POETRY.

FANCY.

(From the *Critic.*)

I ask what Fancy is, and airy voices
Sing back the answer:
Fancy, which now is sad and now rejoices,
Is but a necromancer—
A mountebank, for ever changing dresses,
Now wearing rags, and now a golden crown;
And in the one it blesses,
And in the other presses down
The heart as with the weight of years,
Until by pressing sorrow's shining tears,
The eyelids mounting,
As if with conscious life, flow over like a fountain.

I ask how Fancy acts, and airy voices
Sing back the answer:
Fancy for ever upon tiptoe poises,
And, like a ballet dancer,
Still whirling, in our sight will fondly linger.
The child a troop of mimic soldiers chooses,
And rules them with his finger;
But soon the heroes he refuses,
For Fancy whispers to the boy,
"Pri'thee have now another little toy."
So man and woman
In chasing the Uncommon grow weary of the Common.

Where Fancy dwells Humanity is telling
From zone to zone;
The universal bosom is its dwelling,
The general heart its throne.
The swarthy slave, oppress'd by galling trammels,
Hears his chained foot strike music from the ground,
And smiles while he enamels
The hard realities around.
Nor him alone—his friend, his foe,
Like him, shoot arrows forth from Fancy's bow,
Which, always striking,
Hit the drawn circle of man's liking or disliking.

And who shall say when Fancy is most rife,
Or when it comes or goes?
It is of life a portion of that life,
As colour to the rose?
But Fancy acts not only in the sunlight:
A spirit hath no law of limitation:
No—it will call in one night
Ten thousand proofs of its creation.
For ever in our bosoms keeping,
It quits us not when we are mutely sleeping,
But its assistance
Makes all our life a dream—our dream a new existence.

—*Bridgewater.* E. H. BURRINGTON.

VARIETIES.

MAKING FREE WITH A FRIEND.—We can take any freedom with a friend; we stand on no ceremony with a friend. This taking a friendly freedom, often means taking somebody by the arm and dragging him into a desperate scrape, because we reverence him above all other men. This standing on no ceremony, frequently implies sitting below the salt at your friend's board, and being wholly overlooked in the flattering attentions lavished upon a guest, whom your friend cares not ever to see again. These things daily happen "in the beaten way of friendship." Dine with a man who had selected you from the whole world as his own; who had eyes and chose you; who plays Hamlet to your Horatio: he sits you down to a friendly dinner, and gives you his second best port—no hock—no champagne—no claret. Dine again, when he would not for the world you were absent, as he is desirous of entertaining an illustrious obscure whom he despises; you occupy no seat of honour, to be sure, on that occasion, but you are regaled with your friends best port, and invited to deliver verdicts upon his champagne and claret. You are comparatively certain of being well treated, when the entertainment is not got up on your account—when you play a subordinate part in the friendly comedy; although then, if there happen to be a cold plate or a shabby bunch of grapes, you are sure of getting it, because your friend can "take the liberty with you," he knows "you don't mind it." We feel bound to be punctual and conscientious with those we are indifferent about; while we can afford at any time, on the frostiest night, to be an hour after our appointment with the single gentleman who occupies an apartment in our heart's core. With him we can play any prank that pleases our humour, or suits our convenience. We can fail to visit him when he expects us, if we have to make a call upon an acquaintance; we can leave his letter unanswered for a week, if we have notes about nothings to reply to from unrespected correspondents. The pledge one gives him, is an after-dinner promise to one's wife to be at home at eleven, which is rigidly observed, if nothing happens to tempt one to break faith. It may be kept or it may not be kept. We are to be punctual if we like.—*Laman Blanchard's "Sketches from Life."*

LITTLE FABLES FOR LITTLE POLITICIANS.—(From *Punch.*)—The Parrot. A Parrot was boasting of its extraordinary powers of talking. "Name the subject," it pompously said, "which I cannot say something upon." "It's all very fine talking," said its master, "but the question is, when you talk, how much of it do you understand?" The same question might be put to Lord Brougham, with about the same chance of a reply.

LITERARY MEN.—We believe the truth to be, that potent ministers, great commanders, and rulers of every genus, do not like independent literary men. They fear them in their energy; and applaud their own cunning generosity when they can stop their late and dying accents with some paltry pension, or bury them with cathedral honours, or redeem their widows or orphans from starvation and the Union Workhouse.

AN English judge being asked what contributed most to success at the bar, replied, "Some succeed by great talent, some by high connexions, some by a miracle, but the majority by commencing without a shilling."

COMING TO A CONCLUSION.—We have been asked by a young lady (probably in want of a literary husband) if the editor of a new North of England periodical, published south of the Tyne, be married or single. We answer, unhesitatingly, single. *First*, because he lays down the law to a fair correspondent, that "if a gentleman has said he intends to marry her, she cannot come on for a breach of promise, as the time is not specified when his intentions are to be carried out." Very so so law, but also very convenient for bachelors. *Secondly*, because he informs another fair correspondent that "her advertisement for a husband is inadmissible without the duty," but significantly adds, "*We* shall be happy to treat with her, confidentially, if she will name her residence." Are we not right in our conclusion that our brother is a bachelor?—*Gateshead Observer.*

A FELLOW in Kentucky, with a railway imagination, wants to know how long it will be before they "open the equinoctial line."

IT was pleasantly said of a man who was unable to surmount the difficulties of the French grammar, that, like Napoleon in Russia, he had been stopped by the *elements.*

A SENTIMENT FROM "PUNCH."—How beautiful would be the bottle, if there were no to-morrow morning in it!

A PARAGRAPH FOR THE LADIES!—One of our correspondents (says the *Monmouth Merlin*) seals his letter to us, announcing his marriage, with the following motto:—

"The house in which no woman's found,
Will quickly tumble to the ground."

ANIMAL SUICIDES.—It is related in the travels of Monsieur Violet, the truth of which is avouched by Capt. Marryatt, that he saw horses that had been tyrannised over by other horses, and treated by the whole herd as outcasts, commit suicide. When tired of their *Paria* life they walked round and round some large tree, as if to ascertain the degree of hardness required, measure the distance, and, darting with furious speed against it, fracture their skulls, and thus get rid of life and oppression both together. He says that squirrels sometimes persecute one among their number till he destroys himself. "One day while we were watching this outcast of a squirrel, we detected a young one slowly creeping through the adjoining shrubs; he had in his mouth a ripe fruit; at every moment he would stop and look as if he were watching, just as if he feared detection. At last he arrived near the *Paria*, or outcast, and deposited before him his offering to misery and old age. They were, however, perceived by the other ...

THE BROAD AND NARROW GAUGE QUESTION.

ANALYSIS OF THE REPORT ON THE GAUGES.

(*From the Railway Chronicle.*)

The Commissioners were appointed to inquire—1. Whether provision should be made by Act of Parliament to secure uniformity of gauge throughout the railways in progress or in prospect. 2. If and how measures should be taken to bring about uniformity in lines already made. 3. Or, if that were impossible, whether and how the evils of a break of gauge could be mitigated.

The Report treats these subjects nearly in the inverse order of that prescribed in the commission. To ascertain whether uniformity were desirable, and to determine the price at which it should be purchased, it was necessary first to determine whether the break or change of gauge were in reality a great evil.

At Gloucester, the 7 feet gauge meets the 4 feet 8½ inch gauge. Here is a practical break from the broad to the narrow gauge of railway. At this point all the engines and waggons and carriages of the broad gauge portion of the line stop, and all the passengers and goods are transferred from one to the other. As the result of their inquiries into this subject, the Commissioners are of opinion,—that for passengers travelling by express trains, with little luggage, this break is not a grave matter;—that to ordinary or mixed trains it is a serious inconvenience, and a cause of discomfort, confusion, and delay; and that at night such a change is an intolerable evil. For the conveyance of goods, machinery, and minerals, the Commissioners are of opinion that the inconvenience and restriction of traffic caused by the break of gauge are very great. The conveyance of timber and of live agricultural produce is almost impracticable. In a military point of view, the break might expose the country to serious danger. "The Commissioners feel bound to sum up their conclusions by stating, that they consider a break of gauge to be a very serious evil."

The second stage of the inquiry relates to the determination of the question whether any of the means proposed are adequate to the mitigation of the serious evils of a break of gauge. On this they decide that telescopic axles or shifting wheels are dangerous; that broad gauge trucks for narrow gauge carriages and waggons would be insecure and unprofitable; that shifting bodies for high speeds would scarcely be safe, and certainly inconvenient; that the conveyance of goods in loose boxes is totally inapplicable. They therefore sum up their conclusions under this head by stating their belief "That no method has been proposed which is calculated to remedy in any important degree the inconveniences attending a break of gauge."

Having thus concluded on the evils of a break of gauge as irremediable and unmitigable, the Commissioners are obliged to fall back on the question of removing the cause of the mischief. They have to consider the best means of obtaining unity of gauge, of achieving a system of unbroken lines, of communication throughout the whole country,—how is this important desideratum to be supplied? Uniformity or equalization of the gauges being essential, they come to the question, *Which gauge shall be adopted as the national gauge?* 7 feet?—6 feet?—5 feet 3 inches?—4 feet 8½ inches? The Commissioners try the question by the test of experience as between the two extremes of these gauges. 1. In safety—and here they find no preference due essentially to either gauge, excepting that at very high velocities, when they think the broad has perhaps a preference. 2. In public convenience and accommodation, the only advantage is a greater smoothness of motion in the broad gauge. 3. In reference to goods traffic, the narrow gauge is the more convenient. 4. In speed the broad gauge has the advantage, but that the cost and danger of extra speed renders their extensive use inexpedient. 5. That the advantages of the broad gauge are obtained at a greater cost.

On a comparison of these extremes of broad and narrow gauge as regards the public interests, the Commissioners arrive at the conclusion that "esteeming the importance of the highest speed on express trains for the accommodation of a comparatively small number of persons, however desirable that may be to them, as of far less moment than affording increased convenience to the general commercial traffic of the country, we are inclined to consider the narrow gauge as that which should be preferred for general convenience; and, therefore, if it were imperative to produce uniformity, we should recommend that uniformity to be produced by an alteration of the broad to the narrow gauge, more especially when we take into consideration that the extent of the former, at present, is only 214 miles, while that of the latter is not less than 1,901 miles; and that the alteration of the former to the latter, even if of equal length, would be the less costly as well as the less difficult operation."

The Commissioners, therefore, give the following PRACTICABLE RECOMMENDATIONS as the conclusion of the whole matter:—

"1. That the gauge of 4 feet 8½ in. be declared by the legislature to be the gauge to be used in all public railways now under construction, or hereafter to be constructed in Great Britain.

"2. That, unless by the consent of the legislature, it should not be permitted to the directors of any railway company to alter the gauge of such railway.

"3. That in order to complete the general chain of narrow gauge communication from the North of England to the Southern coast, any suitable measure should be promoted to form a narrow gauge link from Oxford to Reading, and thence to Basingstoke, or by any shorter route connecting the proposed Rugby and Oxford line with the South-Western Railway.

"4. That as any junction to be formed with a broad gauge line would involve a break of gauge, provided our first recommendation be adopted, great commercial convenience would be obtained by reducing the gauge of the present broad gauge lines to the narrow gauge of 4 feet 8½ in.; and we, therefore, think it desirable that some equitable means should be found of producing such entire uniformity of gauge, or of adopting such other course as would admit of the narrow gauge carriages passing, without interruption or danger, along the broad gauge lines."

THE REPORT OF THE GAUGE COMMISSIONERS (the *Railway Chronicle* observes) gives very general satisfaction to the railway community, and is highly creditable to the Commissioners:—as an inquiry into facts, it is intelligent and candid; as a practical se- ...

... already mustered. They are far more safe and convenient than those recently in use on the line.

BIRMINGHAM AND DUDLEY CANALS.—The bills for amalgamating the Birmingham and Dudley canal companies, and for authorising certain arrangements between the London and Birmingham Railway Company, and the Birmingham Canal proprietors; and for the construction of a junction from the London and Birmingham at Aston to the Grand Junction at Bushbury, with branches to Dudley, &c., were formally approved of at a special meeting of the Birmingham Canal proprietors, at Birmingham, on Saturday last. A special meeting of the Dudley Canal Company, held ...

A PETITION from the labourers of Goatacre, and several other parishes in North Wilts, praying for total and immediate repeal, and containing upwards of 2,500 signatures, was forwarded last week to the hon. member for Stockport.

THE RECENT WESTMINSTER ELECTION.—In connection with this subject two facts may be mentioned. Mr. D'Israeli, who was habited in the full-dress uniform of a Deputy Lord Lieutenant, voted for Sir De Lacy Evans, and Sir James Graham voted for Captain Rous, and pronounced the oath himself!

THE FREE TRADE CANDIDATES FOR SOUTH LANCASHIRE.—A meeting of the council of the League and ...

SMITH *v.* FERRERS.—It is said that Miss Smith will immediately commence a fresh action against Earl Ferrers.

DARING BURGLARY.—Yesterday week, a most daring burglarious entry was made into the residence of Mr. H. E. Landor, a gentleman living in retirement at Teachbroke, three miles from Leamington. About 2 o'clock in the morning, two of Mr. Landor's servants were awoke by the breaking of glass, and the entrance through the window of their apartment of three men, whose faces were covered with black crape. After beating and overpowering the servants, the men compelled one of them to lead them to his master's bed- ...

Take the case of SEERY, the man just now executed in Ireland: in that unhappy country, where it is considered most essential to assert the law, and make examples through its means. My impression of the case, so far as I know it from the public reports, is, that the man was guilty; but that is nothing to the purpose. There are these facts in it:

The prosecutor was shot at, by night; and identified the wretched man who has suffered, as the person who fired at him; against whom there was some other evidence, but all of a circumstantial and constructible nature. Before that miserable man went to his death he set on record, a deliberate and solemn protest ...

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LOND... as to pric... sparingly ... 42s. 8d.; ... Town tal...

AMERICA.

BY EXPRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LIVERPOOL, FRIDAY AFTERNOON, FOUR O'CLOCK.

The packet-ship Sheridan has arrived, bringing us news from New York to the evening of the 5th inst., being six days later than our previous advices. The intelligence is highly satisfactory, not only as regards the state of public feeling in the American cities, but also as to the business in Congress.

Our latest advices from Washington speak confidently as to negotiations having been re-opened between our Minister and the American Government upon the Oregon question.

In the House of Representatives on the 2d instant, Mr. Dargin, of Alabama, submitted a resolution, which was received and referred to the Committee of the whole, house declaring that it is consistent with the national honour of America to negotiate and compromise the pending question of boundary; and declaring, as the sense of the House, that the division line should be on the 49th parallel from the Rocky Mountains to the Straits of Fuca, and through those Straits to the Pacific.

Mr. Tibbatts, of Kentucky, submitted a series of resolutions in relation to the same subject, and which took the same course.

There is nothing of especial interest in American commercial matters. Exchange on England was at 108 to 108½.

IMPORTANT FROM THE BRAZILS.

The following appeared in a Second Edition of yesterday's DAILY NEWS:—

FALMOUTH, FEB. 26.—Arrived early this morning, H.M's Packet, Express, Lieutenant Harrick, from the Brazils. Left Rio, Jan. 9th. Freight—£7,000 in gold and diamonds. Passengers, Messrs. Jackson, Stevenson, Richon, Heeman, and Dr. Parker, late Surgeon of H.M.'s Ship, Crescent. The Petrel, (packet), was expected to leave Rio about Feb. 1st for England. She had got a new main-mast there. H.M. ships in the Paranna—Gorgon, Firebrand, Comus, Philomel, Dolphin, and Fancy.—Off Buenos Ayres—Melampus and Curaçoa. At Monte Video—The Vernon. At Maldanado, the Eagle and Racer. Blockading along the coast, Satellite and Acorn. The Crescent and Petrel only at Rio; also the American men-of-war, Congress, Columbia, Raritan, and Plymouth. From Rio we learn that the Emperor was expected back, with his court, daily. The Emperor and Empress are said to have gained the good will of their subjects in the province of Rio Grande. At all events they would return, touching at Saulos, by the latter end of February, should not the indisposition of one of the Royal family cause them to do so at an earlier day. H. M.'s S. Grecian was still in attendance on the Emperor. The offensive decree of Dec. 22, ordering all vessels coming from England and Malta to be placed in quarantine, in consequence of the appearance of malignant fever on board the Eclair, had been annulled, and three vessels, namely, the English barque Amelia, and Swedish vessels Africa and Esther admitted to pratique. This decree had excited great disgust.

The Express brings no mail from the river Plate, but we have news from Monte Video *viâ* Rio Grande, of December 23. The combined squadron, after repairing damages, had ascended the Panama without further opposition, and on December 5th were seven miles above Rosario. The arrival of the 45th and 73d Regiments had calmed the minds of the inhabitants of Monte Video, feeling themselves secure from any attack from Oribe's forces. Colonel Silveira, with the whole department of Maldonado, have deserted from Rosas. Garribaldi had routed Larrelleja, and captured his family and baggage. Urguiza had been twice repulsed before Salto. The province of Buenos Ayres is said to be full of deserters. Paraguay has joined Corrientes against Rosas, and 5,000 men from Paraguay have joined Paz, who had been declared General in command of all the forces. Lopez, the President of Paraguay, had declared war against the Dictator of Buenos Ayres, in the terms of the following proclamation:—

PROCLAMATION OF WAR AGAINST BUENOS AYRES.

"PARAGUAYIANS!—On the first dawning of your independence your country was invaded, but speedily chastised the invader. From the borders of the Paraguay and Tacuare he was obliged to fly with shame and contempt—he was conquered!

"Now, again, the same man, instigated by an ambitious and tyrannical government, endeavours to overthrow your national independence, and threatens to violate your homes.

"It will not admit of your waiting for his arrival, but he must be met—and obliged to retrace his criminal steps. This the interests, the honour and the glory of the Republic demand. March! Let us all march, if necessary. Let us refute the degrading calumnies he has circulated.

Show to the world that we are in brotherhood with the Orientals who have set an example of everlasting glory on the walls of Monte Video: that we are worthy of being the sons of the heroes who rouled the same invaders—that we are brave and deserving of our liberty. All sacrifices are nothing when victory adorns your standard. Imitate not the enemy. Be generous and show clemency to the vanquished. Return with your trophies resplendent with glory, not stained with crimes and cruelties. Thus will you be the adored monuments of your country, and your countrymen will say that you are brave and generous soldiers of the Independence.

"Paraguayians! Let us march to victory, for victory will gain for us days of greatness, prosperity and joy. Viva the Republic of Paraguay! Independence or Death! Viva brave Paraguayians!

(Signed) CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

Assumption, Capital of the Republic of Paraguay, Dec. 4, 1845.

Exchange at Rio upon London, 26½ to 27 pm.; upon Paris, 356; upon Hamburgh, 660.

REVOLT OF ARAB PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—We give the following from Cannes, dated 18th February:—In the night of the 15th, the small garrison of the Ile Ste. Marguerite nearly fell victims to a want of proper precaution on the part of the War Department. Five hundred Arab prisoners in the fortress had for their only guard the small force of 60 men, and had not a young officer of the name of Ballaire, and to whose coolness and intrepidity the garrison are indebted for their safety, discovered the plot in time, the 60 men would have been murdered in the night. The Arabs intended mastering three vessels of from 80 to 100 tons, by which, under the direction of Bokoro, one of the prisoners, and formerly a pirate, they hoped to gain the African coast."

A PAINFUL DEATH.—On Monday week a child, named Jeremiah Murphy, not more than five years of age, the son of a labourer, residing in King-street, St. George's (the St. Giles of the East), sustained an injury, which terminated fatally, under the following circumstances:—The family were hard set for food, the mother was ill abed, the family were out short commons, and some quarrel took place as to the division of the grub, when an elder brother, named John, eight years of age, pushed the little fellow from the table into the fire-place, where he was dreadfully burnt in the lower part of his person. He suffered excruciating agony, but as his brother threatened to cut his throat if he told, the poor child bore the pain with more than Spartan fortitude up to Friday last, when another brother, named Patrick, having discovered that the accident had happened, complained to a woman named Brown, who resided in the neighbourhood; and, on examining his person, it was found that the poor little fellow was sloughing all over, and in a most dangerous state. The parish officer was immediately called in and the child was promptly conveyed to the hospital, where he died in the course of a week.

LETTERS ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY NEWS.

GENTLEMEN,—In the very remarkable Report made to the State Assembly of New York, in 1841, by a select committee of that body, who arrived at the conclusion, "that the punishment of death, by law, ought to be forthwith and for ever abolished" in that part of America, there is the following suggestion:

"...Whether there sleep within the breast of man, certain dark and mysterious sympathies with the thought of that death, and that futurity which await his nature, tending to invest any act expressly forbidden by that penalty, with an unconscious and inexplicable fascination, that attracts his thoughts to it, in spite of their very shuddering dread; and bids his imagination brood over its idea, 'till out of those dark depths in his own nature, comes gradually forth a monstrous birth of Temptation....."

Strongly impressed by this passage when I first read the report; and believing that it shadowed out a metaphysical truth, which, however wild and appalling in its aspect, was a truth still; I was led to consider the cases of several murderers, both in deed, and in intent, with a reference to it; and certainly it gathered very strong and special confirmation in the course of that inquiry. But, as the hearing, here, is on capital punishment in its influences on the commission of crime; and as my present object is to make it the subject of one or two considerations in its other influences on society in general; I, for the present, defer any immediate pursuit of the idea, and merely quote it now, as introducing this lesser and yet great objection to the punishment of death:

That there is, about it, a horrible fascination, which, in the minds—not of evil-disposed persons, but of good and virtuous and well-conducted people, supersedes the horror legitimately attaching to crime itself, and causes every word and action of a criminal under sentence of death to be the subject of a morbid interest and curiosity. Which is odious and painful, even to many of those who eagerly gratify it by every means they can compass; but which is, generally speaking, irresistible. The attraction of repulsion being as much a law of our moral nature, as gravitation is in the structure of the visible world, operates in no case (I believe) so powerfully, as in this case of the punishment of death; though it may occasionally diminish in its force, through strong re-action.

When the murderers HOCKER and TAWELL had awakened a vast amount of this depraved excitement, and it had attained to an unusually indecent and frenzied height, one of your contemporaries, deploring the necessity of ministering to such an appetite, laid the blame upon the caterers of such dainties for the Press, while some other newspapers, disputing which of them should bear the greater share of it, divided it variously. Can there be any doubt, on cool reflection, that the whole blame rested on, and was immediately and naturally referable to, the punishment of death?

Round what other punishment does the like interest gather? We read of the trials of persons who have rendered themselves liable to transportation for life, and we read of their sentences, and, in some few notorious instances, of their departure from this country, and arrival beyond sea; but *they* are never followed into their cells, and tracked from day to day, and night to night; *they* are never reproduced in their false letters, flippant conversations, theological disquisitions with visitors, lay and clerical: or served up in their whole biography and adventures—so many live romances with a bloody ending. These portraits are not rife in the print-shops, nor are their autographs stuck up in shop-windows, nor are their snuff-boxes handed affably to gentlemen in court, nor do they inquire of other spectators with eye-glasses why they look at them so steadfastly, nor are their breakfasts, dinners, and luncheons, elaborately described, nor are their waxen images in Baker-street *(unless they were in immediate danger, at one time, of the gallows)*, nor are high prices offered for their clothes at Newgate, nor do turnpike trusts grow rich upon the tolls that people going to see their houses, or the scenes of their offences, pay. They are tried found guilty, punished; and there an end.

But a criminal under sentence of death, or in great peril of death, upon the scaffold, becomes, immediately, the town talk; the great subject; the hero of the time. The demeanour in his latter moments, of Sir THOMAS MORE—one of the wisest and most virtuous of men—was never the theme of more engrossing interest, than that of HOCKER, TAWELL, GREENACRE, or COURVOISIER. The smallest circumstance in the behaviour of these, or any similar wretches, is noted down and published as a precious fact. And read, too—extensively and generally read—even by hundreds and thousands of people who object to the publication of such details, and are disgusted by them. The horrible fascination surrounding the punishment, and everything connected with it, is too strong for resistance; and when an attempt is made in this or that gaol (as it has been sometimes made of late), to keep such circumstances from transpiring, by excluding every class of strangers, it is only a formal admission of the existence of this fascination, and of the impossibility of otherwise withstanding it.

Is it contended that the fascination may surround the crime, and not the punishment? Let us consider whether other crimes, which have now no sort of fascination for the general public, had or had not precisely the gross kind of interest which now attaches to Murder alone, when they were visited with the same penalty. Was Forgery interesting, when Forgers were hanged? and is it less interesting now, when they are transported for life? Compare the case of Dr. Dodd, or Fauntleroy, or the Reverend Peter Fenn, or Montgomery, or Hunton, or any other generally known, with that of the Exchequer-Bill forgery in later times, which with every attendant circumstance but death, or danger of death, to give it a false attraction, soon dwindled down into a mere item in a Sessions' Calendar. Coining, when the coiner was dragged (as I have seen one) on a hurdle to the place of execution; or Burglary, or Highway Robbery—did these crimes ever wear an aspect of adventure and mystery, and did the perpetrators of them ever become the town talk, when their offences were visited with death? Now, they are mean, degraded, miserable criminals; and nothing more.

That the publication of these Newgate court-circulars to which I have alluded, is injurious to society, there can be no doubt. Apart from their inevitable association with revolting details, revived again and again, of bloodshed and murder (most objectionable as familiarising people's minds with the contemplation of such horrors), it is manifest that anything which tends to awaken a false interest in great villains, and to invest their greatest villanies and lightest actions with a terrible attraction, must be vicious and bad, and cannot be wholesome reading. But it is neither just nor reasonable to charge their publication on the newspapers, or the gleaners for the newspapers. They are published because they are read and sought for. They are read and sought for: not because society has causelessly entered into a monstrous and unnatural league on this theme (which it would be absurd to suppose), but because it is in the secret nature of those of whom society is made up, to have a dark and dreadful interest in the punishment at issue.

Whether public executions produce any good impression on their habitual witnesses, or whether they are calculated to produce any good impression on the class of persons most likely to be attracted to them, is a question, by this time, pretty well decided. I was present, myself, at the execution of Courvoisier. I was, purposely, on the spot, from midnight of the night before; and was a near witness of the whole process of the building of the scaffold, the gathering of the crowd, the gradual swelling of the concourse with the coming-on of day, the hanging of the man, the cutting of the body down, and the removal of it into the prison. From the moment of my arrival, when there were but a few score boys in the street, and those all young thieves, and all clustered together behind the barrier nearest to the drop—down to the time when I saw the body with its dangling head, being carried on a wooden bier into the gaol—I did not see one token in all the immense crowd; at the windows, in the streets, on the house-tops, anywhere; of any one emotion suitable to the occasion. No sorrow, no salutary terror, no abhorrence, no seriousness; nothing but ribaldry, debauchery, levity, drunkenness, and flaunting vice in fifty other shapes. I should have deemed it impossible that I could have ever felt any large assemblage of my fellow-creatures to be so odious. I hoped, for an instant, that there was some sense of Death and Eternity in the cry of "Hats off!" when the miserable wretch appeared; but I found, next moment, that they only raised it as they would at a Play—to see the Stage the better, in the final scene.

Of the effect upon a perfectly different class, I can speak with no less confidence. There were, with me, some gentlemen of education and distinction in imaginative pursuits, who had, as I had, a particular detestation of that murderer; not only for the cruel deed he had done, but for his slow and subtle treachery, and for his wicked defence. And yet, if any one among us could have saved the man (we said so, afterwards, with one accord), he would have done it. It was so loathsome, pitiful, and vile a sight, that the law appeared to be as bad as he, or worse; being very much the stronger, and shedding round it a far more dismal contagion.

The last of the influences of this punishment on society, which I shall notice in the present letter, is, that through the prevalent and fast-increasing feeling of repugnance to it, great offenders escape with a very inadequate visitation. Only a few weeks have elapsed since the streets of London presented the obscene spectacle of a woman being brought out to be killed before such a crowd as I have described, and, while her young body was yet hanging in the brutal gaze, of portions of the concourse hurrying away, to be in time to see a man hanged elsewhere, by the same executioner. A barbarous murderer is tried soon afterwards, and acquitted on a fiction of his being insane—as any one, cognisant of these two recent executions, might have easily foreseen.

I will not enter upon the question whether juries be justified or not justified in evading their oaths, rather than add to the list of such deeply degrading and demoralizing exhibitions, and sanction the infliction of a punishment which they conscientiously believe, and have so many reasons for believing, to be wrong. It is enough for me that juries do so; and I presume to think that the able writer of a powerful article on Johnstone's trial in THE DAILY NEWS, does not sufficiently consider that this is no new course in juries, but the natural route and working of a law to which the general feeling is opposed. Mr. ABERCROMBIE, five-and-thirty years ago, stated it in the House of Commons to have become a common practice of juries, in cases of Forgery, to find verdicts "contrary to the clearest and most indisputable evidence of facts;" and cited the case of a woman who was proved to have stolen a ten-pound note, which the jury, with the approbation of the judge, found to be worth only thirty-nine shillings. Sir SAMUEL ROMILLY, in the same debate, mentioned other cases of the same nature; and they were of frequent and constant occurrence at that time.

Besides—that juries have, within our own time, in another class of cases, arrived at the general practice of returning a verdict tacitly agreed upon beforehand, and of making it applicable to very different sets of facts, we know by the notable instance of Suicide. Within a few years, juries frequently found that a man dying by his own hand, was guilty of self-murder. But this verdict subjecting the body to a barbarous mode of burial, from which the better feeling of society revolted (as it is now revolting from the punishment of death), it was abrogated by common consent, and precisely the same evasion established, as is now, unfortunately, so often resorted to in cases of murder. That it is an evasion, and not a proceeding on a soundly-proved and established principle, that he who destroys his own life must necessarily be mad,—the very exceptions from this usual course in themselves demonstrate.

So it is in cases of Murder. Juries, like society, are not stricken foolish or motiveless. They have, for the most part, an objection to the punishment of death; and they will, for the most part, assert it by such verdicts. As jurymen, in the Forgery cases, would probably reconcile their verdict to their consciences, by calling to mind that the intrinsic value of a bank note was almost nothing, so jurymen in cases of Murder probably argue that grave doctors have said all men are more or less mad, and therefore they believe the prisoner mad. This is a great wrong to society; but it arises out of the punishment of death.

And the question will always suggest itself in jurors' minds—however earnestly the learned judge presiding, may discharge his duty—'which is the greater wrong to society? To give this man the benefit of the possibility of his being mad, or to have another public execution, with all its depraving and hardening influences?' Imagining myself a juror, in a case of life or death; and supposing that the evidence had forced me from every other ground of opposition to this punishment in the particular case, as a possibility of irremediable mistake, or otherwise: I would go over it again on this ground; and if I could, by any reasonable special pleading with myself, find him mad rather than hang him—I think I would.

CHARLES DICKENS.

THE EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS.—We have prepared a report of the meeting held at Covent Garden Theatre last night on this subject, with Lord Ashley in the chair, but a pressure of other matter compels us to postpone it.

ERRATUM.—In our Parliamentary Report of yesterday, Mr. Cardwell, towards the close of his speech, is by a typographical error, made to say, "that that was a proper occasion for consenting to an adjournment." The last word in the sentence should have been "adjustment."

THE DISASTROUS DELAY.—If the protectionists could mingle with our mercantile and trading community—could associate for a few hours with our merchants, shopkeepers, and artisans—they would learn that the damage done to the industry and capital of the country, by their dogged opposition to inevitable measures, might be calculated by millions of pounds sterling per week. The utter stagnation of orders, of bargains, of decisions on questions affecting the future productions, the exports, and the imports of this great nation, is such that no damage which the agriculturists could ever dream of is at all to be compared with it.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

COURT CIRCULAR.

THE Queen and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and the Princess Royal, left Buckingham Palace, in a carriage and four, at half-past eight o'clock on yesterday morning, for Osborne House, Isle of Wight. Their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and the Princess Alice, accompanied by the Dowager Lady Lyttelton, followed in another carriage and four. The Equerries in waiting, Major-General Wemyss, and Major-General Sir Edward Bowater, occupied a second and four; and the Commodore of Her Majesty's Yacht, Lord George Lennox, Colonel Bowles, and Dr. Pratorius followed in another carriage and four.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were conducted to their carriage by the Maids of Honour in waiting, the Lord Chamberlain, the Master of the Horse, Lord Glenlyon, Sir Henry Wheatley, Colonel Drummond, Colonel Arbuthnot, and Colonel Wylde.

A party of Light Dragoons formed the escort from the Palace to the terminus of the South-Western Railway, at West Elms. The Royal party left by a special train for Southampton, *en route* for Osborne House.

Major-General Wemyss has relieved Colonel Arbuthnot in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to the Queen. And Major-General Sir Edward Bowater has relieved Colonel Wylde in the duties of Equerry in Waiting to his Royal Highness Prince Albert.

At the Queen's Drawing-room, on Thursday, Mrs. Stewart was presented to her Majesty by Lady Gardiner, and Mrs. Gurney Barclay was presented to her Majesty by Mrs. Stewart.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent has appointed Captain the Hon. James Murray (of the Scots Fusilier Guards) to be one of her Royal Highness's Equerries.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duchess of Gloucester yesterday at Gloucester House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, attended by Lady Fanny Howard and Sir Geo. Couperé, Bart., honoured the performance of the French play with her presence last evening.

A Cabinet Council was held yesterday afternoon, at the Foreign-office. The Ministers present were—Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Haddington, Sir James Graham, Mr. Secretary Gladstone, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Earl of Ellenborough, the Earl of Ripon, the Earl of Dalhousie, the Right Hon. Sydney Herbert, and the Earl of St. Germans. The Council sat two hours.

Sarim Effendi Ottoman, Ambassador, accompanied by Mr. Agop, Secretary Interpreter, transacted business yesterday at the Foreign-office.

Prince Castelcicala was present at the debate in the House of Commons yesterday evening.

The Duke of Wellington left town on Thursday afternoon for his seat, Strathfieldsaye, Hants.

Sir Walter James had an interview with Mr. Secretary Gladstone on Thursday, at the Colonial-office.

Mr. Mark Philips, M.P., Mr. Brotherton, M.P., Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P., and a deputation of retail beersellers of Manchester, had an interview with Sir Robert Peel yesterday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Her Majesty's honourable corps of Gentlemen at Arms held their first mess dinner at the Thatched House on Thursday. Mohun Lal and other distinguished guests were present.

Lord Somers, Sir Benjamin Brodie, and a deputation from Reigate, had an interview with the Chancellor of the Exchequer yesterday, at his official residence in Downing-street.

Mr. Dean, Chairman of the Customs, had an interview with the right hon. gentleman on Thursday.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.

THREE pieces new to English audiences were produced by the French company last evening—"Moiroud et Compagnie," "Marguerite," and "Quand l'Amour n'en va, &c." The first and last are pleasant little vaudevilles of small pretensions, the interest of the evening centring on the middle piece.

The plot of "Marguerite, ou un Secret de Famille," turns on one of those scarcely tolerable circumstances with which the French love to spice their dramas, less with intentions hostile to morality than to afford scope for the author's powers of contrivance in raising a strong interest in the minds of the audience. In "Marguerite," Madame Arnebel has offered a character of high degree: the plot, unpleasing as its main incident is to severe moral taste, increases in interest till it rises, in the last scene, to a point of intensity seldom equalled without violation of probability, which is here preserved most rigidly. On the acting of the principal characters too much praise cannot be bestowed. M. Laferriere as the *Comte Albert de St. Mery*, of which character he was the original, gave a true picture of a husband struggling against a mistaken conviction that it is criminal to love his wife; although, in reality, he adores her. The *Marguerite* of Madlle. St. Marc, was no less truthful. Monsieur Felix, as the son of the deceased cap-merchant, toiling in the best society, and endeavouring to conceal his origin by a change of name, and the most easy, graceful, yet laughter-provoking manner imaginable, presented as finished a piece of dramatic art as it would be possible to witness. The minor characters were as well performed as the principal ones, an excellence quite peculiar, we are sorry to say, to the French stage.

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SPECIAL COMMISSION.

TRIAL OF PEEL, RUSSELL, AND TYRRELL, FOR THE MURDER OF MRS. FOOD MONOPOLY PRICE.

THE Court was crowded, as on the day of the arraignment of the sessions, long before the Lord Chief Justice took his seat. The prisoners having been placed at the bar, the first name on the jury list was objected to by Tyrrell, who said he wished not to avail himself of the privilege of peremptory challenge, but to state his grounds of objection. His ground was, that all members of the Corporation of Chatham, of which he had the honour to be one, had resolved, on constitutional principles, to object to any man's proceeding to try a case who did not first pledge himself as to the verdict he would give. Ground of objection over-ruled by the court.

Mr. Sergeant Barofice then opened the case for the prosecution. "He could truly affirm that he had never addressed a jury under so oppressive a sense of the difficulties he had to encounter, whether he considered the great importance of the case, the harrowing details he must lay before them, or the extreme complication of the evidence. He would not appeal to their passions. He would neither evoke the ready storm of their swelling indignation, nor loose the water-floods of their melting sympathy. Indeed, he was instructed not to do so. He would present to them, calmly, as it was his heart-rending duty to do, the evidence of a murder unparalleled in all the annals of forepast crime, and then leave it to the manly heads and hearts of the most enlightened, cautious, and upright jury (for he well knew the personal high qualities of every man in that box), that he ever had had the honour to address. He would attempt no disguise—add no gloss. The facts required neither. He would begin by frankly admitting that the unhappy female, thus barbarously cut off in the flower of her age and of her hopes, was a person of very doubtful character, and not generally of good esteem; indicted to her patrons for temporary support, not on account of any confidence in her principles, which of late they had been shy of speaking of, but only, he feared, as the evidence would show, for objects which no moral mind could approve. This he had no difficulty in admitting. But this could not palliate the "deed," (he know not what to say—he would not use strong language) "of her taking off." The prisoners stood indicted, severally, for having perpetrated this murder by different agencies; which, however irreconcilable they might at first appear, he would show might have been employed, and were employed by each to the same fatal end. And though the prisoners acted without concert or combination, and though the means they used were, any one of them separately, sufficient to account for the death, he thought that all three would appear, on careful weighing of the evidence, to be equally guilty of the crime. As several of his witnesses would have to speak of facts, implicating sometimes one only, sometimes two of the prisoners, sometimes all three, he would, to save the time of the court, and present the whole transaction in a more continuous narrative, so conduct the examination in chief, as to bring out from each witness his whole testimony at once, whether affecting one only, or all: such having, of course, the privilege of cross-examining such witnesses, after he (the learned serjeant) should have done with him." The learned serjeant then recapitulated the charge and circumstances, as they were detailed in this paper last week, and concluded a brilliant address, by a novel and startling form of peroration, displaying much genius and originality. He told the jury he "claimed nothing but justice at their hands. If they should, by any accident, feel that they could entertain any possible doubt of either prisoner's guilt, they would, doubtless, give him the benefit of such doubt. But if not, whatever might be the consequence of their verdict to these wretched men, he was convinced a British jury would act with firmness, and so would, on the first and last are pleasant little vaudevilles of small pretensions, the interest of the evening centring on the middle piece. The plot of "Marguerite, ou un Secret de Famille," turns on one of those scarcely tolerable circumstances with which the French love to spice their dramas, less with intentions hostile to morality than to afford scope for the author's powers of contrivance in raising a strong interest in the minds of the audience. In "Marguerite," Madame Arnebel has offered a character of high degree: the plot, unpleasing as its main incident is to severe moral taste, increases in interest till it rises, in the last scene, to a point of intensity seldom equalled without violation of probability, which is here preserved most rightly. On the acting of the principal characters too much praise cannot be bestowed. M. Laferriere as the *Comte Albert de St. Mery*, of which character he was the original, gave a true picture of a husband struggling against a mistaken conviction that it is criminal to love his wife; although, in reality, he adores her. The *Marguerite* of Madlle. St. Marc, was no less truthful. Monsieur Felix, as the son of the deceased cap-merchant, toiling in the best society, and endeavouring to conceal his origin by a change of name, and the most easy, graceful, yet laughter-provoking manner imaginable, presented as finished a piece of dramatic art as it would be possible to witness. The minor characters were as well performed as the principal ones, an excellence quite peculiar, we are sorry to say, to the French stage.

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Had once a very high opinion of him. Sorry to say of so he has changed this opinion. Only opinion he ever changed. Was a fellow-servant, some years ago, for a short time, in the service because prisoner seemed even then disposed to do deceased a mischief with some very small means at his trade. Will pledge his word for it that free-trade is the deadliest thing that is. Remembers Peel some years ago giving another deadly potion to another venerable old lady, Old Mother Church, the drug was called "Pope's Bill." ure." Thanks God, Old Mother Church did not die, but in a complaining way. Has avoided speaking his real sentiments about Peel as long as he could. Had kept himself to himself for some time, studying Corn-Tacitus. Agricola known Tyrrell well. Thinks he hit Corn-Tacitus. Agricola known Tyrrell. Cross-examined by Peel—Has not been as active as usual for the last few years. Tight garter.

Cross-examined by Tyrrell—Thinks him a silly fellow; does not always know what he is about.

Henry Halford—A Leicestershire man. Knows "Free-trade" to be a deadly poisoning. Is son to an eminent physician. Ought to know what poisons are.

Thomas Bubblington Maccaw—Knows the prisoner Russell. Remembers his having fired the great gun. Thought it would do for the old abut. It did not though. About a month after, was, with others at a house in Chatham-place, occupied by prisoner. Some talk about deceased. Prisoner spoke about an intention of getting rid of her. She had for many years lived under his protection, as of another. Deceased was considered by them all as a very malicious person, and getting rid of her was represented as an act of self-defence. Prisoner talked of arming himself with a weapon called a bill.

Cross-examined by Russell—Does not come into contact with an approver. On the contrary, disapproves much of some things that passed among the party at Chatham-place. Wrote to a person in the saddlery line at Edinburgh to do so. Thinks that one Grey, present at that day, had his way too much. Thinks Grey had no right to an opinion of his own. Thinks now that he (witness) might as well have said so to the Edinburgh saddler, the meeting being a confidential character. But it was owing to the having an opinion of his own that the party at Chatham place broke up in a huff. Believes that Grey as well as others, may have lost a good place by it. Disapproves much of that. Thought the project of getting rid of deceased one of public good, on the part of prisoner, as well as of self-defence. Told the Edinburgh saddler so.

Luke Hansard called; did not appear. (It is suspected that this witness was kept out of the way).

CHIEF JUSTICE.—"Let his recognizances be estreated. Was he not bound for the prosecution?" It was been stated that this witness was not bound—only half-bound.

MRS. Ellen Borrow, a middle-aged female, of rather distinguishable appearance, dressed in what is called a very decent style, her hair astonishingly curled, "Wished to say something of herself. Had got into place at Pimlico when she returned. Not, she believed, with prisoner's goodwill, but because she had some interest with Mrs. Unwillington. Had been very improperly turned out of her last place in a benevolent establishment in India, because her master did not know her value."

CHIEF JUSTICE.—"Woman; woman! if you have anything else to say, stand down. This has nothing to do with the case."

Here the case for the prosecution closed. The prisoner called no witnesses. Peel, in his defence, cited many instances of cure effected by this invaluable medicine, and repeated recommendations by many eminent authorities, which seemed to make a great impression in court. This was to show that in no case had it been tried but the patient had been better in health ever after. Read some interesting extracts from the works of one Mark Lane, a celebrated corn operator, and contended that if the deceased had attended to quacks and died of them, while under his treatment, the fault was not his.

Russell admitted the firing of the gun, or blunderbuss, whichever it might be called, and rested his case on the ground of self-defence, on the notoriety of deceased having been practising against the safety of all her Majesty's subjects, and the awkwardness of Tyrrell and others, his friends, not now in custody, who had really caused the death. Contended that it was not likely the probabilities of suicide. Contended that he could not have killed her—that Peel was the person who had the means of doing it. Showed that he had no previous ill-will towards her; on the contrary, he had more than twenty years protected her. Cited a very warm letter he had once written to some friends in Hunting-ton, which showed that deceased, as late as the year 1842, he had made her an offer of marriage, tendering to her Corn-Laws were called his "Fixed Duties."

Tyrrell went into a strange rhodomontade, testily and taltiglide, ending by accusing Peel of being the real murderer, likening him to an assassin of the name of Tom. Called his witness, Mr. Thomas Tyrrell was sworn. He was a gentleman having been famous for the "rent he made."

THE LORD CHIEF JUSTICE here cautioned the prisoner to be careful how they accused each other, lest the jury should believe all three. The Chief Justice having summed up very fairly, the jury retired to consider their verdict. After long consideration, they returned Tyrrell on the ground of natural imbecility, but found the other two guilty, recommending both, however, strongly, to mercy.

THE LORD CHIE

happened and always does happen. The flower of our youth languish in prison. Our forefathers, whose counsels gave us strength, are held up to derision. The clergy are deprived of all respect—in a word, whoever has the resolution to live and die for Poland, is exterminated or cast into prison, or in daily fear of it. The groans of millions of our brethren, who have died under the knout, in the mines of Siberia, and who have suffered beyond all human endurance, have found an echo in our hearts which have bled inwardly for them. We have been robbed of our glory, deprived of our language as of the religion of our fathers. They oppose insurmountable obstacles to the amelioration of our social conviction, arming brother against brother, and calumniating the most honourable sons of our country. Brothers, another step and Poland would be no more, the name of Pole would have vanished from the earth. Our grandchildren will curse our memory for having left in the most beautiful portion of the globe deserts and ruins, for having allowed our warlike countrymen to be cast into prison, for having compelled them to profess a foreign faith, to speak a foreign tongue, and to become the slaves of our tyrants. The ashes of our murdered fathers, and of our national rights, cry aloud to us from the tomb for vengeance; the children at the breast, supplicate us to preserve the country that God has intrusted us. The free nations of the world encouraged us to uphold our nationality. God will one day call us to account for it. We number twenty millions, let us arise as one man, and nothing can resist us.

"We will found a liberty such as the earth has never witnessed. Let us found a liberty, a community, where each member may enjoy the goods of the earth according to his merits and capacities; let there be no privileges; let each Pole find security for himself, his wife and his children, and that he who is inferior by birth, by the gifts of the mind or of the body, may find, without humiliation, infallible assistance from the whole community, amongst whom the land, as yet possessed by a small number, will be divided. Private interest and unjust taxes on the peasantry shall cease, and those who arms in hand have sacrificed their goods for their country, shall be indemnified, by lands and donations. From this moment there is no distinction; let us in future be the sons of one mother—Justice, of one father—God in Heaven. Let us invoke his aid; he will bless our endeavours, and give us the victory; but that he may listen to our prayers, let us be calm, and not sully our arms, let us not treat dogmatically those intrusted to us, let us not murder the unarmed, nor the strangers who happen not to think as we do; for we are not fighting with nations, but against our tyrants. In sign of unity let us mount the national cockade, and take the following oath. 'I swear to serve Poland, my country, with my counsels, by word and by deed; I swear to sacrifice to our interests my opinions, my life, and my fortune; I swear entire obedience to the national Government of Cracow, established on the 22nd at 8 o'clock in the house of Krzystoforz, and to all the authorities instituted by the Government; and may God help me."

This manifesto will be inserted in the Government journals, sent into all Poland, and notified in all the communities by placards in public places.

Cracow, 22nd Feb., 1846.

LOUIS GORZBOWSKI.

POLISH INSURRECTION.

DECREE.

1. The Government of the Revolution being absolute for all Poland, and responsible towards the Nation.

2. Whosoever is charged by the Government, or authority of the Government, to exercise an employment, or provisional function, must accept them, under pain of death.

3. Whosoever capable of bearing arms does not, within twenty-four hours after the proclamation of Insurrection, place himself under the local authority, shall be taken as a deserter before the Council of War.

4. Pillage, violence, however deserved, extortion, active resistance, espionage, misapplication of the public funds, or their employment in any other than Government interest shall be punished by death.

5. Whoever establishes without the authority of Government any club or society, will be considered as a traitor to his country.

6. Each district is to establish as many signals as possible, so as to be in communication with each other. The signals are to be columns or stakes covered with pitch and straw. The destruction of any of those signal-fires is to be punished by death. The national colours are white and crimson; a white eagle with spread wings on a crimson ground, with the head turned towards the right, in the right claw a crown of oak, and in the left a crown of laurel. This eagle is to be the seal and stamp of all the officers of the country.

Cracow, 23rd Feb., 1846.

(Signed) LOUIS GORZBOWSKI,
TAUTZSSOWKI, and
ALEXANDER GRZEGORZEWSKI.
The Secretary of the Government,
CHARLES GRZEGORZEWSKI.

With the foregoing we have received several letters and journals from Germany. They speak of various movements of the insurgents of the troops in Gallicia; it is asserted that the Austrians have been driven from Podgurzi.

By latest information from the Austrian frontiers, Lemberg, Feb. 22, we have the following:—

Up to the present, one hundred persons have been arrested at Lemberg; the garrison has been reinforced by three squadrons of hussars. The troops are kept constantly under arms, and under the strictest discipline.

The report that the prison and arsenal were attacked by the insurgents is not confirmed. Great excitement prevails among the people. Lemberg is populated by Germans, and by 20,000 Jews. It is difficult to account for their sympathy with the Poles. The revolutionary spirit has spread exceedingly among the working classes. Incendiary letters have been sent to various landed proprietors in the district of Lemberg. A priest, who in a sermon at a village near Lemberg said that the moment had arrived for purging the earth with blood, was arrested by his congregation.

At Tarnood tranquillity has been restored.

At Wadowize a Count Bobrowski has been arrested with his accomplices. The attempt in Gallicia seems to have met with no success. Ten new arrests have taken place; among others MM. Poninski and Laninski. A report was current that a general insurrection had broken out in Poland and that the Pope had sent a brief to approve of the insurrection.

It is said that some of the insurgents have been tried by court-martial, and shot, at Lemberg.

VIENNA, FEB. 26.—The official papers confirm the retreat of General Collin, the Austrian representative. M. de Liechtenstein is at Biala. Part of the garrison of Olmutz are under marching orders. The revolutionary spirit has gained the troops. The regiment Mazachelli is to be broken up. Many death-warrants only await the signature of the Emperor. The events in Gallicia have greatly affected the Bourse. The shares of the Milan Railway have fallen from 22 to 20. It is reported that General Collin dismissed the Commandant of the National Guard at Cracow. The National Guard, not approving of this measure, immediately joined the insurgents. Fighting commenced at once in the streets, and 200 men of the infantry and half of the cavalry (140 men) were slain. The troops retired towards the bridge over the Vistula, and part of them were cut off. The bridge has been destroyed, some say by the troops, some by the Poles.

At Cracow, and in the neighbourhood, the rebels muster 12,000 strong, but very badly provided with arms; thousands have nothing but scythes.

Up to the present, the Russians have only been able to collect 500 men of infantry, and about 100 Cossacks, who have just entered the territory of Cracow. The insurgents seem determined on crossing the Vistula, below Oszwienczin, and on entering Gallicia.

In Vollnia, and northern Hungary, something is stirring, but as yet nothing of importance has occurred.

The Senate of Cracow has retired with the Austrian troops to Podgorze. The whole territory of Cracow is hemmed in by troops.

The attack will not take place until sufficient troops are assembled.

VIENNA, 26th.—General Collin has received reinforcements, and more are expected daily. The conspiracy extends from Thorn to the Carpakiar mountains.

A regiment has received orders to leave Vienna for the frontier. Two other regiments, one from Olmutz, the other from Tropau, are under marching orders.

The two regiments Mazachelli and Bertoletti, composed principally of Poles, have been disbanded.

It is said that desertions have taken place from the troops commanded by General Collin.

On the 25th, the ministers had a long conference with Prince Metternich.

BERLIN, FEB. 27.—The Minister of the Interior has received, it is said, the information that Moroslawki, the head of the conspiracy, had escaped from his prison.

SILESIA, BRESLAU, FEB. 27.—The provisionary government, which has been established at Cracow, has published a proclamation, in which, after supplicating the Almighty to bless the work of deliverance, they declare that the insurrection did not take place in the name of religion, but in the name of Polish liberty. The pain of death has been announced against any persons attempting to touch private property. All persons from 18 to 50 are to present themselves before a committee appointed by the provisionary government, and in case of non-compliance, to be declared deserters. The privileges of the nobility and others are to be abolished. The proclamation ends with these words—"Poland is not lost as long as we have life." The troops were to have advanced on Cracow, on the 28th, but were not deemed in sufficient force.

P.S.—Letters just arrived from Cracow say that the Austrians have been driven from Podgozze and Wielieska, and that the insurgents are gaining ground in Gallicia.

According to news, dated Breslau, 3d March, Silesia—

"The insurgents muster 40,000 strong, and are led on by priests with the sword in one hand and the crucifix in the other, forcing all they meet to join them.

The number of troops in the Grand Duchy of Posen amounts to 35 squadrons of cavalry, 22 battalions of infantry, and 9 batteries of horse artillery.

Two Russian regiments have been ordered to march towards Cracow.

DRESDEN, 24th.—M. Schroeder, Russian Chargé d'Affaires, who had proceeded to Weimar, has been recalled in all haste, as his presence was deemed necessary.

The *Universal German Gazette* assures us that the bombardment of Cracow has commenced.

The number of arrests in the province of Posen alone is 800.

The *Journal des Débats* after various comments on the different occurrences in Poland, avows,

"Since the first division of Poland, which took place nearly sixty years ago, the Poles have often attempted to recover their independence, but their heroic efforts, often void of prudence and undertaken at a wrong time, always called down new evils on their unhappy country.

"This last attempt against three great powers, two of which, Prussia and Austria, have shown a great tolerance towards their Polish provinces, and it must be allowed, conformable to sentiments of justice and humanity will, we fear, but call down new calamities on this devoted land."

The latest intelligence received at Frankfort from Poland is up to the 27th ultimo. On the 24th, the victorious Polish insurgents crossed the Vistula at Siepolomize, near which they were joined by numerous partizans, and whence they proceeded to Wieliczka, in the hope of surprising the Treasury of the Mining Administration. By this movement the commander of the Austrian forces (General Collin) was threatened on his left flank, and was obliged to retreat still farther from Cracow than Podgorze, and to fall back on Mogilani and Wadowice, where he was in hourly expectation of receiving reinforcements. A considerable quantity of snow had fallen during the two preceding days, any that circumstance, together with the spread of the insurrection, had prevented any communication between the troops of the three protecting powers. It appears, by all accounts, that the insurgents found plenty of arms and ammunition in Cracow and other sinews of war. All anxiety respecting the fate of the Austrian and Prussian ministers in Cracow is now happily removed, as it is ascertained that the former safely escaped to Teschen, and the latter to Prussian Silesia. Numerous priests and monks are in the ranks of the insurgents. According to an account in the Frankfort Oberpostamts Zeitung, a portion of the Russian frontiers had at one time been invaded by the Poles, who had, however, been repulsed. It appears that two Belgians are amongst the leaders of the insurgents. Several senators of Cracow and the bishop were obliged, on the night of the 22nd, to seek safety in flight. They have reached Vienna. Up to the 24th, the number of the Polish adherents was reckoned at 20,000. Martial law has been proclaimed in the districts of Lemberg, Rzeszower, Bochina, and Tarnow. The last account from the first town was, that disturbances had broken out in the district of Kolomear, and that large bodies of insurgents had made their appearance in Sangecz.

The Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, of the 2nd instant, contains intelligence from Cracow up to the 23d ultimo. It fully confirms the accounts already forwarded, that early on the morning of the 21st the Austrian troops were attacked by the insurgents. The day of the 21st passed off quietly, but on the 22d a very considerable number of insurgents, led by the Polish nobles Patelski, Darowski, Bystrzanowski, and Wenzil, got possession of the castle. The above paper adds that the Austrians, on account of the overwhelming majority of their opponents, were obliged to evacuate the city, and that details of a frightful nature respecting the outbreak on the Silesian frontier had been received. It promises further particulars on the morrow (the 3d inst.)

The latest intelligence from General Collin is up to the evening of the 24th ult. On that day he was still in Wadowice, and was actually receiving reinforcements of infantry and cavalry. He expected in a few days to have a large force under his command. The post from Lemberg did not reach Vienna on the 27th ult.

According to the *Austrian Observer*, the Polish Eagle was suspended over Podgorse, and the insurrection spreading in the neighbourhood of Tarnow, Bochnia, and Rzeszow, where, as stated by the above journal, very distressing (*sehr betrubende*) scenes had occurred.

P. S. It is now ascertained that the money box of the mining administration at Wieliczka has fallen into the hands of the insurgents.

Up to the 27th no news from Warsaw had reached Vienna, *via* Breslaw, during [illegible].

The Deutsche *Allgemeine Zeitung* states that on the 23rd ult. the western portion of Gallicia was in the possession of the insurgents, who, on the 25th, repulsed, with considerable loss, a company of the Breslaw *jager*, who had marched on the territory of Cracow. Is is generally supposed that tomorrow (the 5th inst.) the troops of the three protecting powers will march towards Cracow. According to the journal last quoted a rumour prevailed in Breslaw on the 28th ult. that disturbances had broken out in Hungary. It is now certain, beyond the possibility of doubt, that the present movement is, or will be, a general one throughout ancient Poland.

(From the *Spener Gazette*.)

BERLIN, Feb. 25.—M. Engelhart, Prussian Envoy at Cracow, General Celopicki, Dembicki, the banker, Kirchmain, and others, have arrived here from Cracow. No doubt exists of the Austrian garrison having been obliged to evacuate the city of Cracow. The insurgents are 40,000 there. Count Potocki has gone through here towards upper Silesia. The two Counts Briuski, the violent Poles of Posen, have been arrested.

The German papers abound with statements from all quarters of the scene of action, most of which we have already given. We subjoin some additional facts.

FRONTIERS OF GALLICIA, FEB. 25.

It was reported that the Arch-Duke, governor of the province, was to have been assassinated at a ball during the Carnival. This ball was put off solely on account of the death of the Duke of Modina.

In the district of Berzeza a detachment of hussars was beaten by the insurgents.

It is feared that the reinforcements have been cut off. The Prussian troops are only expected in a few days. There is now no question about combined action of the three powers, as communication has been cut off. Cracow, by its position, affords great resources to the insurgents, as well in men as in money. Polish families arrive daily. The representative of Austria is at Teschen; the Prussian representative left for Prussian Silesia.

Martial law is proclaimed in the district of Lemberg, Bochnea, and Tarnow.

SILESIA, BRESLAW 27.—According to the latest news from Cracow, the provisional government maintain the greatest order.

We take the following from the German *Universal Gazette*:—

"BRESLAW, 28th Feb.—On the 23d inst. the insurgents attacked the Austrians at Podgorze, and are said to have driven them back into Austrian Silesia. Thus eastern Gallicia would be in the hands of the insurgents.

Up to the present the insurgents have had the upper hand against the Russian troops in Poland.

An insurrection is said to have broken out at Lemberg.

It is reported that the Jews have offered considerable sums to the provisional Government, and to enrol themselves for the common cause.

At Cracow, women on horseback parade the streets, the priests bless the arms of the men and preach revolt. The provisionary government sent two detachments towards the Russian frontier, who took some Cossacks prisoners, but it is said that the insurgents have been beaten by the Austrians at Wadoveza. General Clopizki has left for Dresden.

According to correspondence from Mirnberg, Russian Poland is in movement, and fighting has commenced between the military and the people.

At Wilna the populace were fired on with grape—50,000 Russians are in Poland, and the soldiers have received orders to give no quarter.

General Clopiski was called upon to place himself at the head of the insurrection, but he refused, saying the attempt would prove abortive, and threatened to stab himself if they persisted in their request. Bozoski and Bestrzanowski command the insurgents.

From Silesia, 1st March.—At Cracow the insurgents have shown the greatest respect for Prussia. Whilst the Austrian and Russian eagles were torn from the hotels of the representatives, and dragged in the mire, the Prussian eagle was respected, and an armed force was sent to protect M. Engelhardt, the Prussian representative.

AFFAIRS OF GERMANY.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AUGSBURGH, March 1.

The government and police of Austria have at length broken silence about the alarming state of affairs in Galicia. The official papers of Vienna are filled with the reports of the revolutionary movements of the 20th and 21st of February. As I wrote to you before, the Polish conspiracy has been very widely extended this time. Its ramifications have been discovered, not only in the Grand Duchy of Posen, in Cracow, and on the frontiers of Prussia, but also in Galicia. The insurrection began in the district of Tarnow, on the 19th. It was quelled strangely enough by the loyalty of the peasants, who, at nine o'clock in the morning of the 19th brought in a convoy of nineteen wounded men, some of them already dead, and lodged them in the hands of the public authorities. All of them were farmers, officers, and servants of the nobility. On the same day, at Pilsno, in the neighbourhood of Tarnow, the signal of civil war was given by the murder of the mayor of the place, and an outrage on the post-master. A band of men, from the district of Tarnow, commanded by a certain Stojowsky, roamed all over the country, until the peasants, arming themselves, rose against them. Stojowski was killed; another leader of the insurrection, Dombski, was only saved by the military from the fury of the people. At Lissa-Gura, the Colonel of the Emperor's Prevaux-legres prevented a general massacre of the nobility.

The insurrection in Tarnow being suppressed, broke out in Cracow. Posin and Cracow were the two chief points selected for the operations of the conspirators. The senate of the free-town called for assistance on the protective powers, and on the 21st of February, General Collin, with a battalion of Austrian infantry and a few cavalry, arrived at Cracow from Podgoreges, where he was in garrison. On the next morning, at half-past four o'clock, an attack was made on these troops; only six soldiers were killed, forty of the insurrectionists were captured. At the same time, bands of armed men came over the frontiers of Upper Silesia, attacked several places there, robbed the post-carriages, killed a few persons, &c. Military assistance has been sent from Breslau, by the Silesian railway, to the theatre of the revolution. In Lemberg, the capital of Galicia, the breaking out of the plot was prevented by early arrests, made on the 14th, 15th, and 16th. Students of the college and the polytechnic schools, citizens, and workmen were amongst those arrested. They had formed a scheme for attacking the public prison, and delivering the captives.

The Austrian government endeavours to represent all these revolutionary movements as the result of communism, although they have in fact a basis far more political and national. The papers of the conspirators having been seized, it appears that the re-habitation of the old Polish kingdom was contemplated. They had already drawn a map of its frontiers, and established the constitution of the new state.—The Roman Catholic Church as the religion of the state; a modified emancipation of the peasants; some important privileges for the towns; the restoration of the nobility, at the head of which Prince Czartorisky should figure as king, were the projects proposed. The whole plot was perfectly organised. Every member of it, compelled to secrecy by terrible oaths, was under the obligation of procuring others, so as to extend the movement without showing its centre. Four regiments were established, all the officers named, and the emissary from Paris, Morcsylawsky, destined to be their field-marshal. On the 13th of February a meeting of 600 Polish noblemen took place at Posen. The president of the police, Minutoli, after having allowed them to enter the town, proceeded with the utmost energy against them. Both the town and fortress were declared in a state of seige, all the gates shut, and the troops turned out. An attack on Posen was a part of the scheme of the conspirators. General Coloneb was to have given a great ball on the 17th, on which occasion the garrison, being without officers, and some of the under officers being bribed to open the gates, they intended to surprise the fortress. Death was sworn to all Germans, and a scheme for poisoning the troops in their barracks already prepared. In the midst of this agitation came down the strong hand of the police. Amongst those arrested were Morosylawsky, Count Mioielsky, Malewsky, and the physician Marginkowsky. Another leader got away from the Bazar-hotel, the head-quarters of the conspiracy, leaving behind a sum of 60,000 thalers. Count Severim Mielsoynski shot himself in the foot, to prevent his arrest. Count Poninski was found ill in his bed. Count Rasoynsky, brother of Edward Rasoynsky, the famous Polish patriot, who killed himself a year ago in so singular a way, was likewise arrested. The Prussian government, persuaded of the importance of this affair, has now despatched a corps of 30,000 men to the Polish frontiers, moving at the same time the garrisons in Silesia to the frontiers towards Cracow. Austria waits only for the official order from Vienna to march also; and Russia keeps an army of observation close to the hearth of the movement.

The director of the Austrian railways, Mr. Schmidt, has been sent by the government to France and England, to learn the newest inventions, particularly of the atmospheric system. The railway from Prague to the frontiers of Saxony will not be finished before 1848. They have begun the works from Vienna to Strasburg, by the valley of the Danube; and in Galicia works are in progress.

In Saxony the first chamber has refused to accede to the petition of the second for the publicity of the courts of justice. The second chamber resisted in the budget an office worth 3,500 thalers for a censor of the periodical press.

In Hanover, Baron Rothschild is treating with the government for a loan of seven millions of dollars for railways. Rothschild proposed, with four bankers of Hanover, to give seven millions at 3½ per cent., but only at the rate of 88, an offer which the treasury immediately refused.

In Brunswick the Duke is constantly on the move between Berlin and his own residence. Rumour states that a project of marriage is on the *tapis* with the daughter of Prince Charles of Prussia, Princess Louisa.

A curious book was lately published by Ludru's library in Jena—an "*Index Librorum Prohibitorum*" of Germany. Austria, of course, stood at the top of this honourable list; next came Bavaria; then Hesse, and the free town of Hamburg; the last on the list was Hanover!

TREATY OF COMMERCE AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN RUSSIA AND SARDINIA.

The skilfulness of Russian diplomacy has just received a fresh confirmation by its recent success in Italy. Every one has been dazzled by the late liberality of the Emperor Nicholas during his journey through Italy; but, while he was occupied sowing gold with both hands, the Czar well knew that, sooner or later, he would reap considerable advantages for his own country.

Thus, after having concluded a treaty of commerce with the court of Naples, Russian diplomacy, during the sojourn of the Emperor, has succeeded in obtaining the signature of another treaty of commerce and navigation, still more advantageous, with Sardinia. Negotiations, having the same object, have been entered into with the cabinets of Florence and Vienna, and it is confidently reported that the relative treaties are already waiting for signature.

The following is, in the mean time, the text of the treaty of commerce and navigation concluded December 12, 1845, at Turin, between the Russian Plenipotentiary and the Sardinian Minister for Foreign Affairs, the ratifications of which were exchanged a few days since at Turin:—

"His Majesty the King of Sardinia and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, desirous of consolidating the relations of good intelligence which have hitherto so happily subsisted between the two countries, have agreed to enter into negotiations in order to conclude a treaty of commerce and navigation to this effect.

"His Majesty the King of Sardinia has invested with full powers Count Solar de St. Marguerite, his first Minister, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias has also invested with full powers the Chevalier Nicolas de Kakoschkine.

"The which plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their full powers, in good and due form, have agreed to and signed the following articles:—

"Art. 1. There shall be between the territories of the high contracting parties, liberty and reciprocity of commerce and navigation. The inhabitants of their respective states may freely enter into the ports of the territories of each, wherever foreign commerce is permitted. They may sojourn or reside freely in any part of the said territories to attend to their affairs; and for this purpose they will enjoy the same security and protection as the inhabitants of the country in which they reside, always on condition of submitting to the laws, regulations, and rules that there exist.

"Art. 2. The nationality of vessels shall be acknowledged and admitted on both sides, according to the laws and regulations peculiar to each state, by means of patents and ship's papers, delivered by competent authorities to the captains or masters.

"Art. 3. Russian vessels arriving, laden or in ballast, in the ports of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, and, reciprocally, those arriving, laden or in ballast, in the ports of the Emperor of all the Russias, from what place soever they may arrive or be destined for, shall be treated on their entry, during their stay, and on their departure, on the same footing as native vessels coming from the same latitudes, respecting rights of tonnage, lighthouse dues, pilotage, port dues, &c., as well as all taxes and charges, of whatever species and denomination, collected in the name or for the profit of the government, of the local authorities, or private establishments, of what kind soever.

"Art. 4. All kinds of merchandise and objects of trade derived from the soil or industry of the kingdom of Sardinia, or of any other country, which can legally be imported, deposited, or placed in store in the ports of the Emperor of Russia by Russian vessels, may equally be imported, deposited, and placed in store by Sardinian vessels, without being compelled to pay other than the chief dues, of whatever species and denomination they may be, collected in the name and for the profit of the government, the local authorities, and private establishments, of whatever kind, besides what those same merchandises and products would pay in the same case as if they were imported in Russian vessels. And reciprocally all kinds of merchandise and objects of trade arising from the soil or industry of the Empire of Russia, or any other country which may be in the same manner imported, deposited and stored in the ports of the States of His Majesty the King of Sardinia, by Sardinian vessels, may equally be there imported, deposited, and stored by Russian vessels without paying other than the chief dues, as aforesaid.

"Art. 5. In order to avoid all misunderstanding, it is agreed that the arrangements contained in the articles 3 and 4 are applicable to the fullest extent to Sardinian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of his Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, and reciprocally to Russian vessels and their cargoes arriving in the ports of H. M. the King of Sardiana, whether the said vessels come from the ports of the country direct, or from those of any foreign country.

"Art. 6. All kind of merchandise and objects of trade which can be either exported, or re-exported, at the ports of H. M. the King of Sardinia in native vessels, may be equally exported or re-exported in Russian vessels, without paying other or higher duties or charges, of whatever sort or denomination, collected in the name or for the profit of the government, &c., than those which shall be paid for the same merchandise by Sardinian vessels; and reciprocally all merchandise that may be legally exported or re-exported in the ports of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia in native vessels, may be exported or re-exported in Sardinian vessels on the same conditions as if they had been exported or re-exported in Russian vessels.

"Art. 7. There shall be no other, nor more heavy duties, imposed on the importation in the kingdom of Sardinia, of all articles of the soil or industry of the empire of Russia, than shall be imposed on similar articles arising from the soil or industry of all foreign countries, and the same with respect to the same objects introduced from Sardinia to Russia. In the same manner, no impediment or prohibition whatever will be admitted in the importation or exportation of any article arising from the soil or industry of the kingdom of Sardinia or the empire of Russia, on the entrance to or departure of vessels from either country, which are not equally applicable to all other countries.

"Art. 8. It is expressly understood that the preceding articles are not applicable to the navigation of the coast and the coasting of each of the said countries, which the one and the other of the said nations may reserve to themselves exclusively.

"Art. 9. No priority nor preference whatever shall be accorded, directly or indirectly, by one or other of the contracting parties, nor by any company, corporation, or agent, acting in their name, or by their authority, for the purchase of any object of commerce legally imported, in consideration or preference of the nationality of the vessel which may have imported the said objects, whether they belong to one or the other of the contracting parties in whose ports these objects of commerce may have been imported, the intention and precise will of the high parties contracting being that no difference or distinction whatever should exist in this particular.

"Art. 10. If it should hereafter happen that one of the contracting parties should grant any special favour to other nations in regard to commerce or navigation, that favour shall become immediately common to the other party who shall gratuitously enjoy the same, if the concession is gratuitous, or the same compensation or another equivalent shall be granted in case the concession shall be conditional.

"Art. 11. The vessels of one of the two contracting parties coming to any coast depending on the other, but not having the intention of entering the port, or, having entered, not wishing to discharge all or part of their cargo shall enjoy the same privileges and be treated in this respect with the same consideration as native vessels.

"Art. 12. If it should happen that a vessel belonging to one or other of the contracting parties or of their subjects, should suffer shipwreck or other accident on the shore under the dominion of the other party, the same assistance and protection shall be accorded as it is customary to extend to vessels native to the place where the accident may have occurred, and these vessels, their merchandise, or other effects which they may contain, or their produce, if the articles have already been sold, shall be restored to their proprietors or their legal agents, on paying a salvage duty equal to that which is paid by a native vessel. The rescued merchandise shall not be liable to the payment of any other duty, unless they are admitted for consumption.

"Art. 13. All Sardinian vessels entering from necessity (*relaché forcée*) into a port of his Majesty the emperor of Russia, and reciprocally all trading vessels of Russia entering, from the same cause, into a port of his Majesty the king of Sardinia, shall be exempt from all duty of port or navigation collected or to be collected for the profit of the state, if the causes which have led to seeking harbour are real and evident provided that, while they are in harbour, they enter into no negotiation for loading or unloading of their merchandise, except such loading and unloading be merely for the necessary purpose of refitting or repairing the vessel, which shall not be considered as an operation of commerce, causing the enforcing of the payment of duties, and provided that the said vessel do not prolong its stay in the port beyond the period requisite, according to the causes which necessitated its seeking shelter in the harbour.

"Art. 14. In all that concerns the stations of vessels, their loading and unloading in the ports, basins, roads, and harbours, rivers, and canals of either of the two states, no favour will be granted to the vessels of one which is not common to those of the other state.

"Art. 15. The two high contracting parties are mutually agreed on the right of sending into the commercial towns and cities of their respective states, consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents, named by them, who will enjoy the same privileges, powers, and exemptions as are enjoyed by the most favoured nations; but in case of some of the said consuls wishing to exercise commerce, they shall be expected to submit to the same laws and usages to which private persons are subject in respect to commercial transactions, who belong to their nation, and are subject to the most favoured states.

"Art. 16. It is especially to be understood that when one of the parties contracting shall chose for a consular agent to reside in a port or a trading town belonging to the other party, a subject of the said other party, this consul or agent shall continue to be considered, notwithstanding his quality of foreign consul, as a subject of the nation to which he belongs, and that he shall consequently be subject to the laws and regulations which control the natives in the place of his residence, without this obligation necessarily interfering in the exercise of his consular functions, or infringing in any way the inviolability of the archives of his consulate.

"Art. 17. The said consuls, vice-consuls, and commercial agents shall be authorised to demand the assistance of the local authorities for the pursuit, arrest, detention, or imprisonment of deserters from vessels of war and merchants of their country. They will to this effect address the tribunals, judges, and competent officers, and reclaim by writ the named deserters, proving by communication with the registrars of vessels, the names of the crews, and other official documents, that these individuals have formed part of the said crews. The reclamation thus proved, the extradition shall not be refused. The deserters, when arrested, shall be placed at the disposal of the said consuls, vice-consuls, or commercial agents, and may be confined in the public prison at the charge and requisition of those who reclaim them, there to be detained till they can be returned to the vessels to which they belong, or to be sent back to their country in native or foreign ships. But, if they are not sent back in the space of three months, dating from the day of their arrest, they shall be set at liberty, and cannot again be arrested for the same cause. Nevertheless, if the deserter is found to have committed any crime or misdemeanor in the country in which he was arrested, he may be retaken on his extradition, until such time as the tribunal which decides the affair shall have pronounced his sentence, and that the said sentence shall have been executed.

Art. 18. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias consents, according to the desire of his Majesty the King of Sardinia, to extend all the stipulations of the present treaty to the Sovereign Principality of Monaco, placed under the Protectorate of his said Majesty, on conditions of reciprocity on the part of the said principality.

Art. 19. The present treaty shall be in force for eight years, dating from the day of the exchange of the ratifications; and if, within a year of its expiry, one of the contracting parties shall not have announced to the other, by an official notification, the intention of abrogating it, the said treaty shall remain in force for twelve months beyond that term, and so on in the same manner until the expiration of the twelve months following a similar declaration, at whatever period it shall be made.

Art. 20.—The present Treaty shall be approved and ratified by His Majesty the King of Sardinia and His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Turin at the end of two months, dating from the signature, or earlier, if possible.

In faith of which the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty, and affixed to it their respective seals.

Done at Turin, the 12th of December, 1845.

(L.S.) SOLAR DE LA MARGUERITE.
KAKOSCHKINE.

SEPARATE ARTICLES.

Art. 1.—The commercial relations of Russia with the kingdom of Sweden and Norway being regulated by special stipulations, which may be eventually renewed without the said stipulations being bound by the existing regulations of foreign trade in general, the two High Contracting Parties being desirous of removing from their commercial relations all subjects of doubt or discussion, have agreed, that these special stipulations granted to the commerce of Sweden and Norway, in consideration of the equivalent advantages given in their country to the commerce of the grand duchy of Finland, which, in consequence of a just reciprocity, enjoys in the ports of the kingdom of Sardinia all the advantages and privileges enjoyed by the Russian flag, can, in no case, be invoked in favour of the relations of commerce and navigation sanctioned between the two high contracting parties by the treaty of this day.

Art. II.—It is, moreover, understood, that there shall not be excepted from the principle of reciprocity, which is the basis of the treaty of this day, the freedom, immunities, and privileges mentioned below, to wit:—

1. The freedom enjoyed by vessels built in Russia and belonging to Russian subjects, which, during the first three years, are exempt from navigation dues.

2. The exemption of the same nature granted in the Russian ports of the Black Sea, of the Sea of Azoff and of the Danube, to Turkish vessels coming from those ports of the Ottoman empire situated on the Black Sea, and not measuring more than 168 tons (eighty-four *lastes*).

3. The permission given to the inhabitants of the coast by the Government of Archangel to import freely and at a moderate duty into the ports of the said Government, dry or salt fish, as well as certain kinds of furs, and to export from them in the same manner corn, ropes and cordage, pitch, &c.

4. The privilege of the Russian-American Company.

5. That of the companies of Lubeck and Havre for steam navigation.

6. Finally, the immunities granted in Russia to different English companies called Yacht Clubs.

Art. III. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, renouncing by the treaty of this day, in favour of the Sardinian flag, the application of the provisions of the Ukase of the 19th of June, 1845, according to which all merchandise imported into Russian ports by ships of foreign nations, which have not a treaty of commerce with Russia at the opening of the navigation of 1846, shall be subject to the payment of 50 per cent. above the tariff dues, and the merchant vessels of the said nations to a tonnage duty of one silver rouble per *laste*, both at the entrance into and departure from the Russian ports.

On his side his majesty the king of Sardinia renounces in favour of the Russian flag all differential duties levied in his states to the detriment of even privileged foreign flags. The three present separate articles shall have the same force and value, as if they were inserted word for word in the treaty of this day, in faith of which, &c., &c.

Done at Turin, the 12th Dececember, 1845.

SOLAR DE MARGUERITE, (L.S.)
KAKOSCHKINE, (L.S.)

SPANISH DEBT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The financial proceedings of the present government of Spain are of a nature to excite well-founded apprehensions in the minds of its English creditors, and to render it expedient for them, without further delay, perseveringly to press their claims, and to beg the assistance of the influential press of their own country to aid them in endeavouring to bring the Spanish Cortes and government to a just appreciation of them.

The present finance minister, on a recent occasion, professed to believe that he was acting justly in proposing to liquidate the arrears of interest for the last five years, by paying a *fourth* part of their amount, on the plea that the *actual* sum advanced to Spain was only half the nominal amount of the loans; and as the rate of interest it then contracted to pay was double what could be obtained in this country at the present time, therefore their British creditors would be as well off by being paid the composition in question as if they had invested their money at home!

Now, if the new Spanish minister really believed that an arrangement, founded on such assumptions, would be an equitable one, he ought of course, at the same time, to have proposed paying off the former arrears of interest (now represented by Passive and Deferred Stock) in the same way, and have promised interest at the rate of 1½ per cent. on the capital represented by the Active Stock.

It surely is now high time that some arrangement was come to, as it cannot be for the true interest of the Spanish monarchy that her credit should rank even below that of some of the repudiating republican states.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
A SPANISH BONDHOLDER.

THE SPEAKER'S LEVEE.

The Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons had a parliamentary entertainment on Saturday last, at his mansion in Eaton-square, when the following noblemen and gentlemen dined with the Right Hon. Gentleman:—Viscount Sandon, Sir W. Heathcote, Sir R. H. Inglis, Captain Jones, Mr. Home Drummond, Mr. Escourt, Sir J. Y. Buller, Mr. W. Patten, Mr. Thornley, Mr. T. D. Acland, Mr. Bramston, Mr. Packington, Mr. Tatton Egerton, Lord Worsley, Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Strutt, Mr. Aglionby, the O'Conor Don, Mr. Loch, Mr. Brotherton, Mr. Aldam, Mr. Wrightson, Mr. Ord, Mr. E. Buller, Mr. Stansfield, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Evelyn Shirley.

The Right Hon. Gentleman subsequently held his third and last levee this session, when the following members of the House of Commons attended the reception:—The Marquis of Douro, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Ernest Bruce, the Earl of March, Viscount Alford, the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere, Hon. C. P. Villiers, Sir W. Somerville, Bart., Sir J. Tyrrell, Sir John Rae Reid, Colonel Hall, Colonel Austin, Rear-Admiral Bowles, Col. Wood, Col. T. Wood, Sir T. D. Acland, Sir R. Pigot, Sir J. B. Walsh, Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, Viscount Evelyn, Colonel Pendarves, Colonel H. Baillie, Capt. Gladstone, Mr. S. Brownrigg, Sir W. Molesworth, Mr. Bernal, the Rt. Hon. V. Smith, Capt. Waldegrave, Mr. R. Burroughs, Sir Stephen Glynne, Mr. G. Duncan, Mr. Granville Vernon, Mr. Boyd, Sir John Lowther, Mr. Curties, Mr. J. Neeld, Mr. Morris, Mr. George Bankes, Mr. Marjoribank, the Right Hon. T. D'Eyncourt, Mr. Matheson, Mr. Cripps, Mr. Moffatt, Mr. Wilshire, Hon. Captain Maxwell, Hon. Captain Berkeley, R.N., Sir George Staunton, Mr. Hawes, Mr. Fielden, Mr. Walker, Mr. P. S. Butler, Mr. W. Ellis, Mr. P. Bennett, Colonel Sibthorpe, Mr. Talbot Clifton, Mr. Beckett Denison, Colonel Reid, Mr. E. Hartman, Mr. Ward, Mr. Stuart, Mr. Dennistown, Mr. Seymer, Mr. Dickinson, Right Hon. H. L. Corry, Major Vivian, Mr. Mildmay, Mr. Dodd, Mr. Goring, Mr. Tancred, Mr. G. Craig, Mr. Bannerman, Sir Frederick Trench, Mr. Hope Johnstone, Sir Charles Lemon, Sir Fitzroy Kelly (the Solicitor-General), Mr. Montague Gore, Mr. C. Baring Wall, Hon. William Cowper, Mr. Blackmore, Mr. Broadwood, Mr. Milnes Gaskell, Mr. Mangles, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord Farnham, Colonel Sir William Gossett, Hon. Captain Waldegrave, and Sir Denis Le Marchant, were the only visitors present at the levee.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Peel has caused invitations to be issued for a parliamentary dinner on Saturday next to a numerous circle of his supporters in the House of Commons.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

THE MARQUIS OF NORTHAMPTON'S CONVERSAZIONE.

The Marquis of Northampton, as President of the Royal Society, had his second *soirée* on Saturday night at his lordship's mansion, on the Terrace, Piccadilly. There was not so large an attendance of Fellows as at the previous *conversazione*, but at least three hundred and fifty persons connected with the different learned and scientific institutions were present at the meeting.

In the principal drawing-rooms, a variety of models were exhibited to the noble president, friends, and visitors. Amongst the more deserving objects of interest were the subjoined.—Mr. P. Johnson exhibited various specimens illustrative of the purifying scarce metal, palladian, from the Brazilian gold mines of Gongosoco; these specimens attracted much notice, and we heard that Mr. Johnson was about to bring that valuable metal before the Royal Institution, when the properties will be more fully explained to the public. A new horticultural hygrometer, constructed of a slip of wood, cut so thin that the sap and air vessels are visible, and form capillary absorbents of moisture, which is again evaporated as the air becomes less moist; the variation of length thus produced is augmented and conveyed by a system of pulleys to the pointer, which traverses over the dial-plate, divided into 120 degrees, as that provision is supposed sufficient for all the changes of our climate in the shade. The axis is constructed of glass to prevent oxidation. These instruments have been used at the gardens of the Horticultural Society, and have gained unqualified approval. It was shown by Mr. E. L. Simmons. Mr. Samuel Pratt again brought some beautiful specimens of Gothic carving, executed by the patent carving machine, at that gentleman's extensive manufactory at Sir Francis Chantry's foundry. The carvings in the New Zealand woods were highly esteemed. The subscriber's print for the Art Union, "Jephtha's Daughter," was exhibited, and was announced to be delivered to the public on the 31st inst.; a cast in pounded marble, of "Charity," moulded, the particles having been brought together by a cement to resemble the original marble, with a superior finish and polish. Some exquisite models in cork of Eastern mosques, and a variety of statuettos in ivory, were generally admired. Town and Emanuel, the well-known firm in Bond-street, sent a splendid pattern Durra cabinet of most elaborate workmanship, of English manufacture, equal in many respects to the ancient Florentine work, composed of topaz, amethyst, and precious Italian jaspers, &c., with superb carved mountings of consummate taste. There was a rich candelabra of Boule work, also native workmanship, possessing all the real character and style of the famous inventor, Boule; the pedestal, near five feet high, was surmounted by a bronze boy holding branches of ormolu for twelve lights; the richness displayed, and the order of the mounting, was greatly praised. Mr. Rettie, C. E., exhibited his new signal for the safety of locomotive trains, by which means the guard on the last carriage could communicate with the driver in the event of an approaching danger. A new stove for the heating and ventilation of public buildings. It possesses many advantages besides being economical, for it is stated the cost would be one-third less than that of the most recent constructions. We heard it was to be again shown at the ensuing *soirée*, when its merits would be more fully entered into.

The noble President will have his next *soirée* on the 21st instant.

Ibrahim Pacha is still at Vernet, in France, where it is probable he will remain some time longer, until the 14th of April, it is said. A letter thus describes the manner in which he passes his evenings—"The persons invited every day by the Pacha are M. Lalleon and his sister, and his nieces, the officers of the posts of honour, cavalry and infantry, and several persons who are at the baths of Vernet. The Pacha, in his saloon, sits down very willingly to a rubber of whist, whilst the ladies play, sing, or dance. He seems very fond of draughts and chess. Then are acted charades, and other light amusements, until ten o'clock, when the guests retire.

LETTERS ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY NEWS.

GENTLEMEN,—I will take for the subject of this letter, the effect of Capital Punishment on the commission of crime, or rather of murder; the only crime with one exception (and that a rare one) to which it is now applied. Its effect in preventing crime, I will reserve for another letter: and a few of the more striking illustrations of each aspect of the subject, for a concluding one.

The effect of Capital Punishment on the commission of Murder.

Some murders are committed in hot blood and furious rage; some, in deliberate revenge; some, in terrible despair; some (but not many) for mere gain; some, for the removal of an object dangerous to the murderer's peace or good name; some, to win a monstrous notoriety.

On murders committed in rage, in the despair of strong affection (as when a starving child is murdered by its parent), or for gain, I believe the punishment of death to have no effect in the least. In the two first cases, the impulse is a blind and wild one, infinitely beyond the reach of any reference to the punishment. In the last, there is little calculation beyond the absorbing greed of the money to be got. Courvoisier, for example, might have robbed his master with greater safety and with fewer chances of detection, if he had not murdered him. But, his calculations going to the gain and not the loss, he had no balance for the consequences of what he did. So, it would have been more safe and prudent in the woman who was hanged a few weeks since, for the murder in Westminster, to have simply robbed her old companion in an unguarded moment, as in her sleep. But, her calculation going to the gain of what she took to be a Bank note; and the poor old woman living between her and the gain; she murdered her.

On murders committed in deliberate revenge, or to remove a stumbling-block in the murderer's path, or in an insatiate craving for notoriety, is there reason to suppose that the punishment of death has the direct effect of an incentive and an impulse?

A murder is committed in deliberate revenge. The murderer is at no trouble to prepare his train of circumstances, takes little or no pains to escape, is quite cool and collected, perfectly content to deliver himself up to the Police, makes no secret of his guilt, but boldly says "I killed him. I'm glad of it. I meant to do it. I am ready to die." There was such a case the other day. There was such another case not long ago. There are such cases frequently. It is the commonest first exclamation on being seized. Now, what is this but a false arguing of the question, announcing a foregone conclusion, expressly leading to the crime, and inseparably arising out of the Punishment of Death? "I took his life. I give up mine to pay for it. Life for life; blood for blood. I have done the crime. I am ready with the atonement. I know all about it; it's a fair bargain between me and the law. Here am I to execute my part of it, and what more is to be said or done?" It is in the very essence of the maintenance of this punishment for murder, that it *does* set life against life. It is in the essence of a stupid, weak, or otherwise ill-regulated mind (of such a murderer's mind, in short), to recognise in this set-off, a something that diminishes the base and coward character of murder. 'In a pitched battle, I, a common man, may kill my adversary, but he may kill me. In a duel, a gentleman may shoot his opponent through the head, but the opponent may shoot him too, and this makes it fair. Very well. I take this man's life for a reason I have, or choose to think I have, and the law takes mine. The law says, and the clergyman says, there must be blood for blood and life for life. Here it is. I pay the penalty.'

A mind incapable, or confounded in its perceptions—and you must argue with reference to such a mind, or you could not have such a murder—may not only establish on these grounds an idea of strict justice and fair reparation, but a stubborn and dogged fortitude and foresight that satisfy it hugely. Whether the fact be really so, or not, is a question I would be content to rest, alone, on the number of cases of revengeful murder in which this is well known, without dispute, to have been the prevailing demeanour of the criminal: and in which such speeches and such absurd reasoning have been constantly uppermost with him.

"Blood for blood," and "life for life," and such-like balanced jingles, have passed current in people's mouths, from legislators downwards, until they have been corrupted into "tit for tat," and acted on.

Next, come the murders done, to sweep out of the way a dreaded or detested object. At the bottom of this class of crimes, there is a slow, corroding, growing hate. Violent quarrels are commonly found to have taken place between the murdered person and the murderer: usually of opposite sexes. There are witnesses to old scenes of reproach and recrimination, in which they were the actors; and the murderer has been heard to say, in this or that coarse phrase, "that he wouldn't mind killing her, though he should be hanged for it"—in these cases, the commonest avowal.

It seems to me, that in this well-known scrap of evidence, there is a deeper meaning than is usually attached to it. I do not know but it may be—I have a strong suspicion that it is—a clue to the slow growth of the crime, and its gradual development in the mind. More than this; a clue to the mental connection of the deed, with the punishment to which the doer of that deed is liable, until the two, conjoined, give birth to monstrous and mis-shapen Murder.

The idea of murder, in such a case, like that of self-destruction in the great majority of instances, is not a new one. It may have presented itself to the disturbed mind in a dim shape and afar off; but it has been there. After a quarrel, or with some strong sense upon him of irritation or discomfort arising out of the continuance of this life in his path, the man has brooded over the unformed desire to take it. 'Though he should be hanged for it.' With the entrance of the Punishment into his thoughts, the shadow of the fatal beam begins to attend—not on himself, but on the object of his hate. At every new temptation, it is there, stronger and blacker yet, trying to terrify him. When she defies or threatens him, the scaffold seems to be her strength and 'vantage ground. Let her not be too sure of that; 'though he should be hanged for it.'

Thus, he begins to raise up, in the contemplation of this death by hanging, a new and violent enemy to brave. The prospect of a slow and solitary expiation would have no congeniality with his wicked thoughts, but this throttling and strangling has. There is always before him, an ugly, bloody, scarecrow phantom, that champions her, as it were, and yet shows him, in a ghostly way, the example of murder. Is she very weak, or very trustful in him, or infirm, or old? It gives a hideous courage to what would be mere slaughter otherwise; for there it is, a presence always about her, darkly menacing him with that penalty whose murky secret has a fascination for all secret and unwholesome

houghts. And when he struggles with his victim at the last, 'though he should be hanged for it,' it is a merciless wrestle, not with one weak life only, but with that ever-haunting, ever-beckoning shadow of the gallows, too: and with a fierce defiance to it, after their long survey of each other, to come on and do its worst.

Present this black idea of violence to a bad mind contemplating violence; hold up before a man remotely compassing the death of another person, the spectacle of his own ghastly and untimely death by man's hands; and out of the depths of his own nature you shall assuredly raise up that which lures and tempts him on. The laws which regulate those mysteries have not been studied or cared for, by the maintainers of this law; but they are paramount and will always assert their power.

Out of one hundred and sixty-seven persons under sentence of Death in England, questioned at different times, in the course of years, by an English clergyman in the performance of his duty, there were only three who had not been spectators of executions.

We come, now, to the consideration of those murders which are committed, or attempted, with no other object than the attainment of an infamous notoriety. That this class of crimes has its origin in the Punishment of Death, we cannot question; because (as we have already seen, and shall presently establish by another proof) great notoriety and interest attach, and are generally understood to attach, only to those criminals who are in danger of being executed.

One of the most remarkable instances of murder originating in mad self-conceit; and of the murderer's part in the repulsive drama, in which the law appears at such great disadvantage to itself and to society, being acted almost to the last with a self-complacency that would be horribly ludicrous if it were not utterly revolting; is presented in the case of HOCKER.

Here is an insolent, flippant, dissolute youth: aping the man of intrigue and levity: over-dressed, over-confident, inordinately vain of his personal appearance: distinguished as to his hair, cane, snuff-box, and singing-voice: and unhappily the son of a working shoemaker. Bent on loftier flights than such a poor house-swallow as a teacher in a Sunday school can take; and having no truth, industry, perseverance, or other dull work-a-day quality, to plume his wings withal; he casts about him, in his jaunty way, for some mode of distinguishing himself—some means of getting that head of hair into the print-shops; of having something like justice done to his singing-voice and fine intellect; of making the life and adventures of Thomas Hocker remarkable; and of getting up some excitement in connection with that slighted piece of biography. The Stage? No. Not feasible. There has always been a conspiracy against the Thomas Hockers, in that kind of effort. It has been the same with Authorship in prose and poetry. Is there nothing else? A Murder, now, would make a noise in the papers! There is the gallows to be sure; but without, that it would be nothing. Short of that, it wouldn't be fame. Well! We must all die at one time or other; and to die game, and have it in print, is just the thing for a man of spirit. They always die game at the Minor Theatres and the Saloons, and the people like it very much. Thurtell, too, died very game, and made a capital speech when he was tried. There's all about it in a book at the cigar-shop now. Come, Tom, get your name up! Let it be a dashing murder that shall keep the wood-engravers at it for the next two months. You are the boy to go through with it, and interest the town!

The miserable wretch, inflated by this lunatic conceit, arranges his whole plan for publication and effect. It is quite an epitome of his experience of the domestic melodrama or penny novel. There is the Victim Friend; the mysterious letter of the injured Female to the Victim Friend; the romantic spot for the Death-Struggle by night; the unexpected appearance of Thomas Hocker to the Policeman; the parlour of the Public House, with Thomas Hocker reading the paper to a strange gentleman; the Family Apartment, with a song by Thomas Hocker; the Inquest Room, with Thomas Hocker boldly looking on; the interior of the Marylebone Theatre, with Thomas Hocker taken into custody; the Police Office, with Thomas Hocker "affable" to the spectators; the interior of Newgate, with Thomas Hocker preparing his defence; the Court, where Thomas Hocker, with his dancing-master airs, is put upon his trial, and complimented by the Judge; the Prosecution, the Defence, the Verdict, the Black Cap, the Sentence—each of them a line in any Playbill, and how bold a line in Thomas Hocker's life!

It is worthy of remark, that the nearer he approaches to the gallows—the great last scene to which the whole of these effects have been working up—the more the overweening conceit of the poor wretch shows itself; the more he feels that he is the hero of the hour; the more audaciously and recklessly he lies, in supporting the character. In public—at the condemned sermon—he deports himself as becomes the man whose autographs are precious, whose portraits are innumerable: in memory of whom, whole fences and gates have been borne away, in splinters, from the scene of murder. He knows that the eyes of Europe are upon him; but he is not proud—only graceful. He bows, like the first gentleman in Europe, to the turnkey who brings him a glass of water: and composes his clothes and hassock, as carefully as good Madam Blaize could do. In private—within the walls of the condemned cell—every word and action of his waning life, is a lie. His whole time is divided between telling lies and writing them. If he ever have another thought, it is for his genteel appearance on the scaffold: as when he begs the barber "not to cut his hair too short, or they won't know him when he comes out." His last proceeding but one, is to write two romantic love-letters to women who have no existence. His last proceeding of all (not less characteristic, though the only true one) is to swoon away, miserably, in the arms of the attendants, and be hanged up like a craven dog.

Is not such a history, from first to last, a most revolting and disgraceful one; and can the student of it bring himself to believe that it ever could have place in any record of facts, or that the miserable chief-actor in it ever could have had a motive for his arrogant wickedness, but for the comment and the explanation which the Punishment of Death supplies!

It is not a solitary case, nor is it a prodigy, but a mere specimen of a class. The case of Oxford, who fired at her Majesty in the Park, will be found, on examination, to resemble it very nearly, in the essential feature. There is no proved pretence whatever for regarding him as mad; other than that he was, like this malefactor, brimful of conceit, and a desire to become, even at the cost of the gallows (the only cost within his reach) the talk of the town. He had less invention than Hocker, and perhaps was not so deliberately bad; but his attempt was a branch of the same tree, and it has its root in the ground where the scaffold is erected.

Oxford had his imitators. Let it never be forgotten in the consideration of this part of the subject, how they were stopped. So long as their attempts invested them with the distinction of being in danger of death at the hangman's hands, so long did they spring up. When the penalty of death was removed, and a mean and humiliating punishment substituted in its place, the race was at an end and ceased to be.

CHARLES DICKENS.

LITERATURE.

The New Timon, a Romance of London. Colburn.

This poem has created very sudden and extensive attention. We shall make no general comments upon it until we shall have enabled the reader to judge somewhat of their propriety by having placed before him a brief account of the plan and "plot" of the poem, accompanied by extracts.

At a very early hour in the morning, and upon a cold "threshold stone" there

"... sate the homeless wanderer,—with calm eyes
Looking through tears, yet lifted to the skies;
Wistful but patient—sorrowful but mild,
As asking God when He would claim his child."

A gentleman with Indian blood in his veins, to which we have to attribute his eccentricity in taking such early walks, and also, we suppose, his extraordinary benevolence, sees this young woman, and, being taken with her appearance, asks her to go home with him, and, she consenting, he places her honourably under the protection of his sister, a lady of high fashion. Who and what was this young woman?

Lucy, for so the girl was named, was, as rumour said, "the child of love." She had received a good education and lofty sentiments from her mother, who died a day or two before this opening scene, and left Lucy without means of earning her living.

Except when some

"Sombre festival
Jarred into joy the melancholy hall,"

Lucy's new abode seems to have been a comfortless place. Morvale, Lucy's benefactor, did not cheer it much with his spirits, which were not high; and a certain inexplicable sorrow shrouded the life of his sister Calantha.

Time passes. Morvale likes Lucy more and more. Lucy, wandering one day among the apartments of Morvale's spacious mansion, meets him alone, and their conversation, wherein Morvale endeavours to touch the soul of Lucy with pity for his past misfortunes and present loneliness, is beautifully described. He tells her all his adventures. These things to hear would Lucy, like Desdemona, seriously incline; and we see at once that the dark complexion of the story-teller does not impair for her the interest of the stories.

Another character, Arden, is now introduced. His wealth is equal to that of the wealthy Morvale, but their natures are in the strongest degree opposed. Arden's character is drawn with much skill. He is a poet, sentimentalises philosophically, and at great length, with his new friend, Morvale; who, we are told, is *not* a poet; but Arden is a man without much heart, as will appear from the history of his past life, which he now relates:

"Reared in a court, a man while yet a boy,
Hermes said 'Rise,' and Venus sigh'd 'Enjoy!'"

And he obeyed both, in as far as this double obedience was possible; but, in cases that demanded a sacrifice of one or the other, he always gave up Venus, and followed the instructions of Hermes. Having passed through a course of fashionable depravities, which he calls "Paphian follies," he falls into what he fancied was "true love," because it induced a sort of weak and hyper-voluptuous ideality, which caused him to abstain from formally seducing its object, the daughter of a quiet country parson, who, deceived by Arden, admitted him to his house as a pupil. A clandestine wedding is the end of this fraud, and his loving wife is enjoined by him to keep the secret of their marriage, which the wretch will not allow her to reveal—even after their intercourse has been discovered, and the father's heart is breaking, and the wife going mad, to think of her blasted reputation,—because he conceives such a revelation might diminish the probability of his obtaining ultimately a seat in the cabinet. The wife pleads; this incarnate baseness refuses, although

"Her white lips writhed, as suffering in its sleep,"

at thought of the unmerited shame.

He left England and his wife for a foreign court. Letter after letter came from her. The last he received informed him that he was a father. Impatient at getting no more letters, he obtained leave of absence. Mary and her child were not to be heard of; the father was dead. Upon relating which facts Arden apostrophises their memory, and turning to him who has too much good feeling to be his friend any longer, he says

"Bear with me, Morvale—pity, if you can—
These thoughts unman me—no, they prove me man!"

Arden discovering, from the nurse who remained in the village, that the father had learnt all, and had forgiven his child before he died, determined to ascertain the manner in which his secret had transpired. He therefore calls upon an intimate friend of the father, and hears from him that the latter had managed to find out a man named Clanalbin, who had been instrumental to, and a witness of, the secret marriage. Clanalbin, it appears, had loved Arden "in his own dark way," and thinking to save his master from a *mésalliance*, to do him a kindness against his will, had caused that—

"'Twas a false hymen—a mock priest—and she,
The pure, dishonoured—the dishonourer free!"

We pause a moment here, to complain that, denouncing conventionality as he does, the author of this poem should yet fall into so manifest a conventionalism as is contained in the above couplet. The wife of Arden was dishonoured, and Arden a dishonourer merely in a conventional sense. Absolutely—that is, poetically—they were truly married, and neither of them dishonoured or dishonouring. It was the feeling of dishonour which caused the flight of the wife with her infant, and the death of her father, by which these were truly dishonoured. To continue our analysis.

After some sensible and sweet remarks upon Arden's story, Morvale disappoints us by sneering at him for not taking vengeance, and for allowing Clanalbin to live, after his "pious" fraud had been discovered. Indeed, as we shall see, the thirst for revenge is the besetting sin of friend Morvale.

Arden resumes his narrative. Time soothed his sorrow and remorse; and, after a decent period, and as a sort of "good, old gentlemanly vice," he once more took up with the "Paphian follies" of his youth. Indeed, he seemed bent upon repeating all the main incidents of his past life; for, once again, he fancied himself in love—abandoned again, his lighter and less lawful amours, and got engaged to be married; forgetting, apparently (so inveterate was the conventionality of his soul), that, in doing so, he was committing absolute bigamy, should his other love happen to be alive; as, in truth, it turns out that she was; much to the derangement of the plans of Arden, who deemed himself bound in conscience to break off this new engagement, and find out and marry Mary, who, Clanalbin wrote to say, was living now in want. His search for her had been as yet, unsuccessful; he was still pursuing it. Thus ends the story of Arden.

Part III. commences with Morvale's reflections on the contrast of his fate with Arden's. Every woman loved Arden whom Arden chose to woo. Nobody would love Morvale, who nevertheless felt that he deserved love most. Lucy consoles him by singing a song, which is second in merit to none that has been written by any modern writer, not excepting the songs in "Philip Van Artevelde." This song possesses admirable symmetry of construction, is full of skilful repetitions, and has the peculiar power which most fine songs have, of suggesting an air. We regret that it is too long for quotation.

Morvale and Lucy gradually fall in love with each other:

"Lo! as young Una thrall'd the forest-king,
She leads the savage in her silken string;
Plays with the strength to her in service shown,
And mounts with infant whim the woman's throne!"

Morvale and Arden did not meet for a considerable time after the day the latter had related his history. However,

"One night returned the noble to his hall,
And found some lines, stern, brief, in Morvale's hand—
Brief, with dark meaning,—stern, with rude command,—
Bidding his instant presence."

But before Arden replies to Morvale's peremptory note with his presence, we are made acquainted with the reason for which it was written. Morvale tells Lucy, who was now his betrothed, that he had lately been to a ball. "Calm in the crowd he stood," and heard

"A sound, with withering laughter mutter'd o'er,
Blistering the name—O God!—a sister bore."

But, somehow or other, Morvale neglects to find out the name of the gallant, as he might easily have done, there and then; and, as was to have been expected, his sister, whom he immediately informs of what he had overheard, will not reveal it to him. She consoles him partly, however, by assuring him

"that but the name was stain'd,
Honour was wreck'd, but purity remain'd."

The gentleman had merely neglected to fulfil his promise of marriage to her.

Morvale having told Lucy this story, Lucy thinks it only fair that, at his request, she should tell him what she knew of her own history from the beginning. It turns out, as the reader probably foresees, that Lucy is the daughter of Arden. She places her father's portrait, given to her by her mother, in the hands of Morvale, who, distracted by the fear that the aristocratic Arden will not allow his daughter to marry him, thus meditates:

"Shall I divulge the secret! shall I rear,
Myself, the barrier, and the bliss so near?
He scorn'd himself, and raised his drooping crest:
Mine be man's honour—leave to God the rest!
As thus his high resolve, a sudden cry
Startled his heart. He turned—Calantha by!
Why on the portrait glares his haggard eye?"

The portrait is also that of Calantha's "recreant lover." She dies. Morvale's marrying Lucy is, of course, out of the question.

Arden comes to Morvale's house; is shown into the chamber where Calantha lies dead:

"A lifted arm—a gleaming steel—a cry
Of savage vengeance!—swiftly—suddenly—
As through two clouds a star—on the dread time
Shown forth an angel face, and checked the startled crime!"

Arden recognises his child by her likeness to her mother. The rage of Morvale being diminished, he hears and refuses Arden's offer of his daughter for a wife; leaves London and his house, and wanders at random about the country; where he comes across a preacher, whose influence, backed by the influence of his sorrows, makes a Christian of him, and induces him utterly to renounce his heathenish desire of revenge.

We now come to a scene in which the Christianity of Morvale is to be hardly tested. This gentleman's new religion not having abolished his perambulatory habits, he wanders, one stormy night, into the yard of the very church of which Mary's father was of old the minister. Arden happened to be staying near the spot at the time; and, in the same stormy night, he happened to be wandering out alone; and both he and Morvale happened, at the same instant, to be crossing the plank that served for a bridge to the tumultuous brook which bounded the churchyard. The winds and the waves together cause Arden to topple over into the stream; whereupon Morvale, instead of letting him drown, jumps in after him, and saves him. Now nothing seems to stand in the way of Morvale's marrying Lucy. Yes! This intense anti-conventionalist is so intensely conventional, and such a slave to the world's opinion which he pretends to flout, that, the next morning, he leaves the spot, and Lucy's tempting presence; for

"How vile the pardon that I yield would seem,
If shap'd and colour'd from the egoist's dream."

Arden, therefore, dies; and Morvale *now* may wed his child. Thus ends the story of *The New Timon*.

Let us now, taking a retrospective glance, make notes of the points which, whether for praise or dispraise, present themselves conspicuously to our view, but which we found it inconvenient to remark upon, in the course of our analysis.

The least important, but the most obvious fault of this production, is an absence of finish in the details; a fault which is the more faulty because it arises from lack of painstaking, rather than from want of power. The author often employs very picturesque language when it is not absolutely needed; and when it is so needed, as in high passion, which invariably inspires picturesque words, his language is sometimes quite prosaic and conventional. So much for the style. For the management of the incidents, it is generally skilful, but not always. On one occasion (p. 120) the author gets so hampered by his plot that he is obliged to unravel it in a foot-note. There is also too much *story-telling*. Each principal actor has a history or two to relate, in the course of the work, which on this account, when we look back upon it, seems to lie about in patches, instead of taking the form of a fluent whole.

In (what we may term) the higher mechanism of *The New Timon*, there is a quality to which we would direct particular attention, because it is very rarely to be met with, in modern works. We mean the way in which each character is left to itself, to tell upon the reader for just as much as it is worth. It is very seldom that the author commits the blunder or impertinence of making comments, which, if necessary, ought not to have been so, and if not necessary, are an intrusion.

To speak accurately of that more important question, the claims of *The New Timon* upon our respect, as poetry and a poem, will be difficult. A poem in the highest sense of the word,—namely, a production in verse which has been inspired by, and is the shortest possible expression of, some one "metre-making theme," or idea,—*The New Timon* certainly is not. But if we refuse the title of poem to all productions which do not answer to this definition, how very few are the productions to which we can award it!

It is equally certain that *The New Timon* contains true poetry—to say of the highest kind were a tautology, since all true poetry is of the highest kind, the apparent difference in its height being, indeed, only the different heights of the objects on which it is employed.

The reader will have perceived from passages which we have quoted, the author's unfortunate fondness for Capital letters, italics, mythological names, unnecessary personifications, Pope-ish inversions fatal to rhythm, and other minor faults which we have no space to spend upon. The last and perhaps the most serious objection we have to make against the author of *The New Timon*, is, that he is too much in the habit of regarding men as mere phenomena, curious to be studied, and nothing more. This is not the highest method. The Poet ought to regard nothing as phenomenal, but all as rife with reality. It is true that the famous Goethe acted otherwise, but probably his fame will pay for it in the long run.

As the author calls his work "A Romance of London," and expatiates at length, in Part II., on the scope and grandeur of his subject, we should not have satisfactorily concluded our task without having said a few words about the production, as regarded in this light of an inspiration of London Life. Considering it thus, we believe the poem to be a failure, and believe also that all poems would be failures, in which the same attempt should be made. London does not possess life enough to inspire a long poem like this. The author touches poetically and profoundly upon such peculiar life as cities have. The atrocity of the social position of women in an age that professes to have exchanged for civilized—that is, intellectual rule—the sway of brute force, is exposed. The ills of supercivilization are pointed out. The absence of true charity is declared, &c., &c.,

But, we repeat, these things and the like of these do not and could not constitute the total life and inspiration of such a work. Nay, even the above and similar passages are just as expressive of the present life of Paris, or of St. Petersburgh, or of any other great city, as they are of the life of London.

UNIVERSITY NEWS.

OXFORD.

MARCH 7.—There will be an Examination for a Lusby Scholar, at Magdalene Hall, on Saturday, March 28th.

There will be an election to three Scholarships and one Exhibition, at Lincoln College, on Wednesday, March 18th.

There will be a voluntary public examination in Divinity, on the 31st of March, before the Margaret Professor of Divinity, the Regius Professor of Pastoral Theology, and the Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall.

The examiners appointed by the Mathematical Scholarships give notice that an examination will be holden in the schools on Thursday, the 26th of March, and the following days, for the purpose of electing one junior and one senior scholar. Candidates are requested to call, with certificates of their standing, the consent of the head or vicegerent of their college or hall, and (for the senior scholarship) of their having passed the examination for their degree in case they have not taken the degree of B.A., on Professor Powell, in New College-lane, on Monday, the 23rd instant, between the hours of ten and two.

The Junior Scholarship is open to all members of the University who have not exceeded nine terms from matriculation inclusively.

The senior scholarship is open to all bachelors of arts, or those who have at least passed their public examination, and have not exceeded the twenty-sixth term of their matriculation inclusively.

CAMBRIDGE.

CRAVEN'S SCHOLAR.—On Saturday last, the 7th inst., Charles Evans, of Trinity College, was elected to one of the University Scholarships, on the foundation of John Lord Craven.

BATTIE'S SCHOLAR.—On Saturday last, the 7th inst., Brooke Foss Westcott, of Trinity College, was elected to one of the University Scholarships on the foundation of William Battie, M.D.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Alfred Enoch Fowler, B.A. (1843), formerly of Queen's College, in this University, has been elected to the Head-Mastership of Saffron-Walden Grammar School.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Edward Stocks, B.A. (1846), Scholar of St. John's College, in this University, has been appointed Vice-Master of King's College Grammar School, Mile-End, Norwich.

TRINITY COLLEGE.—The Rev. John Clement Davies, B.A. (1835), formerly of Trinity College, in this University, has been collated by the Bishop of Bangor to the rectory of Llanvair, juxta Harlech, Merionethshire. Annual value, 165l.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND.—The next examinations for the Fellowship of this College will take place on Tuesday, the 7th, and Thursday, the 9th of April next.

ELECTION NEWS.

BRIDPORT ELECTION.

(From our Reporter.)

BRIDPORT, SATURDAY.

The poll opened this morning at eight and closed at four in the afternoon. It commenced sluggishly, and without exciting very much stir, but as the day wore away, and the numbers still continued pretty equally balanced, great interest began to be created, and the state of the poll was eagerly asked for. About one o'clock several electors came up singly to the booth in a state of disgraceful intoxication, each escorted by, or rather confined in, a mob, who pressed upon them, shouting, "Cochrane!—Cochrane!" "Romilly!—Romily!" Some of these persons were pushed about from place to place by the contending partizans, and in the struggles of one party to force him into the booth, and of the other to get him away from it, the man was frequently very roughly handled. Some voters, indeed, were in a state of complete exhaustion, when, by the efforts of the constables they reached the polling place. During a scene of tumult of this kind the deputy returning officer got upon the mayor's table, to keep order in the inside of the booth, when the table broke down, and upset a quantity of wine and biscuits, smashing several glasses, but fortunately injuring no one personally. The bribery oath was several times demanded, and once put and refused by the voter, who left without voting, and accusations of treachery on the part of voters were pretty freely made.

Mr. Montgomery Martin, who offered himself yesterday on the interest of the protectionists, remained during the day in his hotel. It was said that those favourable to protectionist principles intended by voting together to influence the result of the election. The majority of those of this class who came to the pole voted for Mr. Cochrane.

The following is the state of the Poll throughout the day:—

NINE O'CLOCK.	
Cochrane	51
Romilly	47
HALF-PAST NINE.	
Cochrane	97
Romilly	78
QUARTER TO TEN.	
Cochrane	126
Romilly	124
TEN.	
Cochrane	139
Romilly	131
ELEVEN.	
Cochrane	188
Romilly	166
ONE.	
Cochrane	217
Romilly	217
TWO.	
Cochrane	230
Romilly	232
HALF-PAST TWO.	
Cochrane	230
Romilly	235
HALF-PAST THREE.	
Cochrane	236
Romilly	236

Towards the close of the poll, so intense was the excitement that each vote occasioned almost as strong an expression of feeling as the result of the election itself. The voter was surrounded by crowds of anxious lookers-on, and the announcement of each vote was received with a round of cheers. A minute or two before the town clock struck four, one or two voters were pushed into the booth, which was instantly filled by the crowd. A scuffle immediately ensued; the parties were violently jostled to and fro, and in the midst of the wildest confusion the poll closed, without the votes of the parties being taken.

The mayor then adjourned the proceedings to the hustings, opposite the town-hall, where some 5000 persons had collected, and the result of the poll was announced as follows:—

Mr. Cochrane	240
Mr. Romilly	239
Majority for Mr. Cochrane	1

This announcement was received with the wildest enthusiasm by the friends of the hon. member, who, before a scrutiny took place into the votes, had considered their candidate in a minority of two.

Mr. COCHRANE then addressed the electors, saying he should be acting in a very affected manner if he did not assure them that he felt he had gained a very great triumph. The result of that day's contest had put him in the position of again addressing them as their representative in Parliament. Having resigned his seat upon a point of honor—being not so much personally as politically a victim, the result of that day had proved to him that he had not miscalculated when he placed reliance on those feelings which he thought must have a place in their minds, and that sympathy which he knew would incline in his behalf under the circumstances in which he appeared before them. He was sure that the feeling entertained towards him by his opponent was not an unkind one. He judged by his own feelings, for when he went into the hotel a few minutes before, he fully believed he was in a minority of one. He did not then entertain any unkind feeling towards him; he considered we had done our best; we have fought the battle bravely; we have stood our ground and if we are defeated it is not our fault. (Loud cheering.) It had been his determination not to use bitter words, and he had never done it even to gentlemen who had forsaken his cause. He would only detain them one moment longer on a matter personal to himself. He had no doubt that their kindness would wish him to remain there to be chaired on Monday. He came there under circumstances that rendered it difficult for him to leave London. He did not then think that the day of election would be so far distant. He had been there already eight days, to-morrow was Sunday—he should be sorry to leave the town in a state of excitement during that day, and therefore he hoped they would not mistake his feelings if he left town that evening. He returned them his best thanks for the kindness which they had shown, and begged them to accept his heartiest acknowledgments, and also his assurances that he would appear among them again at the earliest possible opportunity. He said yesterday that this was a vote of confidence. If the state of the poll had been different to what it was, he should have felt that he had lost their confidence, but he had a right to assume with that advantage on the poll that he had their confidence restored. He should return to London, and there in Parliament endeavour, as far as he possibly could, to discharge his duty towards them. He would endeavour honestly and sincerely so to act as to merit a renewal of their confidence, and fully assured he was that when he again should appear before them on a similar occasion, if he had acted up to his promises he should again meet with the same welcome, that he should be again triumphant, and that he should, for many years to come, have the honor of presenting himself before them as their representative.

Mr. ROMILLY said he wished to make a few observations upon the present state of the election. In the first place he begged to return his sincere thanks to those 239 electors who had desired to place him in the situation of their representative. He was quite sure they honestly and sincerely worked for him in his behalf, and he had the satisfaction to know that no species of sinister practice whatever was attempted to gain a vote for him. (Hear, hear.) He confessed that he considerably regretted not being returned as their representative. He had confidently anticipated being in that position. He never should have appeared before them if he had not felt confident that he should have a majority of at least thirty. And he firmly believed that if every elector who had given him his solemn promise to vote for him had fulfilled his promise, the majority would have been at least thirty. He regretted this the more, because when he was here on a former occasion, a Bridport promise was considered as sacred as an oath, and it was common to say that the words of a Bridport man might be relied on as much as if he had pledged himself. Nor did he ever recollect to have had to regret persons who had promised him coming up to vote for his opponents. He chose to refer to no names, or to point to particular individuals; but it was a subject of especial regret, that one of those was a person who was engaged in the instruction of youth, and it would be most difficult for him to make his pupils, after this, sufficiently regardful of the importance of truth. (Loud cries of "hear, hear.") He would say no more, or it might seem like vain regrets which he would not exhibit. They had acted as they thought best, and he submitted to their decision. He had, however, one subject of congratulation, viz., that those of the electors who had voted to-day, were advocates for free trade. If that was the result of his defeat, he should submit with the greatest readiness, and as so many of them, to the number of 240, had voted for his hon. opponent, who supports free-trade, he heartily hoped and trusted they would every man sign a petition in favour of the measure before parliament. The gentleman who had come there in the protection interest had failed to obtain sufficient support, not only to induce him to go to the poll, but even to justify him in addressing them. In conclusion, he begged to assure them that he should leave them with the same feelings of kindness as he had ever felt; and though he should never stand before them in that situation again he should never forget the splendid little present collected from the electors of Bridport after his defeat on a former occasion—that he should ever regard it with the same gratitude, the same emotion, which he felt when he received it. No subsequent events could ever remove those feelings, or diminish the intensity of them; and he should ever regard it with pleasure, and should hand it down to his children as an inheritance. With these sentiments he heartily bid them farewell. (Loud cheers.)

Both Mr. Romilly and Mr. Cochrane left for London the same night.

THE NOMINATION.

BRIDPORT, FRIDAY.—The nomination of a member of parliament to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Baillie Cochrane, took place here at ten o'clock to-day. In addition of Mr. Romilly and Mr. Cochrane, there was a third candidate, in the person of Mr. R. Montgomery Martin, author of "A History of the Colonies," who announced himself and his pretensions in an address, for which we have not room.

When the time for nomination came Mr. Martin was not to be found. We understand, that finding his chance altogether hopeless he retired.

The customary formalities having been observed in the Town-hall, the Mayor, Mr. Wm. Tucker, attended by Mr. Romilly, Mr. Cochrane, Mr. Joseph Gundry, Mr. J. P. Stevens, Mr. T. Ewens, Mr. A. Nicholetts, Mr. B. Gundry, Mr. S. Whetham, Mr. J. Sellwood, Mr. Corry, &c., &c., appeared on the hustings.

Mr. Whetham proposed their late representative, Alexander Dundas Ross Wishart Baillie Cochrane, Esq. (The length of the hon. gentleman's name caused great laughter amongst the assemblage.)

Mr. J. SELLWOOD seconded the nomination.

Mr. COCHRANE then presented himself. There was very little demonstration from the crowd, which was remarkably orderly and free from excitement. The hon. gentleman said he was glad that at last he saw Mr. Romilly there. They might think it was a strange admission for him to make, but he regretted that he had not had the opportunity of seeing him on a previous occasion, because he had heard much of Mr. Romilly as a gentleman—generous, of noble ancestry, and who did honour to the illustrious name that he bore. He regretted, therefore, that Mr. Romilly was not there on a previous occasion, because he did believe that if he had been there he would have acted in a manner consistent with his own declaration—consistent with that great character for which he gave him credit—he believed that if he had been there before he would not have stood before them that day. He believed this for several reasons. First, that Mr. Romilly in his address had stated that he would not come forward if he thought he should embarrass her Majesty's government. He would ask him honourably and fairly whether he did not think that the course he was pursuing would have that effect? At every election that had been lost Sir R. Peel had been taunted that, although he received the support of Lord J. Russell and his great party, that he had not the confidence of the party with whom he formerly acted; and would that not be the consequence here? He therefore could not understand how, under the circumstances, how he could think that he was not embarassing the government. If this had been the commencement of a Parliament, although the course taken would have been equally unjust to him, he might find some excuse. If he had taken office and appeared there as a government candidate, laying himself open to the suspicion of interested motives in the course which he had adopted, (although it would have been conduct opposed to that of their former representative Mr. Warbuton who supported Captain Rous, for Westminster,) if such had been the case, why then there might have been some excuse; but such was not the case, and he in vain asked for a reason how, in generosity or in justice they could oppose him on the present occasion. The hon. candidate at some length denied that he had ever abused Lord John Russell and the Whig party, as he had been represented to have done, and then proceeded to say that if Mr. Romilly entertained such a respect for Lord John Russell as he professed he thought it would be well for him to have adopted the same conduct as the noble lord had followed. It was now, after a period of four or five years, during which he could safely say he had acted conscientiously after having, both in his public and private life, had their interest at heart. After having on the present occasion given a vote in favour of this measure, because beneficial to their interests; after this period of probation, he appeared before them to ask them whether, on a question of no party kind, where banners were unnecessary and flags not wanted, they would turn from him,—that they would force him to retire into private life. He could not believe this from the opportunities which he had had of observing their feelings, because, without exaggerating, he had a very full conviction that he should succeed. (Bravo.) He had found a very generous feeling amongst the majority of the electors, and he had not heard an unkind expression. He did expect, then, that they would give an answer which should show the country and the House of Commons that one who had acted from honourable feelings would not be rejected. He believed this was an occasion on which with perfect propriety they might support him and yet vote against him at a general election. If the result was, as he believed it would be, in his favour, he should go back deeply grateful to them, and with the full intention of returning at the general election. He had always the fullest intention of adhering to the borough so long as the borough adhered to him. He had been called Quixotic, and he had been told that he had no business to resign. He considered it was a rather proud position to stand in where the greatest fault that could be imputed was a too refined sense of personal honour and obligation. (Cheers.) Had he accepted office and then appeared among them he would not have been called Quixotic; and was a man to do less for personal honour than for official situation? (Cheers.) He left the case in their hands with a full reliance on the sense of justice—in the full confidence that they would not vote now in a manner that hereafter might give them pain, but that they would grant him a renewal of the confidence which they had placed in him. (Cheers from Mr. C's supporters.)

Mr. J. GUNDRY nominated Mr. John Romilly.

Mr. J. P. STEPHENS seconded Mr. Romilly's nomination.

JNO. ROMILLY, Esq. then stood forward; he was received with loud cheers. He was far from agreeing with his honourable opponent that this was an occasion on which it was unbefitting that he should stand before them, or that there was any want of generosity or propriety in even the smallest respect in his appearing before them. The hon. gentleman having entered with a pledge, it was an inevitable consequence that he should, on changing the opinion to which he pledged himself, give them an opportunity of deciding whether he had lost their confidence or not. Now he begged to ask them how was he to know or they to express whether they had confidence in him if no one opposed him. (Cheers.) In his opinion it was essential that the hon. gentleman, having resigned his seat, should come down there, and state in the fullest possible manner the reasons which had induced him to change his opinions in a matter of fundamental and vital importance. He came to state those reasons, and if they did not find them in his speech they were sufficiently justified in what they had done. After they had listened to him they met together, signed a requisition and sent to London, to call upon him as an old friend and former representative to allow himself to be put up as a candidate to test the question whether or not Mr. Cochrane had forfeited the confidence of the borough. He maintained that it was proper that they should have, besides the fullest explanation on the one subject on which the hon. gentleman had changed, the fullest account of the extent of that change; how far he agreed with them, and how they might entrust him to represent all their political opinions in parliament. He had read an account of his observations when he first appeared amongst them. He had read his subsequent observations, and he had heard what he had said that day. In no one of those speeches had the honourable gentleman given him any grounds for his late change. It was the duty of a member of parliament not only to represent the opinion in general of his constituents, but to explain his opinions upon all convenient occasions to those who elected. He considered it no light matter to represent a borough in parliament. It was the duty of every man before he offered himself for such a station, fully to consider the various political questions on which he might be called on to give (perhaps a casting) vote in parliament—that he should not lightly consider them—that he should, form his conclusions, after much careful deliberation, and that, having once formed them, he should not lightly change them—they found, from the firmness with which a man kept his opinions, the depth of the judgment on which he had formed them, and the attention which he had given them. Holding those views he should feel it to be his first duty if ever a change did take place in his opinions, (though he did not see the slightest probability of such a change), to render the most elaborate explanation to those who had sent him to parliament. He should hold it the poorest of reasons to say "I have turned from my opinions because I find the measure must be carried"—the only proper and sound reason, in his opinion, was—"it is right that it should be carried." (Hear, hear.) Now he asked, had they received such an explanation now, and if they had not, what confidence could they have that there might not be another change in a very short time. They were to have confidence in a gentleman who professed free trade—there were two there who professed it. He had held his opinions for a length of time, through evil report and through good report. (Loud cheers.) He had not changed because the wind had changed. (Continued cheering.) If a man lightly, though conscientiously, changed to-day, he might lightly change to-morrow, because there were other questions of importance to them besides the corn question—questions of high and mighty importance, founded upon great and acknowledged principles, and the opinions which one held upon one subject, flowed by easy deductions to another. It, therefore, became important to see how far the change went. Was the honourable gentleman for extending the light of education to all classes? Was he for endeavouring to raise up the condition of the very lowest classes of society to make them all fit to have a voice in the representation of the county, and after he found those classes fully understood the duty they had to perform, was he prepared to confide to them part of the representation? (Cheers.) The hon. gentleman had said that he (Mr. Romilly) had asserted he would not have come forward if by probability he could have embarrassed the government of Sir Robert Peel. He said no such thing. Nothing could have been farther from him than to say that he would not peril a government from which he always differed. What he did say was, that he would not impede the measure before parliament; but whose measure was that? (Cheers.) Were they not measures taken from the present government's political opponents, He had also remarked that he (Mr. Romilly) should have followed the example of Lord J. Russell, and have supported instead of opposed him, He forgot that Sir Robert Peel had said I have changed my opinions, but I am not the person to carry the measure. I will resign. Had his hon. friend said that? (Cheers.) If he had done so then they would have been parallel cases. The hon. gentleman then touched on the corn-law question, and having alluded to the opinions which he had stated in his addresses, he concluded by saying that it was on these grounds, actuated by no ignoble motives, that he asked them to return him as their representative, and with this remark he would bid them heartily farewell, confident that he should stand there on the morrow to thank them for the triumphant position on the poll in which they had placed him.

STAFFORD ELECTION.

(From our own Reporter.)

STAFFORD, SUNDAY.

The writ for the election of a member for this borough, in the place of Captain Carnegie, who has accepted the office of a Lord of the Treasury, was received and proclaimed here yesterday. Everybody was taken by surprise; even the most intimate friends of the gallant captain seem to have been ignorant of what was about to take place, and it was not until the middle of the day, when the Mayor issued his precept fixing the election for Thursday next, that the matter became generally known. All parties were, however, quickly on the alert, and the report of an opposition quickly spread; but at present there does not appear much foundation for this in fact. It is said that the most ultra-Tories will bring forward a Protectionist; but a candidate professing these principles would have not the slightest chance of success.

There are a great number of honest and independent Liberals amongst the freemen, who will not sacrifice their principles for any consideration; but notwithstanding this, there are a sufficient number of purchaseable votes to turn the election either way. Two gentlemen have also been named as likely to come forward in the Liberal interest—Sir Joshua Walmsley and Mr. Alderman Sidney (a native of the borough); but up to last night there had not been any communication with either of these gentlemen.

The conduct of Capt. Carnegie has given great offence in the borough: his purpose seems to be to take the electors by surprise, and so defeat any purpose there might be to oppose his re-election.

Since writing the above, I have heard that a meeting of the freemen has been held, and that the conduct of Captain Carnegie has been very warmly censured, but no definite steps were taken to get up an opposition. Another report is also prevalent that Mr. Rupert Kettle will come forward.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPERS.

71. LEGACY DUTY, &c.—Returns in continuation of No. 101, of Session 1845. The amount of capital on which Legacy Duties were paid in *Great Britain*, in 1845, was 45,599,714l., making the total amount since 17[illegible], 1,339,419,511l. The amount of capital similarly paid in *Ireland*, in 1845, was 2,686, 525l. The total amount of duty received on legacies in the United Kingdom since 17[illegible] is 39,725,493l.; on probates, administrations, and testamentary inventories, 31,814,896l.

79. ILLEGITIMATE CHILDREN (IRELAND).—Return of the number of women having illegitimate children, and also of the number of illegitimate children relieved in each of the several poorhouses of Ireland during the half-year ending 29th Sept. 1845. There were 119 workhouses open during the period referred to, in which there were women having illegitimate children 2,091, and illegitimate children receiving relief 3,688.

93. FARNHAM PARISH.—Copies of correspondence and other papers connected with the union of the parish of Farnham, in Surrey, with certain other parishes under the poor-law act.

82. BRICKS.—Return of the duties paid upon bricks in the several excise collections in England from 1839 to 1845 inclusive. The total amount collected in 1839 was 459,66[illegible] and in 1845, 558,415l. The amount in 1839, in the London district, was 23,911l.; in the Manchester district, 34,79[illegible] and in the Rochester district, 24,173l. In 1845, in the London district, 31,267l.; the Manchester district, 44,290l.; and in the Rochester district, 44,644l. Including the metropolis, there are 56 separate collections; in five of which, during last year, the amount received was less than 500l.

75. POOR-LAWS.—Copies of letters and general rules issued by the Poor-law Commissioners relative to the employment of paupers in the pounding, grinding, and otherwise breaking bones, &c.

99. CORN-LAWS.—A return of all addresses praying for the opening of the ports, and repeal of the corn-laws, which have been transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, and presented by him to the Queen, since 1st Sept., 1845. The total number of addresses is 111, of which 47 prayed for "opening the ports" simply, 23 for repeal of the corn and provision-laws, and the remainder for both objects. Also copies of the three several memorials from the merchants, bankers, and traders of the city of London; from the inhabitants of Liverpool; and from the corporation of Manchester, to Sir R. Peel; and a list of 170 other memorials addressed to the First Lord of the Treasury, the Lords of the Treasury, the Lords of the Privy Council, &c., praying for the opening of the ports, since 1st Sept., 1845.

49. AMERICAN TARIFFS.—Papers relative to tariffs published in the United States, and presented in pursuance of an address of the 18th July, 1828; viz.:—Copy of a despatch from H. U. Addington, Esq. to Mr. Secretary Canning, dated Washington, 30th May, 1824, and of Mr. Vaughan to Viscount Dudley, dated Washington, 13th August, 18[illegible], with other enclosures. These papers were moved for by Mr. Wodehouse; but the object of their reproduction is not very apparent, unless it was to show how very much mistaken were the views of the United States some twenty years ago, in reference to the commercial interests of that country. The papers extend to 114 pages folio.

78. POLICE (IRELAND.)—Return of the number of policemen employed as personal orderlies and clerks by the Inspector-General of Police, &c., in Ireland. Nine are, it appears, so employed, at an annual expense of 445l. There are also employed in other capacities than that of ordinary constable, nineteen others, at an annual expense of 609l. 11s.

89. JURORS (WESTMEATH)—Returns of the Grand Panel returned for the Assizes of 1845;—also of the names of jurors challenged by the several prisoners in each case tried at Westmeath Special Commission.

83. COLONIAL SHIPS.—Copy of a letter from the Honorary Secretary of the North American Colonial Association to the President of the Board of Trade, in reference to a letter, dated 28th May, 1844, to the President of that Board from G. F. Young, Esq., Chairman of the General Shipowners' Society, on the subject of admission of colonial-built Ships to the privilege of British Registry, and of the reply thereto.

97. Copy of a letter from J. B. Chapman, Esq., Chairman of the Committee of the General Shipowners' Society, dated 14th February, 1845, in reply to the above-mentioned letter from the North American Colonial Association.

PRISONS (SCOTLAND).—Seventh Report of the General Board of Directors to the Secretary of State for the Home Department of their proceedings under Act 2 and 3 Vict. chap. 42.

SPORTING.

EPSOM SPRING MEETING, 1846.

GREAT METROPOLITAN STAKES, of 10 sovs. each, with £300 added. Discord, aged, 9 7—Antler, 5 yrs, 8 10—Needful, 5 yrs, 8 [illegible]—Wetherbit, 4 yrs, 8 9—Miss Elis, 4 yrs, 8 7—Queen of the Gipsies, 6 yrs, 8 2—Mosque, aged, 8 2—Lord Saltoun, 5 yrs, [illegible] King Cob, 4 yrs, 7 10—Doctor Phillimore, 5 yrs, 7 9—b. by Velocipede out of Fair Jane, 5 yrs, 7 8—Lady Charlotte, 5 yrs, 7 8—f. by Sir Hercules out of Taglioni, 4 yrs, 7 7—My Mary, 4 yrs, 7 7—Laird o' Cockpen, 4 yrs, 7 7—Carissima, 4 yrs, 7 7—Ajax, aged, 7 7—Captain Pen[illegible], hooker, aged, 7 7—Eleni, 5 yrs, 7 7—Keppel, 4 yrs, 7 5—Titmouse, [illegible] 7 5—I-am-not-aware, aged, 7 5—Bourra Tomacha, 6 yrs, 7 5—[illegible] 4 yrs, 7 5—Maynooth, 4 yrs, 7 5—Satyr, 5 yrs, 7 4—Mongrel, 4 yrs, [illegible] Secutor, 4 yrs, 7 1—f. by Touchstone out of Languish, 4 yrs, 7 [illegible] to Campanero, 4 yrs, 7 1—Anti-Repealer, 4 yrs, 7 1—Sister to [illegible] O'Gaunt, 5 yrs, 7 0—Pimento, 5 yrs, 6 12—Master Stepney, [illegible] 6 12—Lyons, 4 yrs, 6 12—The Wreck, 4 yrs, 6 11—Lady Anna, [illegible] 6 10—Gaunet, 4 yrs, 6 8,—c. by Touchstone out of Laura, 3 yrs, [illegible] Sir Harry, 4 yrs, 6 7—The Warrior, 3 yrs, 6 7—Lord Harry, [illegible] 6 5—Blackbird, 3 yrs, 6 4—Astonishment, 3 yrs, 6 2—[illegible] 4 yrs, 6 2—Marquis of Conyngham, 3 yrs, 6 1—b. g. by Winton[illegible] of Zebra, 3 yrs, 6 0—Tell, 3 yrs, 5 11—Buttress, 3 yrs, 5 10—[illegible] 3 yrs, 5 9—Chamois, 3 yrs, 5 7—Terrier, 3 yrs, 5 7—c. by [illegible] of L'Hirondelle, 3 yrs, 5 7—Muscatel, 3 yrs, 5 5—Killie Krankie, [illegible] 5 5—Outcast, 3 yrs, 5 4—Farthing Candle, 3 yrs, 5 3—Red Lee, [illegible] 5 3—Peasant, 3 yrs, 5 3—and Auricula, 3 yrs, 5.

Acceptances for the Great Northamptonshire Stakes of 25 sovs. each, 15 ft, and 5 only if declared; two miles.

	age st lb			
Red Deer	5...8 7	Dr. Husband	[illegible]
Yardley	6...8 3	Lord Saltoun	[illegible]
Needful	5...8 3	Pythia	[illegible]
Refraction	4...8 2	Maynooth	[illegible]
Queen of Tyne	a...8 1	Clumsy	[illegible]
Miss Elis	4...8 0	Laird o' Cockpen	[illegible]
Godfrey	5...7 12	Javelin	[illegible]
Xanthus	6...7 11	Nereus	[illegible]
Example	5...7 11	Dexterous (h b)	[illegible]
What	6...7 10	Marquis of Conyngham	[illegible]
Morpeth	5...7 9	Outcast	[illegible]
Pugilist	5...7 8	Buttress	[illegible]
Roper's Daughter	a...7 5	Muscatel	[illegible]

WARWICK SPRING MEETING, 1846.

Acceptances for the Warwick Handicap of 15 sovs. each, [illegible] 5 only if declared.

	age st. lb.		
Godfrey	5 ... 8 7	Roebuck	[illegible]
Mosque	a ... 8 0	Jack Sheppard	[illegible]
Subduer	6 ... 7 8	Isabella	[illegible]
Kilgram	5 ... 7 5	Outcast	[illegible]

MURDER AT NEWARK.

(From our own Correspondent.)

NEWARK, FRIDAY EVENING.

The particulars of a most shocking, deliberate, and cold-blooded murder, perpetrated in this town on Tuesday evening last, have this day come to light.

On the morning of Wednesday last, the lock-keeper in the Trent, near the castle in this town, drew up the body of a young woman, with a shawl round her head and neck. A respectable jury was summoned, and T. F. A. Burnaby, Esq., held an inquest on the body, which was adjourned until Thursday, when it was re-adjourned until this day at eleven o'clock, and then closed.

On the morning the body was discovered, after the deposition of the lock-keeper had been taken, Mr. Hibbert, who lives in the lock entry, deposed that on the previous night, shortly before eleven o'clock, he saw two young men with a girl upon the bank of the [illegible] near to the lock; soon after this he went to bed, and had just dropped to sleep, when he was awoke by hearing the most terrible and piercing screams of a female, in the direction in which he had seen the [illegible]. He arose from his bed, and went to the window, [illegible] saw a young man named Horner run away from the [illegible].

William Horner, apprenticed to a butcher [illegible] borough, and who is only eighteen years of age, was immediately taken into custody, and unhesitatingly confessed he knew about the matter. He says he and a [illegible] seventeen years of age, named William Haselby, "boots" at the Swan and Salmon Inn, had [illegible] evening been for some time in the [illegible] that inn with the deceased, Mary Ann [illegible] single woman, only sixteen years old. They [illegible] the period stated by Mr. Hibbert, left the [illegible] and walked up the bank of the Trent, and stood [illegible] against the lock. Some quarrel having arisen between Haselby and the girl, he (Horner) was about to leave them, and had walked a few yards away, when he heard the poor girl scream out "Murder, murder," having turned round, saw Haselby throw her into the lock. He ran up to take her out of the water, but found himself incapable of doing so, and feeling afraid that suspicion might fall upon him he ran away as fast as he [illegible] when he was seen by Mr. Hibbert.

Haselby was last night apprehended at Grantham, [illegible] he had been tracked by the police. Upon being [illegible] custody he made some statements inculpating Horner, [illegible] has subsequently been silent upon the subject.

At the close of the Coroner's inquiry this day, the jury returned a verdict of *Wilful Murder*, against both [illegible].

THE REPRESENTATION OF BIRMINGHAM.—(From a Correspondent.)—A report has been circulated that a requisition is being got up to induce Sir Robert Peel to come forward as a candidate for the representation of this [illegible]. This report has put the friends of Mr. Spooner on the [illegible] a large placard having been posted yesterday, requesting electors to vote for Mr. Spooner, in consideration of his having *opposed the repeal of the Corn Laws!* [illegible] however, that if Sir Robert Peel were to come forward he would have a good chance of success.

THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVERS.—On Saturday [illegible] at 8 o'clock, the broad-silk hand-loom weavers of [illegible] held their usual weekly meeting, at the Crown [illegible] Waterloo-town, Bethnel-green, when [illegible] adopted in reference to the presentation of their [illegible] the House of Lords in opposition to the proposal of Sir R. Peel for the reduction of the duties in the importation of foreign silks.

WRECK OF THE ZEPHIR.—The French [illegible] *Zéphir*, of 120 tons, master Frederick [illegible] coming from Cette, with a cargo of wine, [illegible] 23rd February, at 10 a.m., off the south coast [illegible] during a thick fog. This vessel, destined for [illegible] manned by eleven men; she left Cette on the [illegible]. As soon as she struck, as she was filling rapidly, [illegible] ened to go down every moment, she was abandoned by the crew, who reached Ouessant in safety, when they [illegible] that hospitality which is due to misfortune, and [illegible] to the poor inhabitants of the island. On the [illegible] the *Zephir*, driven by currents and a strong [illegible] dashed against the coast. Every endeavour [illegible] save what was possible from the wreck.

LETTERS ON SOCIAL QUESTIONS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

TO THE EDITORS OF "THE DAILY NEWS."

GENTLEMEN,—The last English Judge, I believe, who gave expression to a public and judicial opinion in favour of the Punishment of Death, is Mr. Justice Coleridge, who, in charging the Grand Jury at Hertford last year, took occasion to lament the presence of serious crimes in the calendar, and to say that he feared they were referable to the comparative infrequency of Capital Punishment.

It is not incompatible with the utmost deference and respect for an authority so eminent, to say that, in this, Mr. Justice Coleridge was not supported by facts, but by the reverse. He went out of his way to found a general assumption on certain very limited and partial grounds, and even on those grounds was wrong. For among the few crimes which he instanced, murder stood prominently forth. Now persons found guilty of murder are more certainly and unsparingly hanged at this time, as the Parliamentary Returns demonstrate, than such criminals ever were. So how can the decline of public executions affect that class of crimes? As to persons committing murder, and yet not found guilty of it by juries, they escape solely because there *are* many public executions—not because there are none or few.

But when I submit that a criminal judge is an excellent witness against Capital Punishment, but a bad witness in its favour, I do so on more broad and general grounds than apply to this error in fact and deduction (so I presume to consider it) on the part of the distinguished judge in question. And they are grounds which do not apply offensively to judges, as a class; than whom there are no authorities in England so deserving of general respect and confidence, or so possessed of it; but which apply alike to all men in their several degrees and pursuits.

It is certain that men contract a general liking for those things which they have studied at great cost of time and intellect, and their proficiency in which has led to their becoming distinguished and successful. It is certain that out of this feeling arises, not only that passive blindness to their defects of which the example given by my Lord Tenterden was quoted in the last letter, but an active disposition to advocate and defend them. If it were otherwise; if it were not for this spirit of interest and partisanship; no single pursuit could have that attraction for its votaries which most pursuits in course of time establish. Thus legal authorities are usually jealous of innovations on legal principles. Thus it is described of the lawyer in the Introductory Discourse to the Description of Utopia, that he said of a proposal against Capital Punishment, "'This could never be so established in England but that it must needs bring the weal-public into great jeopardy and hazard,' and as he was thus saying, he shaked his head, and made a wry mouth, and so he held his peace." Thus the Recorder of London, in 1811, objected to the capital part being taken off" from the offence of picking pockets. Thus the Lord Chancellor, in 1813, objected to the removal of the penalty of death from the offence of stealing to the amount of five shillings in a shop. Thus Lord Ellenborough, in 1820, anticipated the worst effects from there being no punishment of death for stealing five shillings worth of wet linen from a bleaching ground. Thus the Soliciter-General, in 1830, advocated the punishment of death for forgery, and "had the satisfaction of thinking" in the teeth of mountains of evidence from bankers and other injured parties (one thousand bankers alone!) "that he was deterring persons from the commission of crime, by the severity of the law." Thus, Mr. Justice Coleridge delivered his charge at Hertford in 1845. Thus there were in the criminal code of England, in 1790, one hundred and sixty crimes punishable with death. Thus the lawyer has said, again and again, in his generation, that any change in such a state of things "must needs bring the weal-public into jeopardy and hazard." And thus he has, all through the dismal history, "shaked his head, and made a wry mouth, and held hispace." Except—a glorious exception!—when such lawyers as Bacon, More, Blackstone, Romilly, and—let us ever gratefully remember—in later times Mr. Basil Montagu, have striven, each in his day, within the utmost limits of the endurance of the mistaken feeling of the people or the legislature of the time, to champion and maintain the truth.

There is another and a stronger reason still, why a criminal judge is a bad witness in favour of the Punishment of Death. He is a chief actor in the terrible drama of a trial, where the life or death of a fellow-creature is at issue. No one who has seen such a trial can fail to know, or can ever forget, its intense interest. I care not how painful this interest is, to the good, wise judge upon the bench. I admit its painful nature, and the judge's goodness and wisdom to the fullest extent—but I submit that his prominent share in the excitement of such a trial, and the dread mystery involved, has a tendency to bewilder and confuse the judge upon the general subject of that penalty. I know the solemn pause before the verdict, the hush and stilling of the fever in the court, the solitary figure brought back to the bar, and standing there, observed of all the outstretched heads and gleaming eyes, to be, next minute, stricken dead, as one may say, among them. I know the thrill that goes round when the black cap is put on, and how there will be shrieks among the women, and a taking out of some one in a swoon; and, when the judge's faltering voice delivers sentence, how awfully the prisoner and he confront each other; two mere men, destined one day, however far removed from one another at this time, to stand alike as suppliants at the bar of God. I know all this; I can imagine what the office of the judge costs, in this execution of it; but I say that in these strong sensations he is lost, and is unable to abstract the penalty, as a preventive or example, from the experience of it, and from associations surrounding it, which are and can be, only his, and his alone.

Not to contend that there is no amount of wig or ermine that can change the nature of the man inside; not to say that the nature of a judge may be, like the dyer's hand, subdued to what it works in, and may become too used to this punishment of death, to consider it quite dispassionately; not to say that it may possibly be inconsistent to have, deciding as calm authorities in favour of death, judges who have been constantly sentencing to death;—I contend that for the reasons I have stated, alone, a judge, and especially a criminal judge, is a bad witness for the punishment but an excellent witness against it, inasmuch as in the latter case his conviction of its inutility has been so strong and paramount as utterly to beat down and conquer these adverse incidents. I have no scruple in stating this position, because, for anything I know, the majority of excellent judges now on the bench may have overcome them, and may be opposed to the Punishment of Death under any circumstances.

I mentioned that I would devote a portion of this letter to a few prominent illustrations of each head of objection to the Punishment of Death. Those on record are so very numerous that selection is extremely difficult; but in reference to the possibility of mistake, and the impossibility of reparation, one case I assigned (I should rather say as bad) as a hundred; and if there were none but ELIZA FENNING's, that would be sufficient. Nay, if there were none at all, it would be enough to sustain this objection, that men of finite and limited judgment do inflict, on testimony which admits of doubt, an infinite and irreparable punishment. But there are on record numerous instances of mistake; many of them very generally known and immediately recognizable in the following summary, which I copy from the New York Report already referred to.

"There have been cases in which grooms have been heard of as the murderers of their masters, have fled, and have been apprehended, and have confessed the crime, in the presence of the dead, seem to refuse to deny the crime in the very act of which he is thus surprised—and yet the man has been hanged, and the groom, who should have been benefited by the discovery, ascertained *not* to have been the real murderer! There have been cases in which, in houses in which more than two persons dwelt, a murder has been committed on one of them—when many additional circumstances have concurred to implicate the person who should, from apparent modes of access from without, being closed inward, the demonstration has seemed complete of the guilt for which that other person was hanged, and he has been executed *innocently!* There have been cases in which a father has been found murdered in an outhouse, the only person at home being his son, and a sister by; the son, a youth of such dutiful, and anxious for the death of the father, and succession to the family property—on the back of his shoes, the snow is found from the house to the spot of the murder, and the hammer with which it was committed, (known as his own) found, on search, in the centre of one of the private drawers, with the bloody evidence of the deed only imperfectly effaced from it—and yet the son has been innocent!—the sister, years after, on her death-bed, confessed herself the fratricide as well as the parricide. There have been cases in which men have been hung on the testimony of witnesses (aided by many suspicious circumstances), by persons familiar with their oppressors, which have afterwards been proved, after execution, to be of a remarkable personal resemblance. There have been cases in which two men have been seen fighting in a field—an old enemy between them—the one found dead, killed by a stab from a pitch-fork, known as belonging to the other, and which has been seen, in the fray, carrying, the pitch-fork fatal by the side of the murdered man—and yet its owner has been afterwards found not to have been the murderer! There have been cases in which a traveller, the servant deposing to have seen his master on the stranger's bed, strangling him, and afterwards rifling his pockets—and the servant deposing that she saw him come down at that time at a very early hour in the morning, steal into the garden, take gold from his pocket, and carefully wrapping it up bury it in a designated spot—on the search of which the ground is found loose and light, and a spot is dug, and there lies the gold found buried according to the description—the master, who confessed the burying of the money, with many evidences of guilt, and no satisfactory explanation, is hung of course, and proved innocent only too late. There have been cases in which a traveller has been robbed on the highway, of twenty guineas which he takes the precaution to mark—one of these is found to have been paid away or changed by one of the servants of the inn which the traveller reaches the same evening—the servant is about the height of the robber, who had been cloaked and disguised—his master deposes to his having been unusually extensively acquainted and flush of gold—and on his trunk being searched the other nineteen marked guineas and the traveller's purse are found there, the servant swearing it was given him by Green—he is of course convicted and hung, for the crime of which his master was the author! There have been cases in which a father and daughter have been overheard in violent dispute—the words "*barbarity*," "*cruelty*," and "*death*," being heard frequently to pass between them—the servant peeping out, locking the door behind him—grooms are overheard, and the words, *cruel father, thou art the cause of my death!*"—on the servant's return, she is found in a state of death from a wound in her side, and near her the knife with which it had been inflicted—and on being questioned as to her injuries, she says, "I have fallen upon my knife, before expiring, is an expression of assent—the father, on returning to the room exhibits marks of violence about the face, so is of course hanged, and it is not till nearly a year afterwards that, on the discovery of conclusive evidence that it was a suicide, the prisoner's innocence is proclaimed by the public authorities, of——waving a pair of colours over his grave in token of the recognition of his innocence."

More than a hundred such cases are known, it is said in this Report, in English criminal jurisprudence. The same Report contains three striking cases of supposed criminals being unjustly hanged in America; and also five more, in which people whose innocence was not afterwards established were put to death on evidence as purely circumstantial and as doubtful, to say the least of it, as any that was held to be sufficient in this general summary of legal murders. Mr. O'Connell defended, in Ireland, within five-and-twenty years, three brothers who were hanged for a murder of which they were afterwards shown to have been innocent. I cannot find the reference at this moment, but I have seen it stated on good authority, that but for the exertions, I think of the present Lord Chief Baron, six or seven innocent men would certainly have been hanged. Such are the instances of wrong judgment which are known to us. How many more there may be, in which the real murderers never disclosed their guilt, or were never discovered, and where the odium of great crimes still rests on guiltless people long since resolved to dust in their untimely graves, no human power can tell.

The effect of public executions on those who witness them, requires no better illustration, and can have none more to the point, than is furnished by the self presents, and the general Police-office knowledge of the offences arising out of them. I have stated my belief that the study of such scenes leads to the disregard of human life, and to murder. Referring since that expression of opinion to the very last trial for murder in London, I have made inquiry, and am assured that the youth now under sentence of death for the murder of his master in Drury-lane, was a vigilant spectator of the three last public executions in this City. What effects a daily increasing familiarity with the scaffold, and with death upon it, wrought in Francis the Green Revolution, I grieve body knows. In reference to this very question of Capital Punishment, ROBESPIERRE himself, before he was

"in blood step't in so far,"

warned the National Assembly that in taking human life, and in displaying before the eyes of the people scenes of cruelty and the bodies of murdered men, the whole national character would be soon thus grown birth to a long and growing train of their own kind. With how much reason this was said, let his own detestable name bear witness! We would know how various and how extensive, even in a peaceful and settled state, becomes to public executions when they are frequent, let us recollect how few they were who made the least attempt to stay the dreadful Moloch sacrifices in France in the Great Revolution, grown strung up in a row for crimes as different in their degree as our whole social scheme is different in its component parts, which, within some twenty years or so, made human shambles of the Old Bailey.

There is no better way of testing the effect of public executions on those who do not actually behold them, than to find out those who know and know not, and by inquiring into their efficiency in preventing crime. In this respect they have always, and in all countries, failed. According to all facts and figures, failed. In Venice, in Rome, in Spain, in Prussia, in Belgium, in Sweden, in England, there has been one result. In Bombay, during the Recordership of SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH, there were fewer crimes in seven years without a public execution, than in the preceding seven years with forty-seven executions; and without single that in the seven years without capital punishment, the population had greatly increased, and there had been a large accession to the numbers of the ignorant and licentious soldiery, with whom the more violent offences originated. During the four wickedest years of the Bank of England (from 1814 to 1817, inclusive), when the one-pound note capital prosecutions were most numerous and most shocking, and a forgery on the one-pound notes discovered by the Bank steadily increased, from the gross amount in the first year of 10,312*l.*, to the gross amount in the last of 28,412*l.* But on every branch of this part of the subject—the inefficiency of capital punishment to prevent crime, and its efficiency to produce it—the body of evidence (if there were space to quote or analyse it here) is overpowering and resistless.

I have purposely deferred until now any reference to one objection which is urged against the abolition of capital punishment: I mean that objection which claims to rest on Scriptural authority.

It was excellently well said by Lord Melbourne, that no class of persons can be shown to be very miserable and oppressed, but some supporters of things as they are will immediately rise up and assert—not that those persons are moderately well to do, or that their lot in life has a reasonably bright side—but that they are, of all sorts and conditions of men, the happiest. In like manner, when a certain proceeding or institution is shown to be very wrong indeed, there is a class of people who rush to the fountain-head at once, and will have no less an authority for it than the Bible, on any terms.

So, we have the Bible appealed to in behalf of Capital Punishment. So, we have the Bible produced as a distinct authority for Slavery. So, American representatives find the title of their country to the Oregon territory distinctly laid down in the Book of Genesis. So, in another place, we find a Coalition, perhaps, expressly commanded in the Sacred Writings.

It is enough for me to be satisfied, on calm inquiry and with reason, that an Institution of Custom is CANNOT be a part of the law laid down by the Divinity who walked the earth. Though every other man who wields a pen, should turn himself into a Commentator on the Scriptures, out of their united efforts, pursued through our united lives, could ever persuade me that Slavery is a Christian law; nor, with one of these objections to an execution in my certain knowledge, could I ever persuade me that it is. My will is not concerned. I could not, in my veneration for the life and lessons of Our Lord, believe it. If any text appeared to justify the claim, I would reject the claim, appeal, and rest upon the character of the Redeemer, and the great scheme of His Religion, where, in its broad spirit, made so plain—and not in this or that disputed letter—we all put our trust. But, happily, no doubts do exist in a Christian mind. The case is far too plain. The Rev. Henry Christmas, in a recent pamphlet on this subject, shows clearly that in five important versions of the Old Testament (to say nothing of versions of less note), the words, "by man shall his blood be shed," are translated, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," do not appear at all. We know that the law of Moses was delivered to certain wandering tribes, in a peculiar and entirely different political condition from that which prevails among us at this time. We know that the Christian Dispensation did distinctly repeal and annul certain portions of that law. We know that the doctrine of retributive justice or vengeance, was plainly disavowed by the Saviour. We know that on the only occasion of an offender, liable by the law to death, being brought before Him for Adjudgment, it was not death. We know that He said, "Thou shalt not kill." And if we are still to inflict capital punishment because of the Mosaic law (under which it was not the consequence of a legal proceeding, but an act of vengeance from the next of kin, which would surely be discouraged by our later laws if it were revived among the Jews just now) it would be equally reasonable to establish the lawfulness of a plurality of wives on the same authority.

Here I will leave this aspect of the question. I should not have treated of it at all, in the columns of a newspaper, but for the possibility of being unjustly supposed to have given it no consideration in my own mind.

In bringing to a close these letters on a subject, in connection with which there is happily very little that is new to be said or written, I beg to be understood as advocating the total abolition of the Punishment of Death, as a general principle, for the advantage of society, for the prevention of crime, and without any reference to any tendency to reform the individual malefactor whomsoever. Indeed, in most cases of murder, my feeling towards the culprit is very strongly and violently the reverse. I am the more desirous to be so understood, because a speech made by Mr. MACAULAY in the House of Commons last Tuesday night, in which that accomplished gentleman hardly seemed to recognise the possibility of anybody entertaining an honest belief in the inutility and bad effects of Capital Punishment in the abstract, founded on enquiry and reflection, without being the victim of "a kind of effeminate feeling." Without stoping to enquire what there may be that is especially manly in the attention to the details of the gallows, or to express my admiration of Mr Calcraft, the hangman as doubtless one of the most manly specimens now in existence, I would simply hint a doubt, if all good reasoning, whether this be the true MACAULAY way of meeting a great question? One of the instances of effeminacy of feeling quoted by Mr. MACAULAY, I have reason to think was not quite fairly stated. I allude to the Reform in Parliament case. I had neither hand nor part in it myself; but, unless I am greatly mistaken, it did pretty clearly set forth that Tuwell was a most abhorred villain, and that the House might consider how strongly the petitioners were opposed to the Punishment of Death, when they prayed for its non-infliction even in such a case.

CHARLES DICKENS.

COURT CIRCULAR.

The Queen and Prince Albert, the Duchess of Kent, the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Court, and the Domestic Household, attended Divine Service yesterday morning, in the Private Chapel, Buckingham Palace. The Sermon was preached by the Bishop of London, and the Prayers were read by the Hon. and Rev. C. Leslie Courtenay.

Her Majesty and her Royal Consort took their accustomed early walk yesterday.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and the Princess Alice, were taken their accustomed airings yesterday in the Royal Gardens.

Sir Robert Peel had an audience of the Queen on Saturday.

The Royal Visitors from the Duchess of Kent visited Her Majesty.

The Queen and Prince Albert walked in the Royal Gardens on Saturday forenoon. The Prince afterwards rode on horseback, attended by Sir Edward Bowater.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken an airing on Saturday.

The Royal dinner party at Buckingham Palace, on Saturday, included her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Sutherland, Lady Caroline Leveson Gower, Lady Fanny Howard, Baroness de Speth, and the Baron colin, the Earl and Countess Delawarr, the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, Sir George Couper, Bart., and Captain Francis Seymour.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert did Messrs. Hunt and Roskell the honour of inspecting, on Saturday, the pieces they have just completed for her Royal Highness Princess Sophia, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Saxony; also the piece of plate presented to his excellency M. de Lisboa, and the magnificent silver candelabrum, part of a service of plate now building for his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia. Her Majesty and his Royal Highness were pleased to express their approbation.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent visited the Duchess of Gloucester yesterday, at Gloucester House.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester and Duchess of Cambridge honoured the Italian Opera with their presence on Saturday evening.

Despatches from the Governor-General of Canada, and also from the Governors of the other North American Provinces, were received yesterday at the Colonial-office.

The Duke of Wellington, Lord D. Stuart, and Sir Frederick Trench attended the early service yesterday in the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. Dr. Wesley officiated and preached the sermon. At the daily service the Bishop of Winchester presided the sermon, and the Rev. Dr. Sleath officiated at the Communion. The anthem, "O Lord, God thou art my God" (Greene), was sung by Messrs. Bennet and Bradbery. Mr. Turle presided at the organ. The Marquises of Anglesey and Northampton, Earl and Countess Delawarr, Earl and Countess St. Germans, Lords Palmerston, Cardigan, Ingestre, Hatherton, and Foley, were among the nobility present.

The following are the last preachers at the Chapel Royal, St. James's Palace, for this present week. Sunday, March 15th, Lord Bishop of Salisbury; Wednesday, March 18th, Dr. Wesley; Friday, March 20th, Dean of Lincoln, Mr. Ward.

The Ecclesiastical Commissioners for England had a committee meeting on Saturday afternoon, at the office in Whitehall-place. There were present the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Earl of Bessborough, and the Right Hon. H. Hobhouse.

The Countess of Tankerville has arrived at Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Bedford dined with the Marquis and Marchioness of Anglesey, at Uxbridge House, on Saturday last.

It appears that mystifications with regard to pretended *fêtes* have now become common at Paris, for a similar one to that noticed in another part of our paper, with reference to the Baloo, Dwarkanauth Tajore's ball, was practised on M. Eugene Sue, the celebrated author, in whose name invitations were sent to a numerous circle for a *soirée*, to be given at his house at Paris, M. Eugene Sue being for the last six months at his seat in the country, above a hundred miles from the capital.

ELECTION NEWS.

WINDSOR.

SATURDAY EVENING.

The election of a Member of Parliament for this borough, in consequence of Mr. Neville having vacated his seat by accepting the office of one of the Lords of the Treasury, took place this day at the Town Hall, at eleven o'clock. The customary proceedings having been gone through, and no candidate having been proposed,

Mr. NEVILLE rose and said,—Mr. Mayor and gentlemen, the last time I had the honour of addressing you it was for the purpose of declining, with deep regret, the honour of having thus conferred upon me the highest honour it was possible for me to receive—the honour of my being elected to represent this ancient borough in Parliament. Gentlemen, When you sent me to the Commons House of Parliament, I sent them unfettered by any pledge, to be dictated to as to whether I should, or should not, support this question, or for or against another. I was left perfectly free and unfettered. I did what I thought, and I honestly considered, in my heart, to be right. (Cheers.) I had them, I confess, but very little experience in public life, the hour, the place, the occasion, the very House of Commons, lamentable were the accounts of the distress which prevailed in many parts of the country, and especially in the manufacturing districts, and particularly in the town of Paisley, for instance, were in so reduced a state as to be dependent upon public charity for support. I had high problems to solve, which were to extricate when the present government came into power had been gradually and cautiously relaxing the fetters which had restricted the trade and commerce of the country. (Cheers.) In 1843 the Canadian Corn-bill was passed, and in 1844 a great improvement was made in the article of wool; and the government are now about reducing the duties upon those articles which will materially tend to the benefit of the poor man. (Hear.) At the end of three years the duties on corn will cease. (Cheers.) I will not now enter into a detail of all those measures, contemplated by the Ministry, which I have been so ably discussed in the House of Commons. It has been to me, however, a source of great gratification to find that so great a majority of my constituents have given my position to my return. (A voice, "The atmosperic.") After alluding to the recent victory achieved by the British troops in India, the hon. gentleman concluded by, formerly returned, as your representative for this borough, a nobleman, great as the gallant general, Sir Henry Hardinge, to whom I am bound by the peculiar and entirely different relationship of brother to the Duke of Wellington. The noble marquis, at the period he was a candidate, asked you for your suffrages as a Lord of the Treasury. I ask the same; but let me assure you however high may be that honour, the honour of representing this ancient borough, I prize it more. (Cheers.) Mr. Jennings has very kindly alluded to the interest I have taken in the affairs of the borough. All interests connected with the property of the Crown and the inhabitants, whether of high or low, shall always receive my support. (Cheers.) I lately presented two petitions to the House of Commons (one from the corporation, and the other from the inhabitants) in favour of the Windsor and Staines Atmospheric Railway, of which company I am chairman. Whether as the chairman of the company, or as the representative of the town, it will be my earnest endeavour to carry out the object of those petitions, feeling assured that the railway in question will prove to the advantage and benefit of the borough (Loud cheers.) I shall now, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen, retire to which you have listened to me, and I trust that for many years to come I shall enjoy the confidence of the electors of Windsor. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Neville at the conclusion.

Mr. NEVILLE proposed a vote of thanks to the mayor, which was seconded by Captain Bulkeley, and carried.

Mr. ADAMS, the mayor, then caused immense laughter throughout the hall, by rising and saying,—"Gentlemen, I have to return you my hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me by drinking my good health." The worthy chief magistrate, however, as soon as the laughter had subsided, corrected himself by saying, "I am so unaccustomed to public speaking, and my health has been so often drank in small parties, that I fancied I was along with one of them." (Laughter.) "I return you thanks for the compliment you have paid me."

After three cheers had been given for "Neville," and "the queen," the meeting broke up.

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SPORTING.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

The Whitecross Harriers will meet on Tuesday at Broughton Farm; Sat., New Ground Turnpike—12.

W. H.—Tues., Lydiard Plain; Fri., Kop-earth Village.

Limlingtons Foxhounds—Wed., Ashridge Park, Bridgewater House; Fri., Lee House; Sat., Bingar Suicide—10½.

Ely Foxhounds—Mon., Hardington; Wed., Lintlaw; Fri., Elmfred; Sat., Polwarth—10½.

Atherstone Hounds—Mon., Bosworth; Wed., Sutton Park; Fri., Alvecote Priory; Sat., Three Pots.

Cheshire Foxhounds—Mon., Stanton Park; Wed., Lower Woods; Thurs., Neston Park; Sat., Lymeham.

Oakley Hounds—Tues., Burwell Bell; Fri., Burford Gate, 11½.

Baron Rothschild's Stag Hounds—Mon., Little Horwood; Thurs., Mush Hill—11.

Surrey Stag Hounds—Tues., Wrotham; Sat., Walton Village.

Albrighton Foxhounds, Hinlip; Thurs., Aldridge; Sat., Sutton, Merrford.

Pytchley Hounds—Tues., Black Bourton Village.

Belvoir Hounds—Monday, Sowber Hill; Wed., Tanfield; Fri., Belvoir.

Sir Hervé's Hounds—Mon., Colney Heath; Fri., Warden-hill—10½.

Lord Middleton's Hounds—Tues., Wollaton Park.

Earl Fitzwilliam's Hounds—Mon., Hailes Wood; Wed., Down Herbertby; Th., Dundinny; Sat., Sandbeck.

F. B. Hounds—Mon., Halfway House, Helston-road; Wed., Rosleger-hill—10½.

Haydon Hounds—Wed., Altonsile Banks; Sat., Carnburn-hedge.

Monmouthshire Hounds—Tues., Cotcliff Wood; Thur., Overhale-hedge; Sat., Kennels.

Oakley Hounds—Mon., Cranfield; Th., Easton Wood; Sat., Prevemant.

Lord Parker's Hounds—Tues., Tetsworth; Fri., Chequer's-court.

Atherstone Foxhounds—Mon., Heart-land; Wed., Meadon-green; Sat., Cambelow—10½.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRA.—CATTERICK BRIDGE, 1846.

Acceptances for the Northumberland Plate, 25, sgnins: Mr. Ford's Bill, 8st 7lb.

Trembow, 6 yrs, 8st 10lb; Queen of Tyne, aged, 8st 6lb; Lord Salton, 4 yrs, 8st 5lb; Mr. Ford's Bill, 4 yrs, 8st 3lb; Pantaloon, 4 yrs, 7st 2lb; Little John, 6st 10lb; Colsterna, 5 yrs, 6st 10lb; Step-and-fetch-it, 4 yrs, 6st 3lb; Lowrey, 4 yrs, 6st 3lb; Elsa, Kalegy, 5 yrs, 5st 3lb; Difficult, 3 yrs, 5st; Hindmarsh, 3 yrs, 4st 10lb.

Acceptances for the Stakes, 12, sgnins:

Forto Bello, 6 yrs; Magnet, 4 yrs; Hicento, aged; Godfrey, 8 yrs; What, 6 yrs; Sivodale Jack, 4 yrs; Rebecca, aged.

DONCASTER, 1846.

FRIDAY.—Match, 300, 2m ft, half a mile, Mr. O'Brien's Tribune, 8st 10lb, against Mr. Lambton's Sylvestre, 8st 7lb, 2 yrs old.

NEWMARKET CHAVEN MEETING, 1846.

MONDAY.—Sweepstakes for 30 sovs each, 2m, against Mr. Ford's Bill, wood, 5st 2lb, first half of Ah. M.; 200, h ft.)

WARWICK SPRING RACES.

WEDNESDAY, March 18.—The Dobdale Stakes of 6 sovs each, with 25 added, for maidens, three-year-olds, 7st 7lb; 1m 5f 16yds.

This was fixed to close on the 11th inst, but we have not received the entries.

The Warwick Handicap of 15 sovs each, 10ft, and 5 only if declared, 40 added, for the winner of the Coventry Handicap to carry 5lb extra; two miles.

	age	st	lb		age	st	lb
Godfrey	5	8	7	Isabella	3	5	0
Rosalind	3	7	0	Wildfire	3	5	0
Sudulure	6	7	8	The following declared			
Kingman	5	7	7	Birdie			
Roebuck	4	7	0	Yardley	9	0	
Jack Sheppard	5	7	0	Solace	4	6	

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs each, with 50 added; three-year-olds; 7 st; four 9st; the Mile Course.

Solace, 4 yrs — 8 lb by Touchstone out of Lucy.
Burlesque, 3 yrs
Mr. Gladstone's, 3 yrs — The Pasha, 4 yrs
Patisan, 4 yrs — Highfield, 3 yrs
Mr. Ashton's of Pocross, 3 yrs — Mr. Houghton's of Houghton, 3 yrs

A Match for 50 sovs, a side, two miles, over four hurdles, 11st. 7lb.

Lord Cardigan's, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb, between Mr. J. Bruce's Sir William and Mr. R. Clifton's Puff-and-Dart.

A Cup Handicap Hurdle Race, value 50 sovs, with a handsome gold-mounted bridle, added for the second horse, 3 yrs old, 8st 7lb; Handicap of 10 sovs, each, h. ft., and the surplus over 30 sovs, to go to the Horse; the Sweepstakes of 5 sovs each, with 50 added, for maidens, on Monday, the 16th, by three o'clock, and to handicap them on the morning of the day of the meeting, two miles.

Lord Guernsey's ch g Eagle, aged — Mr. Welch's b g Shaker
Lord Yarborough's ch g Belshazzar, aged — Mr. Bruce's Evergreen
Capt. Campbell's b c Crocus, aged — Mr. Lambden's Chinaz
Mr. Campbell's b m Gaiety, aged — Mr. Vibert's Mantrap
Mr. Clifton's br g Pedlar
Mr. Clifton's b m Jane
Mr. J. Mytton's gr g Will o' the Wisp

Middleton | Mantrap, aged.
Middleton | Shaker
Middleton | Chinaz
Middleton | Mantrap, aged.
Chaney, dam by Matchless, aged.

A HURDLE RACE Matched 100 sovs, a side, four hurdles, one mile and a half, between Mr. Clifton's Pedlar, 12st. 2lb., and Mr. Lambden's Chanez, 11st. 7lb.

MATCH, 1,000 sovs, three quarters of a mile, between Mr. Clifton's Nightgown, 8st. 7lb., and Mr. O'Brien's Neckbit, 8st. 7lb.

A FOURTH HANDICAP of 10 sovs. each; one round and a distance.

SOUND POTATOES IN YORKSHIRE.—It is a singular fact that, at the Doncaster market, on Saturday last, there was a more abundant supply of good sound potatoes, both for seed and consumption, than has been seen there for years. They were selling at very moderate prices.—*Leeds Mercury.*

THE CONVICT WICKS.—It was generally expected that this convict, who was found guilty of the murder of Mr. Bostock, at the recent sessions of the Central Criminal Court, would have undergone the last sentence of the law to-day, but such was not the case. The mother of the unhappy criminal had a long interview with her son on Thursday.—*Standard.*

LAW OF ENTAIL AND PRIMOGENITURE

(From the *Glasgow Argus.*)

The evils of the laws of Entail and Primogeniture, those barbarous relics of a barbarous time, have long been familiar to the minds of statesmen and economists. Their mischievous influence upon society has often been dwelt upon by the wisest of philosophers, who have the most clearly seen their vast impediments to social progress. The aristocracy of Great Britain, who made those laws for the aggrandisement of their families, have long been aware of the evils, but with a pertinacity so decided as to render it apparent to all thinking men that they would make a vigorous and effectual struggle to preserve them, if ever they were attacked. It was predicted as the most probable contingency, whenever the question of their removal should be seriously agitated in the parliament or the popular mind, come before the public, that nothing short of the total overthrow of aristocracy as a system, like that which happened in the French revolution of the last century, would procure their abolition. Many great and good men who condemned the injustice of such a system, and considered it an inherent element of good government, and forbore to attack abuses which, bad as they were, could not be reformed without bringing down the whole splendid edifice which they conscientiously considered to be a good one. There was something, too, in seeing great properties going down unimpaired from father to son, through long lines of illustrious ancestors so congenial to other persons themselves not of the aristocratic order, but anxious to get into it (such as the great mind of Sir W. Scott), that the evils of the system with regard to the general community, were forgotten, and personal ambition found a stimulant in them so ably discussed in the House of Commons. It has been to me, however, a source of great gratification to find that so great a majority of my constituents have given my position to my return. (A voice, "The atmosperic.") After alluding to the recent victory achieved by the British troops in India, the hon. gentleman concluded by, formerly returned, as your representative for this borough, a nobleman, great as the gallant general, Sir Henry Hardinge, to whom I am bound by the peculiar and entirely different relationship of brother to the Duke of Wellington. The noble marquis, at the period he was a candidate, asked you for your suffrages as a Lord of the Treasury. I ask the same; but let me assure you however high may be that honour, the honour of representing this ancient borough, I prize it more. (Cheers.) Mr. Jennings has very kindly alluded to the interest I have taken in the affairs of the borough. All interests connected with the property of the Crown and the inhabitants, whether of high or low, shall always receive my support. (Cheers.) I lately presented two petitions to the House of Commons (one from the corporation, and the other from the inhabitants) in favour of the Windsor and Staines Atmospheric Railway, of which company I am chairman. Whether as the chairman of the company, or as the representative of the town, it will be my earnest endeavour to carry out the object of those petitions, feeling assured that the railway in question will prove to the advantage and benefit of the borough (Loud cheers.) I shall now, Mr. Mayor, and gentlemen, retire to which you have listened to me, and I trust that for many years to come I shall enjoy the confidence of the electors of Windsor. (Loud and prolonged cheers.) Mr. Neville at the conclusion.

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