



MEETING IN FAVOUR OF THE UNIONISTS

CONVICTED AT DORCHESTER.

(FROM THE TIMES OF FRIDAY.)

A public meeting of the productive classes was held yesterday, at the National Institution, Church-lane-street, (as was stated in last night's Times.) In the early part of the day, there were reported to be about 5,000 persons present, but before the close of the proceedings the numbers amounted to at least 10,000!

On the motion of Mr. Robert Owen, seconded by Mr. Abraham, the Reverend Dr. Wade was unanimously voted to the chair.

The Reverend Chairman, who was received with loud cheers, said that he felt gratified at being called in to preside upon that most serious and important, and, indeed, most interesting occasion, as he always desired to stand forward as the advocate of the rights of industry against all oppression, whether amongst the privileged classes or any class of letters. (Cheers.) He should be ashamed of himself as a man and a Christian, if he did not join the friends of the productive classes upon this occasion, in petition against carrying into effect the horrid sentence which had been passed upon six honest, industrious, and innocent men, who had been condemned to transportation for seven years, for the alleged offence of administering unlawful oaths. (Shame, shame.) These men were to be torn from their families, their wives, their homes, and to be sent for seven years to toil as convicted felons in a foreign land—for a crime against God, or against society. (Shame, shame.) Could that sentence ever be carried into effect? (Vehement cries of "no, no.") Humanity and justice cried aloud against it—(cheers)—and he asked that vast meeting of thousands of the friends of humanity and justice, could it ever be carried into effect? (The whole meeting stood up, and cried, as with one voice, "No, no." "We will die first." "Never, never," followed by tremendous cheering.) The case concerned every man in that assembly. (Cheers.) The liberty of every man present was at stake. (Cheers.) The same stretching of the law by which those men had been sacrificed might be applied to every man in the room, when it should suit the purposes of those who wished to crush the industrious classes. (Cheers.) Baron Williams had said that it was necessary to punish those men for administering an oath. (Mr. Dr. Wade) believed that the Unionists intended in future to dispense with the oath—(cries of "Yes, yes") And then he would put it to any man of sense and humanity, what was the object of punishment? Was it to prevent, by example, the repetition of a crime; or was it revenge for the crime which had been committed? (Hear, hear.) Why should this sentence be carried into execution when the necessity no longer existed? (Hear, hear.) The men of Dorchester had received their extraordinary sentence, not for anything which they had done, but for a defect in the law itself. (Hear, hear.) They were to be punished for the omission of the legislature in not defining what the law was to mean. (Hear, hear.) The law under which they were convicted had been originally made to prevent seditious combinations amongst sailors and soldiers. It was extended beyond the original intention by Lord Ellenborough, and then came Baron Williams to stretch it again. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Owen said that the business of the morning, as they had been told by the Rev. chairman, was one of no ordinary importance; and unless they looked at the question in its whole magnitude, they would do their duty to themselves or to their children. The question was, whether the industrious classes had a right or not, to unite for their own benefit. (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a small paper, that was drawn up by one of the highest authorities in the kingdom, from which it was proved that a large portion of the working people had been for a long time receiving no more wages than at the rate of two pence for a long day, to provide themselves with food, raiment, shelter and fire. (Cries of "hear, hear" and "shame.") There was another large portion who had not for a long series of years past, either themselves or their ancestors, produced any portion of the wealth of the country, but who were, notwithstanding, receiving annually immense incomes, some as much as a hundred thousand pounds a year, of which out of the labour of the productive classes. (Hear, hear, and some.) These men were combined to protect what they called their interests; then would the individuals who could not, by severe industry, under the present arrangements of society, obtain more than 21s. per day, for their whole subsistence, be permitted to unite for the purpose of improving their condition? He (Mr. O.) would assert that the working classes of Great Britain and Ireland were in a worse condition than any slaves, in any country, at any period of the world. (Cheers.) But that could not continue. (Loud cheers.) He had often heard that the constitution of this country was composed of three estates—Kings, Lords, and Commons. The working classes would either be a part of the third of these estates, or they would that day form a fourth and independent estate. (Vehement and long continued cheers.)

Mr. Savage, as an Englishman, felt that it was the duty of every lover of rational liberty, good order, and peace, to prevent the conversion of the laws into an instrument of tyranny, in the hands of any government, judge, or jury. (Loud cheers.) The law should be clear and expressive, so that men should know when they were violating it, and should be aware of the consequences of their transgression. But when it was maintained in musty records, and made to meet imaginary crimes, to suit the purpose of an unjust government, a corrupt judge, and a servile or factious jury, then it was the duty of every man to stand up for justice, and to resist such a construction of the law. He had in his hand an important letter from Dorchester, which he would read, but he was sorry that, under the circumstances of this very peculiar case, the meeting would excuse him for omitting the name of the writer and of the person to whom it was addressed. He pledged himself for its authenticity, and it would show that the whole transaction was a premeditated scheme on the part of the government. (Cheers.) The letter was dated Dorchester, the 19th of March. "We give the following passage:—"This is a complete government scheme, to victimize a few innocent and persevering men, as examples to others, in order to crush the Unionists. On Sunday care was taken to ascertain the minds of men who were

generally or unfavourable to the cause; and on Monday a jury was selected, as also the two men who are believed to have acted as tools for the magistrates, by coming forward to be initiated, in order to make discoveries in the witness box. Such a thing was never before heard in court. They could not remember two words of their former depositions." (Great indignation.) "The judge directed their broken sentences together—(his own and groans)—and made out something like the obligation of an oath. The jury returned a verdict of guilty. The counsel interfered, and objected to the verdict, on the ground that a case had not been made out, and intimated his intention of taking the sense of the twelve judges on the subject. But on making application to Mr. Frampton, (the magistrate,) for the necessary papers, he replied, that he did not feel at liberty to give them up, as he had had some communications with Lord Melbourne on the subject. The sentence of transportation for the term of seven years was then pronounced, thus taking advantage of a law intended for rebels, and applying it to the case of innocent men, solely with a view to enable an unjust government to crush union. Good character amounted to nothing, so determined were the judges to punish for example." (Vehement expressions of indignation.) The letter gave credit to the prisoners' counsel, and in conclusion described the conduct of the men, especially of George Loveless, to be firm; and exhorted the person to whom it was addressed not to consult his own feelings too much, but to consider, as the men themselves considered, that they suffered in the righteous cause. (In reading the letter Mr. S. was frequently interrupted by cheers.) Now, these six men were all sober, steady men—living from their birth in the village where they were born; and not one crime had ever been alleged against one of them. These were the men marked out for transportation! They were men distinguished upon principle; four of them were Methodists, and strict members of the congregation, which, perhaps, was the cause of their being singled out. (Hear, hear.) For, if they had not been men of such exemplary character, their joining a union would not have given so much alarm. It was a contemptible artifice of a government too weak to be oppressive without disguise, and too timid to be just, to punish men, as it were, for an unlawful oath, when the real object was to put down the Trades' Unions. (Cheers.) But they would be disappointed in this, as in all their acts of cunning. They would find that associations, which consisted of a few solitary men before, would increase to such an extent that every man in the kingdom would belong to them, except those who lived by dishonest means. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Carpenter said the meeting knew that the government of France was now about to do with the unions, and associations of every description. (Hear, hear.) That government is indebted to the Parisian press for its existence, and what was it now doing in reference to the paper which, above all others, contributed to put the present king upon the throne? That paper was the National, and it had been prosecuted ninety-six times, because it continued matter personally offensive to the King. (Shame, shame.) And what was that government doing in reference to the Trades' Unions, which were flourishing in France as well as in England? (Cheers.) In republican France, the republican government of Louis Philippe, had obtained a law for proscribing all meetings. His predecessor had proscribed all meetings of more than twenty persons; but the new law rendered it impossible, as it was in Ireland, for three or four men to meet at a breakfast table, to discuss any thing connected with their political condition. (Shame, shame.) Did not the meeting then believe that the good understanding and friendly feeling which the Whigs cultivated with the French government had some connection with the experiment about to be made by that odious, detestable, and despotic law, to put down the associations in France? (Cheers.) His firm belief was, that when the law should have passed in that country, where it might be supposed the experiment would be made with more peril than in England, our government would have tried it here. (Loud cheers.) He knew that it would not have succeeded as they intended—(cheers)—but it would lead to results of the most calamitous nature, and which none would lament more than the individuals who composed that meeting. (Hear, hear.) He concluded by saying, "That this meeting petition both houses of Parliament for an address to the King, praying his Majesty to remit the punishment of these men, and also to appoint a committee to investigate fully the principles and objects of the Grand National Consolidated Trades' Union of Great Britain and Ireland."

Mr. Abraham said, the alleged crime was the taking of a secret oath. But why was not the Duke of Sussex, the grand master of the Freemasons, punished for getting them the example? The cup of misery of the agricultural labourers was well nigh full, and it was possible to add one drop too much. He would not, however, recommend that they should have recourse to physical force for redress, but they they should say to the different branches of the legislature, "We will no longer work for you, neither will we prevent you from working for yourselves." If the address to the King should not succeed, then they must hold a parliament of their own. The delegates from the different lodges should meet and devise the means of doing justice to themselves, without injustice to any one. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Morrison supported the resolution. He recommended that if the address should not be effective, the whole of the working people should take a week's holiday, and go to the gates of the palace. They would then see what the effect would be of showing to his Majesty that the transportation of six of their body so affected the feelings of one million of his subjects, (for that was the number of the Trades' Unions,) that they could not pursue their usual avocations. (Immense cheers.)

Mr. Nerson, who was received with great cheering, supported the resolution. He said that those men should not be transported. If they were, so should he be; and he called on all the members of the Union to come to the same determination. In the course of an energetic and affecting speech, Mr. N. recommended if the petition failed, to abstain totally from every kind of work, until the men of Dorchester should be restored to liberty. The proposition was assented to by the meeting with enthusiastic plaudits.

The question having been put.

Mr. Adams opposed that part of it which related to a parliamentary inquiry into the Trades' Union

After a protracted discussion, the resolution was carried by an overwhelming majority, not more than seven hands being held up against it. Three hearty cheers were also given for the Times, and three more for the unstamped press, upon the motion of Dr. Wade, after which the meeting was adjourned to St. Mary's seat, at eight o'clock.

THE NIGER EXPEDITION

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.)

Accounts of this expedition up to the 31st of January, have been received. At that date Lander was on board the Corlew ship-of-war, on his way to Cape Coast Castle, for the purpose of procuring a particular species of goods for the market in the interior, of which he had not previously taken a sufficient supply. If successful in this object, it was his intention to return to the mouth of the Niger the next day, and to procure as far as the river's course permitted, as far as the Niger was free from rocks and other obstructions, and assumed an majestic and very encouraging appearance. This important town is inhabited by Fula and negroes, and realizes the expectations that had been formed of it, as regards its extent, its wealth, and its population. A few Arabs, from the borders of the desert, and other Arabs, were observed by our countrymen in the streets of Rabba.

Another important feature in our travellers' account of the river Tshadda, as high as 150 miles from its junction with the Niger. At that point, and at some distance below and above it, the river was found to be intersected with islands, and comparatively shallow, alternately becoming broad and narrow, in proportion as its channel was free from, or obstructed by, these islands. No traces of inhabitants appeared on the banks of this river, and Lander and his valuable conductor were compelled to return to the Niger for want of provisions. All the natives in this part of the country agree in the assertion that the Tshadda communicates with Lake Tshad, the inland sea of Africa. They do not regard this as a mere conjecture, but state it with confidence as a well known and undisputed fact. On a small island near Atin, Lander has erected a kind of wood fort, which will also answer the purpose of a depot for British goods. This place has been named English Island, and it possesses peculiar facilities for trading purposes in that part of the country. The King of Atin, who seems to have formed an attachment to Lander, had presented him with four small, but very beautiful horses, which he succeeded in conveying to Fernando Po. Poor old Pasko, the black who buried Beloni, is dead. He had joined the present expedition at Cape Coast Castle, and expired on the Niger after a short illness. Lieutenant Allen has rendered an important service to the cause of science by the observations he made while on the Niger and Tshadda. He is expected to arrive shortly from the coast of Africa. Lander has lost every symptom of his late severe indisposition, and looks as hardily as an Arab. He wears a luxuriant beard, which extends to his waist.

CLOSE OF THE PAILEY ELECTION—SIR D. SANDFORD.

The contest at Paisley terminated on Saturday by the return of Sir D. Sandford, whose majority over Mr. Crawford was only 33. Our "republican" friend, Captain Gordon, had but twenty nine supporters out of a large constituency, when we noticed this election some days ago. He did not obtain a single additional vote up to the close! It is manifest that the gallant Captain's habitual columns against Ireland have not rendered him very popular amongst his own countrymen. It is understood that the successful candidate, Sir D. Sandford, is opposed to the Whig system of governing Ireland.

FANATICISM.

A respectable looking man, accompanied by an equally respectable looking woman, passed the Strand and Fleet street, London, on Sunday morning, the former having two large posting bills posted on boards, suspended by a blue silk ribbon, before and behind him, and on which was the following:

THE DEB-SIAH IS NOW ON EARTH. John Day, the appointed and appointed of God, to reveal his holy will, will deliver a lecture, &c. &c. The exhibition, of course, excited a good deal of attention.

A German paper gives the following as the amount of the "Military Budgets" of thirteen states in Europe:—France £12,388,400, 40,000 men; the Netherlands £3,174,400, 77,500 men; Belgium £2,995,400, 110,000 men; Great Britain; £3,472,000, 100,000 men; Spain, £3,073,000, 171,300 men; Prussia, £2,989,000, 222,000 men; Bavaria, £2,550,000, 53,000 men; Saxony, £2,283,300, 12,000 men; Wurtemberg, £1,287,000, 10,000 men; Hanover, £234,400, 12,000 men; Baden, £241,000, 8,000 men; House Danubius, £21,480, 8,000 men; Norway and Sweden, 133,000, 50,000 men; Total, £31,070,780, 1,133,800 men. The population of these several states amounting to 103,945,700 souls, it follows that if the number of men under arms be correctly given, the average levy of all these states is 11 in every 1000 souls.

In various parts of Morayshire, the scaplet rages to a very great extent, especially amongst the young and middle-aged. "On Tuesday last," says the Elgin Courier, "one afflicted parent had the melancholy duty to perform of conveying three of his children, at one time, to their last resting place, and yesterday his other child died of the same fatal disease."

Wednesday, at Arran-quay police-office, Dublin, Elliot, a corporal in the Scots Fusilier Guards, was fined 20s. for overturning and wilfully injuring, on the night of the 18th, a statue of St. Patrick, that had for fifty years ornamented the corners of Messrs. Hutton, James's-street. In the same place were statues of Liberty and Justice, which Elliot did not molest.

The Ice Speculation.—The quantity of ice shipped in the Towney to Calcutta was 180 tons, of which about 50 were only lost to melting. An ice house was constructed on shore for its reception, and the government admitted it to carry duty free. It sold readily at 6s cents per lb. At that price it will yield a handsome profit and will, no doubt, become a staple article of export.—Boston Transcript.

CLOMEL ASSIZES—RULE OF COURT.

Sentenced to Death—John White, alias Connors, executed on Wednesday, the 26th instant. Sentence of Death Reversed—Robert Carran, robbery; Mary Guinness, robbery; Thos. Grace, robbery; Patrick Farrell and Henry Fitzgerald, burglary.

To be Transported for Life—Timothy Brind, manslaughter; John Lollins, sheepstealing—Wm. Murphy, sheepstealing; Martin Deenan, Stephen Doyle, Edmund Ryan, Patrick Landrigan, manslaughter; Patrick Keany, sheepstealing; Wm. Labor, Michael Labor, Pat. Maher and John Guinness, manslaughter; Bridget Straug, sheepstealing; Patrick Ryan, manslaughter; Catherine Healy, killing a lamb; Patrick Murray, sheepstealing; Peter Madden, John Burke, James Whelan, Michael Kelly, demanding arrears; Pat. Stapleton, Michael Dwyer, and John Dwyer, for manslaughter.

To be imprisoned for 7 years—Thomas Reedy, John James Kelly, grievous assault; John Kelly, selling base coin; Joseph Lee, James Gorman, Timothy Toohy, Thomas Tracy, and Michael Ryan, grievous assault; Edward Brown, stealing money, Dennis Morgan, robbery; Stephen O'Connor, grievous assault.

To be imprisoned for 2 years with hard labour—Patrick Ambrose, assault; Michael Egan sending a threatening letter; Edward Barry, robbery; James Gibbons, receiving stolen goods; Patrick Maher, Patrick Flannery, Cornelius Langan and Cornelius Maher, manslaughter; Edward Kennedy, having a mouth for eating in his possession, without hard labour.

To be imprisoned 12 months, with hard labour—Wm. Allen, obtaining money under false pretences; John Sweeney and Dennis Maher, attempting to compel to quit; Elizabeth Scully, having base coin in possession; John Burke and Thomas Burke, manslaughter.

To be imprisoned 12 months—Ellen Ryan, larceny; James St. John, uttering base coin; Mary Tilly, having base coin in possession; Mary Doyle and Judith Fogarty, receiving stolen goods.

To be imprisoned 6 months with hard labour—Denis Ryan, stealing a sea and cow; Patrick Egan, pig stealing; Jeremiah Carey, manslaughter; Anne Mullally, larceny; Eliza Brown, larceny; Martin Bolson, receiving stolen goods; Pat. Corbally, robbery; Martin Ryan, Denis Ryan, and Cornelius Crongh, manslaughter; James Cleary, stealing corn; Ralph Corbett, having base coin in possession.

To be imprisoned 6 months—James Harden, stealing money; Edmund Ryan, assault; John Hickey; Wm. Ryan, Patrick Hickey, James Ryan, and Michael Ryan, riot; Hickey, Adams, John Maher, Wm. Ryan, Denis Dunn, Thomas Dunn, Denis Dunn, Wm. Dunn, Thomas Hickey, James Maher, Wm. Fogarty, Denis Maher, riot; George O'Leary, publishing an unlawful notice.

To be imprisoned 3 months—Thady Harty, assault; Patrick Maaglin, pig stealing; Edward Rice, manslaughter; Judith Leahy, receiving stolen goods; John Brialaw, sending a threatening message.

To be imprisoned 2 months; Richard Astley, stealing spoons. Mary Hughes, riot—fined 6d.

EXECUTION OF WHITE, alias CONNORS.

At our late assizes but one victim has been offered up to the vengeance of the laws; and his exit from this life on Wednesday, was attended with circumstances which led us to believe that he died penitently and contritely. White, alias Connors, was a very youthful man; his years scarcely numbered 22, consequently his could not be more than 17 when the deed was perpetrated for which he suffered. He was not above the middle size, somewhat corpulent, and though his countenance was marked, yet the traces of violent or dark passions were not visible in it. We have been told that he was married, and that his parents reside near Nenagh, as well as his wife and family. His extreme debility before he approached the fatal drop, prevented his addressing the dense crowd which surrounded the scaffold, but since his conviction the co-forts of religion were administered to him by Mr. Baldwin, the excellent curate of this parish. He made no avowal therefore either of guilt or innocence to the spectators—we have learned, however, that some time before the execution he acknowledged the justice of the sentence which in the morning of life, condemned him to death.—Tipperary Free Press.

PERJURY.

In the case of Cady v. Robert White, and Ellen his wife, bills of indictment for perjury have been found, we understand, by the grand jury of this county, against the plaintiff, James Cady. Stephen O'Connor, whose bill appeared in Wednesday's Free Press, and who, we are informed, took an active part in plaintiff, in this long protracted chancery suit, is the fourth person concerned for whom has been sent to transportation.—Tipperary Free Press.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

As a beautiful and accomplished young lady of the name of Jane, a passenger in the Swift-as-thought locomotive, was endeavouring to catch a flying glimpse of the new steam university, her breathing apparatus unfortunately slipped from her mouth, and she was a corpse in three quarters of a second. A young gentleman who had been tenderly attached to her for several days, in the agony of his feelings withdrew his air tube, and called for help; he, of course, shared a similar fate. Two more passengers cannot be given to the rest of the passengers, who with inevitable presence of mind, prudently held their breathing bladders to their mouths, during the whole of this trying scene, &c.

ANOTHER SHOCKING CATASTROPHE.—As the wretched life locomotive smoke-consuming, fuel proding, steam carriage lightning was this morning proceeding at its usual three quarter speed of 127 miles an hour, at the junction of the — and — rail-roads, it unfortunately came in contact with the steam carriage Buall, going 103 miles per hour. Of course both vehicles, with their passengers, were instantaneously reduced to an impalpable powder. The friends of the deceased have the consolation of knowing that no blame can possibly attach to the intelligent proprietors of the Lightning; it having been clearly ascertained that those of the Buall started their carriage full two seconds before the time agreed on; in order to obviate, in some degree, the delay to which the passengers were unavoidably subjected by the clumsy construction of their vehicle.—From a Newspaper in 1833.

EXTRAORDINARY DUELLING.

Colow, in good old times, must have been a rare fighting county. We copy the following from an interesting chapter, in Mr. Ryan's "History and Antiquities of the county of Colow," upon the families who have been long resident, and who possess property in it. Of Captain William Astle (the author's grand-uncle,) Mr. Ryan relates that in 1793 the Colow Militia to which he belonged was quartered in Nenagh:—

"A difference having occurred between a Mr. Watson (who was a recruiting volunteer, in reputation of a commission) and the Colonel of a Colow regiment, a hostile message from the former was the consequence. The Colonel, however, did not notice the application; but Captain Astle was resolved not to let Mr. Watson off so easily. They fought in the yard of the head inn, then kept by one Pyle, when Astle was wounded in the heart. Captain John Newton, afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, was Astle's second on the occasion. Captain Astle, though a very successful man was, in his time, principal in two or three hostile meetings. He was a keen sportsman, and was particularly fond of fowling. He had some of the best dogs in the kingdom. On his death, two of them brought the very high price of eighty pounds. But the rival of fighting Tom Croft, who, as the story goes of him, "shot a couple of geese, in fields of his, in the roof of the evening, after the Mallow race, one after the other," appears to be Mr. Beauchamp Begeus, no doubt a relative of that Mr. Beauchamp Begeus Harvey, who became a rebel leader in 1798, and was executed at Waterford. "Mr. Beauchamp Begeus," says Mr. Ryan, "was a man of singular character. It has been said of him, that he had the eccentricity of the Begeus, the personality of the Beauchamps, and the pride of the Matthews. He was a man of great personal spirit, and fought in his time at law, we believe, than half a score of duels. The Charleward of Killinane was a favorite spot with him on these belligerent occasions; where, being lame from an accident, he always maintained his peculiar resting against one of the tomb stones, and thus received the fire of his adversary. In fact, Mr. Begeus was a very fair sportsman of the 'fire setting' Irish squire of that day, so admirably portrayed by Miss Edgeworth in her 'Castle Rackrent.' Mr. Begeus was at all things a fair sportsman. The reward, however, for him in 1798, was not the most grateful (his home being attacked by the insurgents) and assuredly carried with it an important lesson."

CURIOUS MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENT.

The following rather remarkable appeal to the ladies was made in 1773.—Matrimony.—A gentleman who has filled two succeeding terms in parliament, is now sixty years of age, lives in great splendor and hospitality, and from whom a considerable estate must pass if he dies without issue, he has an objection to marry a widow or single lady, provided the party be of good birth, polished manners, and five, six, seven, or eight months gone in her pregnancy. Letters directed—Bristol, Esq. at Will's Coffee-house, facing the Admiralty, will be honored by due attention, secrecy, and every possible mark of respect." The cause of this stated—Mr. Edward Wortley Montague had married an humble beauty whom he had vainly desired to make his on less honorable terms. His mother, the celebrated Lady Mary, was furious on the occasion, and his father being made some provision for Mr. Montague, left the estate to Lady Bute for her life; but in return to the family if his son had issue male. The lady, from whom the son had long been separated, died in 1773, and three months after the widow turned on every possible means for disappointing the hopes the Duke cherished of retaining the property in their family, and the above singular advertisement. He was at Venice at the time. A lady suited to his wishes, was soon induced to go and to become his wife. He was expecting his signal when eating eagerly of his favourite dish (macaroni)—a bone stuck in his throat, and in a few moments he was no more.

SINGULAR INSTANCE OF LONGEVITY.

A certain housebreaker was condemned in the early part of the last century in France, and under peculiar circumstances, to a hundred years in the galleys, and, strange to relate, this sentence really made his appearance in his own native village, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty, he being about twenty years of age when the sentence which condemned him to so dreadful a punishment was passed. It may be easily conceived with what amazement and delight he, as soon as emancipated from the shackles which had entrained him for an entire century, to breathe once more the cherished air of his native infancy.—Bour, in the department of Auvergne, was his native home; but this had no regard to the aspect of the whole place, that he recognized it only by the old church of Bour, which was the only thing that had undergone no alteration. He but triumphed over laws, bondage, and time, every thing. Not a relation had he left, not a single being could be said to be left, not a single being without expressing the highest respect for the French invariably pay to old age, for himself he had forgotten every thing connected with his early youth; even his recollection of the crime for which he had suffered was lost, and all he remembered, it was but as a dreary vision of days long gone by. His family and connections for several generations all dead, himself a living relic of the clemency of heaven, and the severity of laws, regretting perhaps the very things which had been familiar to him, and half wishing himself again among the wretched and suffering beings with whom his own fate had been so long associated. Well might he be called the patriarch of Bour. A few years since this extraordinarily long-lived man was still in being, and in health.—Two weeks went to sea land; and it is even said that he visited him from bodies and individuals, well known to the burglar class, were performed with as much ceremony and duty as; as ever the pilgrimage to Mecca.—Notably Magazine.

The Observer of Missouri, a German Paper, says:—"We are informed that for the first time the red flag has been flying on the heights of Fleure, with the following inscription:—'No iron rail-roads.' There is great fermentation in the neighbourhood."

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Philip... No. 2122. CITY CURK REC'D Mr. Justice Dolan (Criminal) Court this is the Jury... This was an actor... an Insurance... Royal Exchange Ass... Damages held at £... The trial had occ... and the entire of We... as night, which his l... would occur upon the... was not resumed aft... The following is a... The plaintiff, who is... nedy Ryan, who dips... of the extensive flo... county Limerick, for... the affected party... agent there, with the... Company for £2000... and £2000 on the me... clerk, which after the... of the 23d of May, 18... burned. Such was... caused by the fire... buildings were con... the walls were for... least. The great out... regulations of the C... and at the end of a... put in her claim for... upon proof being giv... had grandly exceeded... article laid down by... instructions from Lon... clation with the pla... mills would be reph... her in as good and as... the fire. As stated... this appears to be... grounds, with a new... system of masonry a... county of Limerick, the amount insured, had determined to... tion in their mode of... ing was unsuccessf... was invited to take... she declined, upon t... of the new building... having been built ag... faults alleged again... suit of the matter, v... sent action. Several witnesses... ac. among whom we... were produced in a... building, and match... the Messrs. Pale, A... had examined the v... spoke to the witness... its authenticity, and... of floor. A mass of... sides, generally of... to professional opin... Is a summary of th... was furnished for th... was concerned had... able jury, and a de... and intricacy. If the... acted in the spirit of... ing the new buildi... were burnt, and o... other hand, if they... were defective in... tained for the Plaib... walls was in a state... bear the rubbing... of the machinery, t... and other parts not... were undoubtedly... plaintiffs, and as su... should be awarded... tively upon, the m... rying into account... did not consider it... There were a variety... People and always... Material improvement... be made; the advan... to much wider exte... It was altogether a... less had what the... victim of an alleg... stating to the jury... enter their right w... judgment in favor of... his Lordship conclu... The jury retired, an... an hour, returned... Damages, £740. United Britis... down the banks of... of the most-suffice... the United States... the numerous ship... the harbor, and the... trade increased by... and people on foot... Canally, which the... on-elderly people... there are only two... a narrow harbor, and... and two tributary... there are a few f... farm, and probably... well. A new can... retained channel, a... cannot be atch... provided more than... man, who had been... a person who had... person, that this d... his own health, and... still in the world, the... the service to be e... great, and he is e... Dutch from the Sta... By a gentleman... Little Boy, who has... married recently by... by which disaster... We have no further... It was owing to con... disasters are.—No



