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France, the sum of 1 franc 30 centimes, as a reimbursement to France of the said letters from Turkey, from the Levant, from the Monday last. It appears that the servants retired to be do about eleven of lock, and about a quarter past two bed about eleven of clock, and about a quarter past of the same of 3 francs stipulated by the above-mentioned convention as transit postage through France, the sum paid to the Austrian Post-office for the conveyance of the sam of 1 france, the sum paid to the Austrian Post-office for the sam of the making in all 6 frances 20 centimes, as a reimbursement of Franch der was made at the Bear Inn, Wantage, on the night of was made at the Bear Inn, Wantage the conveyance of the sam of the bedre was made at the Bear Inn, Wantage the conveyance of the sam of the bear of the sum paid to the Austrian Post-office for the conveyance of the said letters through the Austrian territory and through Switzerland; making in all 6 frances 20 centimes.

3. Letters from the Ionian islands shall pay for every 30 grammes, net weight, independently of the sum of three frances, stipulated by the above-mentioned convention as transit postage through France, the sum of two francs 40 centimes as a reimbursement to France of the sum paid to the Austrian Post-office for the transit of the said letters through the Austrian territory and through Switzerland, making in all five frances 40 centimes.

With respect to those foreign governments, the transit postage of whose correspondence is now paid to France by the Post-office of Great Britain, both going and returning, the French governuent engages, in the event of the renewal of any Post-office conventions with those governments, to de-

Art. XIV.—The Post-offices of Great Britain and France hall, every month, balance, their accounts for the manual Art. XIV.—The Post-offices of Great Britain and France shall, every month, balance their accounts for the mutual transmission of letters; and those accounts, after having been examined, compared, and settled by the Post-offices, shall be liquidated at the expiration of every three months by that Post-office which shall be acknowledged to be in debt to the other.

Richards, residing in Great Chart-street, Hoxton New Town, was thrown into the most poignant distress of mind by the receipt of a letter by the Threepenny Post, bearing the post-mark of "Kensington," and signed "William Richards, "stating that the writer would be found dead that day in Kensington Gardens. The letter not be accounted by the receipt of a letter by the Threepenny Post, bearing the post-mark of "Kensington," and signed "William Richards," stating that the writer would be found dead that day in Kensington Gardens. The letter not bear the post-mark of "Kensington," and signed "William Richards," in the hand-writing of Mr. Richards, who Art. XV.—The form in which the accounts mentioned in the preceding article are to be made up, as well as the mode of verifying the account of the postage to be mutually accounted for by each office, and all other matters of detail which are to be arranged by mutual consent for ensuring the execution of the stipulations contained in the present convention, shall be settled between the Post-offices of the two countries as soon as possible after the exchange of the ratifications of the said convention.

It is also agreed that the measures of detail mentioned in the preceding article are to be made up, as well as the mode being in the hand-writing of Mr. Richards, who had been from home from the previous morning, without his family being able to account in any way for his absence, great fears were immediately entertained that the unfortunate gentleman had by some means unfairly come by his death. His relatives accordingly immediately proceeded to the police-station at Kensington, but nothing could be learned of the writer of the letter not being in the hand-writing of Mr. Richards, who had been from home from the previous morning, without his family being able to account in any way for his absence, great fears were immediately entertained that the unfortunate gentleman had by some means unfairly come by his death. His relatives accordingly immediately proceeded to the police-station at Kensington, but nothing could be learned of the writer of the letter not being in the hand-writing of Mr. Richards, who had been from home from the previous morning, without his family being able to account in any way for his absence, great fears were immediately come by his death. His relatives accordingly immediately proceeded to the police-station at Kensington, but nothing could be learned of the writer not have a country and been from home from the previous morning. diately proceeded to the police-station at Kensington, but nothing could be learned of the writer of the letter, and although several policemen of the A and T divisions, assisted by the garden-keepers and the friends of Mr. Richards, were for hours engaged in searching the gardens, no trace of that individual had been discovered at a late nour in the evening.—Morning Herald.

The accounts of the barley crop, are, we regret to learn, rom all parts, at present very discouraging.

Persons who have stacks of old hay are likely to realise progious profits; the appearance of the present crop being de-

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