BELL'S LIFE IN LONDON
AND SPORTING CHRONICLE.

Mr W Clement Strand

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Repository of Fashion, Wit, and Humour, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

This has been a week rather of expectation than of news, as far as concerns foreign countries. The rush of events seems delayed, and people have time to talk. It is probable that the season has some influence, for it is better adapted to make preparations, which all parties are doing, than to take the field. Even the Emperor Nicholas, whose power spreads over so large a space, and whose troops had been previously drawn towards the West, is not immediately ready to pounce upon his prey. The Poles are allowed some time to organize, and they are employing it for that purpose. In Belgium, the Congress is organizing a Constitution, and settling who shall be King. At present, Otho, the second son of the Elector of Bavaria, aged eighteen, is most talked of. The French Minister for Foreign Affairs has said, France will be pleased with that choice, and it is supposed not to be unacceptable to the other Powers. France shares in the general apprehension, and is arming either to interfere for the protection of Poland, or to give weight to her mediation in its favour. An Ambassador, who enjoys considerable credit at the Russian Court, has been sent to St. Petersburgh for the purpose. All the French Journals and the private correspondence from Paris speak of great activity on the part of Soult, the Minister of War. This is a cunning man, and we are very sorry to see any of the ambitious minions of Bonaparte possessing influence and power in the Councils of any Sovereign. War is their game, and men are the counters—they move backwards and forwards on the board. Their object is dominion, and they are always to be mistrusted. The two political parties in Paris also are preparing for the combat on the Electoral Law, and are sharpening at once their logic and their swords.

FRANCE.

The only news from this country is, that at length the Russian Ambassador, M. Pozzo di Borgo, has presented his Credentials in form to the King of the French. That this act of recognition, which has been long delayed, now takes place, is attributed to the apprehensions of the Emperor Nicholas. He has generously granted Charles X. a pension of 5,000,000 rubles. The French Government has suppressed the Society of the Missions, a Jesuitical body, intending to re-convert France to Catholicism, and re-possessed itself of the property which Charles X. alienated from the State in its favour. The food of the Ex-Ministers has all been contracted for, and their whole expence per month is 966 francs, or about 38*l.* 10s., or about 9*l.* 12s. 6d. per head per month. Each man's breakfast is to cost 15d., and his dinner 4s. 2d. These two meals are to content them, but what they save from dinner they will be at liberty to sup on. The French Journals say they will have nothing to complain of.

POLAND.

Many individuals (particularly the Jews, with which Poland abounds) have subscribed to support the national cause, and the contributions amount to 3,000,000 florins, or about 1,500,000*l.* There is a report of an insurrection at Wilna, in Lithuania, in which 3,000 Russians perished, but they retain possession of the place. The German Journals, however, which are more under the sway of the Prussian and Austrian Governments, give a different account. They say that the enthusiasm of the Poles only extends about seven miles around Warsaw, that the resources of the Emperor are ample; that the Poles must look for no assistance either from Austrian or Prussian Poland; that the Poles themselves are disposed to submit, and that nothing but the mercy of Nicholas can arrest his speedy & terrible vengeance. The women and children are removing from Warsaw, as if the determination of the Poles was to die or achieve their independence. The Balkan passer. General Diebitsch, has fallen sick. It is said that 10,000 Lithuanian troops, the subjects of Russia, but formerly connected with Poland, have joined the Poles. The latter speak of their country as an independent kingdom, of which Nicholas was Sovereign, as well as Emperor of Russia. In this light they say they have only dethroned a tyrant, and they mean to offer their vacant Throne to a Prussian Prince. If Nicholas, supported by a part of his Polish subjects, comes back to claim the Throne, the Poles well know how to treat him; if the Emperor of Russia invades Poland, they will appeal to the other Powers of Europe against interference; and as these Powers profess the principle of non-interference, some persons think they will find pretexts for answering the call. In this case their interest and their duty coincide. Prince Metternich has even been recommended to give up Gallicia to Poland, to declare against Russia, and so win back the lost good opinion of Europe, by ceasing to distract her with his disgraceful intrigues to preserve arbitrary and despotic power. The Poles have sent an agent to London. The Emperor of Russia has published a Proclamation, denouncing their insurrection as a terrible treason, and threatening vengeance. Private letters from Warsaw, published in the French Papers, affirm that, at present, he cannot bring more than 120,000 men to bear upon Poland; that these cannot be brought to act upon one point, owing to the destitute and impassable nature of the country; and that their communications may be destroyed. The Poles, however, are said to have 80,000 well-disciplined troops, with 150 pieces of artillery, and they have a militia amounting to 100,000 men. They have plenty of arms and ammunition, having captured all the supplies of the Lithuanian army at Modlin, which they have put into a complete state of defence. If we may credit private accounts, their enthusiasm is sufficient to meet the great danger which awaits them.

BELGIUM.

This country continues to be the theatre of contention. The Congress is embroiling itself with the Great Powers about Luxembourg, which it claims, while the Powers say it belongs to Holland, and cannot settle who is to be the new King. In the mean time, the uncertainty, both of its domestic institutions and its foreign relations, prevents the revival of trade, and the people are becoming discontented. Some of the towns, as Antwerp, Ghent, &c., have petitioned in favour of the Prince of Orange as King, while other towns require to be re united to France. There have been disturbances at Namur, in which the soldiery were found to have a way and will of their own.

The negociations between the English and Portuguese Governments, relative to the recognition of Don Miguel, are said to be broken off.

There has been a slight disturbance, called an insurrection, at Monaco, in Italy.

At Munich, the students have collected in mobs, so as to excite the displeasure of the Government, which ordered forty of them to be arrested. The University was to be shut, but the order for this purpose was revoked. For their services in resisting the students the military have been rewarded with three days' pay.

Commotions continue in Switzerland, and Basle has been the scene of a disturbance in which the peasantry seem to have arrayed themselves against the capital. The end of the dispute is not yet known.

ROYAL JEWELS.

A correspondent in *The Times*, who signs *Radical*, & who has been exposing the infamous state of the Pension List, says, "If I cannot congratulate the public that the noble paupers have been awakened to a sense of shame, and by a voluntary resignation abandoned that plunder of the public money which an honest body of representatives would take from them, and which probably may not even be re-voted by the present House of Commons, badly constituted as it is, yet I am well pleased to inform you, and through you the country, that a sense of propriety, or fear of exposure, has led a certain lady to restore to the Crown that property which had been most shamefully abstracted from it. The jewels of the Crown are the property of the people. They are a part and parcel of the splendour of the Throne, and cannot be alienated from it. They have been furnished at the expence of the people—the means of the purchase having arisen from their industry. The King has not the right to dispose of them to any one. The most valuable pearls belonging to the Crown were found absent. It was well known that the person of a late favourite had been bedecked with them, and it was naturally supposed that they were yet in her possession. An intimation was made to that quarter that no present could have been made of them; that they were the property of the Crown, and, as such, sacred. These beautiful pearls, to the value of 40,000*l.*, were sent back, and are now, where they ought to be, in the possession of her Majesty. Their retention was excused by the assurance they had been received as a Royal present. With them was also sent back a precious jewel, which had ornamented the lamented Princess Charlotte, the daughter of George IV. As this had become the property of the late King in his life, and, therefore, he having the legal right of the disposal of it, it has, we understand, been magnificently restored to the favourite, with a message that his Majesty could not think of interfering with any gifts made by his Royal brother, over which he had full power. The public have been amused with a caricature of a certain and sudden packing up at Windsor instanter on the Royal demise. There has evidently been cause for that caricature; but the matter should not be left only to the punishment of such ridicule; it requires a more severe visitation. The returned jewel, which was the unfortunate Princess Charlotte's, had often been seen on the person of the rapacious lady. What shall be said of the father who could so bestow what had been the ornament of his only child? What can be said of the King who could so far forget his own dignity as a Monarch, as a man, as a parent? But what can be said of the delicacy of the lady who accepted it, and displayed it in the presence of her husband, her children, her growing-up daughters? What can be said of the husband who permitted, who sanctioned such conduct? What can be said of the sons, of the sons-in-law, who witnessed and tolerated it? and yet they are all Nobles! Blush Nobility!—blush Nobility! The lady cannot boast of gentle blood, and seems to have partaken of her father's narrow spirit, which together with his persevering industry raised his family to affluence. There should be an inquiry made as to the will of the late King: it is due to the public, it is due to his present Majesty."

THE AGRICULTURAL RIOTERS.

Salisbury Special Commission.—The proceedings under this commission were closed on Monday, when the prisoners who had not received sentence were brought up. The Court was crowded to excess, & on several being sentenced to transportation, the scene of distress among the prisoners, their wives, and friends, was most painful. Upon Peter Withers, aged 23, and James Lush, aged 40, being put to the bar, and the Judges, assuming their black caps, the feelings of the auditors became most awfully impressed. On being asked why they should not receive judgment to die according to law, Mr. H. Ball, who appeared for Peter Withers, made an application for the respite of the judgment against him, on the ground that words had been introduced into the indictment which were not used in the Act of Parliament. Thus the Act stated, that any man who should strike any one with a sharp instrument, with intent to maim, cut, stab, or disfigure him, should be guilty of felony. In the present case, the indictment charged the prisoner with having struck one Oliver Codrington, with intent to stab, murder, or *wound* him with a hammer. The word *wound* was not mentioned in the Act; and the hammer, being a blunt instrument, could not stab or cut. It would be saying too much, if a licence was given to insert words in this way, merely because the case was of such a nature as to require it.—The Judges said, the application was made at an untimely period; but, as it involved a very nice question, they would take time to consider, and the prisoner would be respited till they had come to a determination on the point. —Mr. Baron Vaughan then addressed the prisoners in the most impressive manner on the enormity of their offences, which were aggravated by robbery, attended with personal violence. He intimated that the gates of mercy had been closed against them for ever, unless the objection in favour of Wethers should avail. Immediately upon the sentence being concluded, Withers, who had been for some time holding up his hands in a supplicating attitude, sunk back absorbed in grief; for some time his face had been continually changing colour, but at last it assumed a death-like paleness: from narrowly watching him, it was evident his sufferings must have been most dreadful. He was led from the bar.—Lush, from the first moment of his appearing at the bar, was very much affected; from the time of the Judges putting on their caps until the conclusion of the sentence, he had leaned entirely over the bar in a state of anguish not to be described: his sobs were dreadful, and his acclamations of "Mercy! oh God, have mercy on me!" accompanied by his piercing groans, thrilled through the hearts of all. Lush was removed from the bar in a stooping position, as if pain prevented him from standing erect.—A more awful and afflicting scene was perhaps never witnessed than the Court presented as the Judge proceeded with the sentence. Judgment of Death was then recorded against the following prisoners:—James Toomer, John Jennings, George Shergold, Henry Shergold, Thomas Whatley, James Down, Isaac Cole, William Francis, William Lewis, J. Miller, Thomas Piggott, J. Romain, John Shergold, Thomas Goddard, William Taylor, Elias Thorn, David Gee, Jeremiah New, Worthy Gee, George Durmer, George Toomer, William Cheater, Charles Pizzie, and Shadrach Blake.—On leaving the Court we mixed among the crowd, who were waiting to see the prisoners leave. The scene here was heart-breaking beyond every thing. A mass of women were standing bathed in tears, supported by men, who looked as having hearts which nothing could daunt, but which had given way to feelings of their better nature, and, in endeavouring to support the weaker sex, they themselves could not betray their grief, and were actually shedding the tears of pity and affliction. At length the cell door was opened, and the unfortunate criminals appeared, chained together. We thought that in the Court, and before the door was opened, we had seen distress of mind in almost every form: we had witnessed it in those who had given way to it, and had let the bursting tear escape; we had also watched those who, having more command of themselves, had prevented the outward show of grief, but in whose countenances what they felt inwardly could easily be discovered. But we had a sight to witness even more distressing than all this. As the men came out, their wives, their mothers, their sisters and their children, clasped them in their arms with an agonizing gripe. The convicts, whose hearts had not been hardened by having before been incarcerated in a gaol, gave way; they wept like children, they no longer attempted to stifle their feelings or brave their doom—nature had begun to play with every force, and the heart was broken. It required every effort on the part of their attendants to get them into the car, and at last the door was closed; then we could hear the exclamations of regret, and of farewell; and many a female hand was forced through the bars to take a last grasp of him who was now about to leave those who were dear to him, and to whom he was as dear, for ever.

Aylesbury Special Commission.—This Commission was opened on Monday. The calendar, which will, in all probability, be still further swelled in amount ere the close of the proceedings (fresh committals occurring daily) contained the names of 136 prisoners. The number of indictments is 34, some charging no less than 14, and even 24, prisoners with the commission of offences, such as the destruction of paper mills and thrashing-machines. Seventy-four persons are accused of having been engaged in destroying thrashing and winnowing machines, draining ploughs, and other implements used for the purpose of abridging agricultural labour. Many of these prisoners are also charged with riot, but the destruction of machinery does not seem to have been accompanied here, as in other counties, by demands of money: at least, there are but three individuals accused of robbery, and it does not appear from the calendar that the offence was connected with machine-breaking, although, from the circumstance of the case being now brought forward, it may be assumed that it grew in some way or other out of the late disturbances. There are charges of simple riot against ten prisoners, and one person has been committed for an assault, with intent to rescue certain prisoners, and is also accused of having threatened the lives of Magistrates. The number of prisoners charged with destroying mills and machinery, used in the manufacture of paper, is 49; all are accused of being connected with the Chipping Wycombe disturbances. These riots, which were attended by the destruction of much valuable property, occurred on the 29th and 30th of November. The agricultural disturbances, referred to in the calendar, extend from the 26th of November to the 1st of December. Of the 136 persons, whose names are included in the calendar, there are only 18 of the age of 40 or upwards.

The Dorchester Special Commission was opened on Tuesday. The calender presents a list of fifty prisoners, against some of whom there are two or three charges, but none of a very serious nature. The whole of the business was gone through on Wednesday. None of the prisoners were left for execution; and indeed there did not appear much ground for the issue of this commission.

Trial of Rioters.—Friday week, three prisoners were found guilty of a riot at Goudhurst, on the 15th of November and of an assault on the Rev. P. Le Geyt and the Hon. J. W. King, Magistrates. Mr. Pollock conducted the prosecution. The circumstances arose out of one of the assemblages of the labourers during the late disturbances for an increase of wages. The same day, Price, a labourer, was found guilty on two indictments for different riots at Stockbury and at Great Malling, and the next day, Saturday, he was found guilty a third time for a riot at Yalding. In all these cases he appeared to be the leader of the mobs. He, however, did not suffer what he called "his mob" to injure any one. On Saturday three others were convicted for a riot at Wrotham on the 24th of November. In this case they insisted on a reduction of tithes from the rector. After these trials the prisoners were called up for sentence; Price five years' imprisonment and hard labour, three others eighteen months, and three others nine months' imprisonment, and all to be kept to hard labour. The Sessions were not over till nine at night on Saturday week.

The Gloucester Sessions commenced on Wednesday week. There were several men in gaol on charges of machine-breaking, and the Court immediately proceeded with their trials. Twenty-four were first placed at the bar charged with destroying a thrashing-machine, the property of Jacob Hayward, of Beverstone. On the 26th of November, the prisoners, accompanied by a large mob, went to the prosecutor's house, and demanded higher wages. They then broke his thrashing-machine. The Jury found all the prisoners guilty.—Six of the same prisoners were afterwards tried for destroying a thrashing-machine belonging to Mr. Hart, of Horsley. They were again found guilty.—Twelve prisoners were then indicted for destroying a thrashing-machine belonging to the Reverend Mr. Cresswell, of Bibury; eleven were indicted for destroying a thrashing-machine belonging to Mr. Tavory, of Fairford; and five were tried for rioting at Fairford. They were all found guilty, except one. —On Saturday they were called up for judgment, when seven were sentenced to fourteen years' transportation; twenty to seven years; one to imprisonment for three years; two for two years; two for eighteen months; and the others to various terms of imprisonment.

Maidstone, Monday.—At the termination of the trials at our late Assizes, the Judges adjourned, as it was apprehended that there might be prisoners for trial. We are happy, however, to state, that in consequence of the continuance of tranquillity since then, it has not been considered necessary to open the Commission again.

Isaac Looker, a farmer, in Wiltshire, who, we stated in our last, to have been convicted of sending threatening letters to one of the witnesses under the Special Commission, and sentenced to fourteen years transportation, but whose son afterwards came forward and confessed that he had been the writer of the letter, was tried on a second indictment on Friday week, and his son, being admitted as a witness, was acquitted & discharged. The son, E. Looker, was afterwards indicted, and a true bill found, and on being placed at the bar pleaded "guilty." He was sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Royal Clemency to the Agricultural Rioters.—Several petitions, praying for a remission of the sentence of agricultural rioters condemned to death, were presented both to the King and Queen last week, and we are happy to state had the effect of procuring the reprieve of Oakley and

"NUNQUAM DORMIO."

Darling (who are to be transported for life), left for execution by the Judges at Reading. The unfortunate Winterborn was left to his fate, as will be seen elsewhere; and on Wednesday the three prisoners at Winchester—Eldridge, Gilmore, and Annalls—were respited by warrant from the Secretary of State. A respite had been previously granted by the Judge in the case of Holdaway, to allow time for inquiring into the truth of some affidavits which had been made in his favour.

Execution of one of the Surrey Incendiaries.—Monday morning being fixed for the last sentence of the law to be carried into effect upon James Warner, aged 43, who was convicted at the last Kingston Assizes of the crime of arson, at an early hour a great number of persons assembled in front of Horsemonger-lane Jail, to witness the execution. The prisoner, it will be recollected, was convicted upon strong circumstantial evidence of having set fire to and destroyed a mill, the property of a gentleman named Franks, near Guilford. The prisoner had been in Mr. Franks's service; but a short time previous to the fire he had been discharged on account of some fault, and he was heard to vow vengeance against his master for so doing; and in a few days afterwards the mill was burnt to the ground. The same evening, and about the time the fire took place, the report of a gun was heard near the prosecutor's premises, and a man was seen running from the mill towards the prisoner's residence. He had often been heard to say that when a person wanted to do another an injury, he should go alone and do it, and should not go with a mob. The day after the fire took place search was made at the prisoner's lodgings, and a gun was found which had been recently discharged. Several persons swore that the prisoner was the man who ran from the prosecutor's premises on the night of the fire, and that he had been heard to say previous to the fire, "There will be a fire very soon hereabouts." The prisoner, since his condemnation, has behaved very well, and has paid great attention to the religious consolation afforded him by the Rev. Mr. Mann, the worthy chaplain of the prison. He was, however, grossly ignorant, and, although he confessed that he had committed the crime, he appeared to think that the sentence was severe. A little before nine o'clock the Sheriffs and their officers arrived, and they immediately went to the press-room, where the unhappy man was pinioned. The procession then set forward; but the culprit was so weak that the executioner was compelled to support him. They then mounted the staircase and the steps to the top of the prison, where the scaffold was erected, and the prisoner was almost carried up to be placed under the fatal beam. He was so exhausted, that when the drop fell he ceased to exist instantly. With reference to the case of Warner, as above related, a piece of paper, with the following words, was found near the workhouse, at Guildford, on Thursday:—"Warner is murdered. Franks, Drummond, and Smallpiece, shall die. I could clear him at the place, you false-swearing villains. We fired the mill. Starving and firing shall go together.—N.B.: Warner is a person ordered for execution on Monday, at Horsemonger-lane Gaol."—The same night on which the paper containing the above threats was found, a gun, loaded with slugs, was fired into the bed-room of the master of the workhouse at Guilford, which passed through the bedstead & partition, and lodged in the wall of the passage.

Execution at Reading.—A respite arrived on Monday for Oakley and Darling; but it was not until the morning of Tuesday (the day of execution) that the devoted Winterborn heard that he was to suffer alone. He bore this additional trial in the most manly and becoming manner. He expressed himself glad to hear that his companions were spared, and he did not repine that mercy had been denied to himself. On the contrary, he continued to declare that he was prepared and willing to die, and his whole conversation was marked by the same absence of all expressions of regret at quitting life. He was a married man, and his wife was lying dangerously ill of the typhus fever. He had been made acquainted with her hopeless condition, and one of the last wishes he expressed was, that she might die before he suffered—or at least, that she might not survive to be shocked with the news of his execution. The hour appointed for the last sad ceremony which the ill-starred man had to undergo was twelve o'clock. Shortly before that hour he came out of the chapel pinioned, and attended by the officers of the prison who were to lead him to the scaffold. He walked firmly, but his cheek was pallid, his eye glazed, and the prayers he uttered, though fervently and audibly expressed, broke from quivering lips. The scaffold was erected on one of the prison walls, opposite to the principal parts of the ruins of the Abbey. Winterborn ascended it without assistance; and still devoutedly occupied in prayer, submitted himself to the hands of the executioner. As the prison clock finished striking twelve, the drop fell, and the unhappy man died almost without a struggle. The spectators were not very numerous—amounting probably not to more than three hundred, and not a syllable escaped them as they witnessed the awful spectacle. They dispersed peaceably as soon as the body was cut down.

ROBBERY AND ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

On Saturday week, William Eve, alias Bill Rowley, who had been apprehended in the course of the last week in Bethnal-green, on suspicion of being one of the three persons who had attempted to rob the hen-house of Mr. George Buxton, a respectable farmer, residing at Shenfield, near Brentwood, Essex, and afterwards making a most murderous attack on that gentleman and two of his servants, underwent a final examination.

On the prisoner being brought into the presence of Mr. Buxton, he at once recognized him as being one of the persons who had committed the robbery, and who took a most active part in the outrage that was committed on him (Mr. Buxton) and his two servants.

The Magistrates requested that Mr. Buxton would detail all the circumstances as well as he could recollect them.

Mr. Buxton, whose head was tied up, and who seemed to be still suffering severe pain from the injuries he had received, stated, that on the morning of the 31st of last month he was awoke by the cackling of the hens in the hen-house. He instantly got out of bed, and on looking from one of the front windows, perceived that the hen-house door was open. Suspecting from this circumstance that there were some thieves there, he instantly dressed himself, and aroused two of his men-servants who slept in the house. He then armed himself with a loaded pistol, and his servants having taken each some weapon of defence, they proceeded towards the hen-house. On arriving within a few paces of the door, the prisoner rushed out, and he (witness) instantly presented his pistol at him, and pulled the trigger, but it missed fire. The prisoner perceiving this, rushed at, and closed with him, and after a severe struggle, succeeded in getting him down. However, witness thought he would have succeeded in overpowering the prisoner, had not his companions come to his assistance, and one of them gave him a most violent blow with a bar of iron which he had wrested out of the hands of one of his (Mr. Buxton's) servants, across the back, the effects of which, for some time, deprived him of his senses. On recovering his senses, he observed that one of the prisoner's companions had armed himself with a chopper, which was used for cutting wood, and which lay on a block near the hen-house, and with it he inflicted various wounds on different parts of the persons of his servants; and he heard the prisoner exclaim, "Cut all their b——y heads off." From the injuries which had been inflicted on himself and his servants, they were rendered quite powerless, and the prisoner and his companions effected their escape, taking with them three turkeys, & seven fowls, which they had previously killed.

The prisoner, who was also recognised by the two servants, was fully committed for trial.

Disappearance of an Orphan Boy.—A fine lad, named Joseph Hopkins, from Chilwell, within about four miles of Liverpool, and who had lost his employment with a farmer named Gore, from the pressure of the times, came to London in December last to seek his uncle, Charles Hopkins, a sawyer. Not succeeding, he was in deep distress, and found wandering in the street. Mr. Gowland, a surgeon, in Nelson-square, commiserating his situation, took him into his service, where he conducted himself in the most exemplary manner. On the 4th instant, he received a shilling to purchase eggs, and went out, but has not since been heard of. He left his clothes and his bible behind him; and, from an application made for his situation by a fellow of forbidding look, who said he was sent by a man in Windmill-street, New-cut, a well known suspicious neighbourhood, it is feared his fate has been of the most dreadful description.

Fifteen Coroner's Jurymen who had been inquiring into the death of three convicts at Woolwich, were nearly poisoned last week by eating beef-steaks, over which tartar emetic had been sprinkled. A journeyman butcher, John Love, was suspected, and taken before a Magistrate, as it was proved that he had purchased three pennyworth of tartar emetic under false pretence that morning. The evidence against him not being complete, however, he was admitted to bail.

MR. HUNT'S ENTRY INTO LONDON.

Mr. Hunt on Monday made his "public entry" into the Metropolis in the novel character (novel to him) of a Member of Parliament. Why a "public entry" was necessary on the occasion it would perhaps trouble any one to discover. Mr. Hunt had not in his person fought the battle of liberty against a corrupt Government, and deserved the honour of a triumph; he had not returned from a lengthened imprisonment awarded—if not against the rulers of Justice, at least against those of "Justice tempered with mercy;" but because Mr. Stanley refused to give intelligible answers on the questions of Reform and of the Ballot, the electors of Preston determined on ejecting him, and then, in their need, they knew no other man to whom they could apply to become the organ of their feelings, except him, who had on more than one previous occasion solicited their suffrages. Mr. Hunt, however, fancied himself the hero of popular reform; and he determined on a triumphal entry. He or his friends invited the Trades of London to meet him in procession; but these bodies of industrious artisans declined the invitation; they were ready to have given their support to any great popular principle, or to have publicly manifested their joy at its triumph; but they looked on this as an overpowering instance of personal vanity, and they accordingly published a large placard, headed "Hunt;" and cautioning the public that "the Trades" would not assemble on this occasion, as they would not "give their sanction" to an assemblage of their bodies for any such purpose. The day selected for the "public entry" was St. Monday, and on such a day it would have been strange if the lovers of the idle Saint could not have been assembled in some numbers. Mr. Hunt was accordingly attended by a large body of persons, amounting at the highest point to 10,000, & varying from that to 3,000. At a little before twelve Mr. Mitchell (who had been the proposer of Mr. Hunt at Preston) arrived at the public-house called "The Painted Red Lion," at Islington Green, and announced that Mr. Hunt would shortly be there, and that before his arrival the proceedings of the day would not commence. At twelve o'clock Mr. Hunt appeared at this house, having travelled from Barnet in a post-chaise, and at twenty minutes before one he came into the balcony, which was decorated with laurels. The colours he adopted were crimson, and a flag of that colour was paraded in the procession. There were other flags with the mottoes—"Hunt and Reform," "Hunt and the Independent Men of Preston," and "Thanks to the Men of Preston." A large body of the Sawyers' trade was the only one of "the Trades" that assembled on this occasion. —At about twenty minutes to one, Mr. Hunt appeared in the balcony, and proceeded amidst much applause to address the meeting. After which cheers were enthusiastically given for the independent Electors of Preston.—Mr. Mitchell, on behalf of the Electors of Preston, returned thanks.—Mr. Murphy proposed that three cheers should be given for Mr. Hunt; and they were given.—The crowd then moved forward. Mr. Hunt appeared in a barouche, drawn by four handsome greys; the postillions were in dresses of crimson silk, and with the banners before mentioned preceding him. Mr. Hunt and Mr. Mitchell were in the carriage. On their arrival in Stamford-street, Mr. Hunt alighted, amidst the shouts of the crowd, and took his station at the dining-room window of his house.—Mr. Hunt then again addressed the multitude, thanking them most warmly for having accompanied him through the cities of London and Westminster. The result of that day's procession was, that at least one fact would go forth to the world—that though the Duke of Wellington was afraid to enter the City, he was not. Though the King & his Grace had proposed to unite with the Corporation in spending 10,000*l.* of the poor citizens' money, in order to give them a guzzle, he (Mr. Hunt) was no party to such a proceeding, and therefore feared not to face his fellow-citizens. One of his first efforts, on entering the House of Commons, would be to move for a repeal of that villainous Corn Law, which was enacted solely for the purpose of impoverishing the poor to enrich the Aristocracy. It was one of the most atrocious laws that ever was inflicted upon any people by any Government, however tyrannical; he therefore should at once demand their total repeal; and if he found any one to second him in the House, they might rely upon his pushing the motion to a division [a voice in the crowd, "O'Connell will second you"]. He did not expect that any Englishman would be found to support him. O'Connell, he did hope, would second him; but he did not look for support elsewhere. He next called their attention to the conduct of the newspapers during the past week, and abused them, in no measured terms, for their silence on the great struggle which had been going on at Preston. He then spoke of the recent proceedings under the Special Commissions, when so many of the poor working classes were sentenced to be hanged and transported. There was one gentleman, Mr. Benett, of Wiltshire, one of the great instigators of the Corn Laws, who had signalised himself upon the occasion in question—a man who had screwed up the rents of his estate to the highest possible pitch of elevation, and the wages of the labourers to the lowest possible point of depression; and that man stood upon these trials as the committing Magistrate—as the Foreman of the Grand Jury before whom the Bills were preferred—he was a witness against the prisoners, and he was a prosecutor himself in those very cases [shame!]. He concluded by thanking the sawyers for their attendance on the occasion.—Thanks were voted to the men of Preston, and, after nine cheers for them and three for Mr. Hunt, the assemblage broke up at about a quarter to five.

THE OLIO.

Three labourers fell from the scaffolding erected in front of the new buildings corner of Hemmings-row, on Wednesday, and were so much injured that their lives are despaired of. ——It is a singular fact connected with the oppressive duty on coals, that Newcastle coals are cheaper in Egypt than in London.——A new arrangement has been made in the Post Office for sending the Foreign Post letters by the Two-penny Postmen, instead of the General, as heretofore. The plan has been found productive of great inconvenience to the merchants, as the delivery is thereby greatly delayed.——Mr. Creevy has been appointed Treasurer of the Ordnance, in the room of Mr. Holmes.——Mr. Frank Rogers, of Manchester, put an end to his existence, last week, by shooting himself with a pistol, in a fit of derangement.——The cause assigned for Mr. St. John Long not surrendering to take his trial at the present Old Bailey Sessions is, that the trial could not have come on if he had, owing to one of the witnesses residing in Staffordshire.——Several daring robberies were committed during Hunt's procession on Monday; among others, Mr. Morris, of the Haymarket Theatre, was hustled and robbed in the Strand; as was Mr. Nottidge, a Surrey Magistrate, in Bishopsgate-street, who lost a valuable gold watch. Hunt will always find supporters when he can produce such results.——Mr. D. W. Harvey is stated to have been appointed Solicitor to Lord Brougham's Commission of Charities. The profits are rated at 2,000*l.* a year.——At the Sleaford Sessions, last week, Mercy Lunn, a woman aged 42, was convicted of sending a threatening letter to Mr. Green, a farmer, of Great Hale. She was suspected, and in order to discover the fact, she was induced, by a stratagem, to write down the names and ages of her children, and this writing perfectly corresponded with the offensive letter. She was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment and hard labour.——The Duke of Newcastle, on his visit to the Assembly at Newark, on Friday week, was received with loud yells and execrations by the populace, who were prepared with 100 links, so that they might recognize him. A link was thrown at the Duke, but missed him.——In the Court of King's Bench, on Wednesday, an attachment was issued for bringing up Mr. Kearney, who had threatened Mr. Astell, Chairman of the East India Company. Mr. Astell having filed articles of the peace against him.——Solly Rubens, the pugilist, was sentenced to transportation for life at the Old Bailey, on Wednesday, for a street robbery.——The Parish Church of Blackburn was accidentally set on fire by the flues becoming red hot, last week. The damage is estimated at 4,000*l.* The original cost of the Church was 40,000*l.*——Several fires took place during the week, between Salisbury and Exeter, during the actual sitting of the Special Commission.——A fellow, named Geo. Stratton, dressed in a smock frock, was on Tuesday sent to the Treadmill, from Marlborough-street, for practising the old trick of falling into fictitious fits in the streets, to extort money from the humane passengers.——Two men, named Crittenden and Hurrad, were last week shot in an affray with the Coast-blockade men, near Hastings; one of the Blockade men was also seriously wounded. The smugglers died, and the Coroner's Inquest returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide."——On Sunday evening, while the inmates were at chapel, the dwelling-house of Miss Cockerell, 9, Suffolk-place, was entered, and wearing apparel & jewellery stolen to the amount of between 20*l.* to 30*l.*——The house of Mr. John Clark, 21, Grosvenor-street West, was broken into on Monday, and a small quantity of plate and wearing apparel carried off.——On Tuesday morning, about six o'clock, the dwelling-house of James Hall, shoemaker, 39, Great Leonard-street, Shoreditch, was entered by thieves, and a quantity of the stock in trade stolen.——There is said to be a plan on foot for building a minor theatre at the north-western extremity of the town.——The fishermen in the western part of Cornwall still resist the payment of the tithe for fish. Both at Newlyn and Mousehole, boards are fixed against the corners of the streets, with "No tithes paid here," painted on them; and the St. Just men, it is said, have offered to march in a formidable body to their aid, if necessary.——The calling out of the London Militia, which costs the City 50,000*l.* a year, is to be opposed in the Common Council on the 20th instant.——Several parishes in Middlesex have announced their determination not to pay the county rate until other parishes in arrear have been forced to pay up. An advertisement was recently inserted in all Papers to raise 12,000*l.* for building a new Westminster Prison, to be secured by mortgage on the county rate. There was not a single tender for this loan.——In the Consistory Court, on Thursday, sentence of Nullity of Marriage was decreed between Dunn, a rope maker, at Chatham, and a Miss Chapman, a lunatic, who was possessed of considerable property. Dunn is a widower with eight children, aged 50, and Miss Chapman 36.

STATE OF IRELAND.

The Marquess of Anglesea has found it necessary to issue a second Proclamation to defeat the plans of Mr. O'Connell to create an Association for the purpose of promoting his views towards a repeal of the Union. It appears that the former Association having been suppressed, Mr. O'Connell gave notice of his intention to propose another, under the title of "The General Association of Ireland for the *prevention* of unlawful Meetings, and for the protection and exercise of the sacred right of petitioning for a redress of grievances." The Marquess of Anglesea, seeing through the thin skin of this ingenious subterfuge, and believing that it was only a new scheme for inflaming the populace and disturbing the public peace, authorized his Secretary to enforce the "Act for the suppression of dangerous Societies in Ireland;" and the notion which his Lordship entertained of the intent of the old associates was pretty clear from the language of the proclamation where he states that, "under the shift and device of preventing unlawful Meetings, and of protecting rights of petition, the said Association had been established really for the purpose of intimidating the Magistracy of Ireland, and of controlling the exercise of lawful authority, and for other dangerous purposes."

Another Proclamation was issued by the Marquess of Anglesea, to prevent assemblages at Howe's Hotel, Usher's Quay, where, under the pretence of "breakfasts," the anti-Unionites were known to congregate. Mr. O'Connell issued a counter-Proclamation, in which he says, "Another act of legal despotism has been committed. We are the bound slaves of a power created by law—and which, therefore, should be submitted to. A single Englishman can, in this our native land, dictate to us. He can use the most false and audacious calumnies with impunity; but, above all things, his will is made the arbiter of our conduct. Another Proclamation has been issued by the veracious Lord Anglesey—he has prohibited breakfasts at Home's. This veracious Lord Anglesey's Proclamation must be obeyed. Let us obey it readily—let no man breakfast at Home's. Alas! for poor Home! But at breakfast, dinner, and supper, let every Irishman recollect that he lives in a country where one Englishman's will is law.—N.B. A requisition for a Meeting to petition for the removal of Lord Anglesey lies at No. 26, Stephen-street." The Irish papers anticipate that the O'Connell tribute will amount to 50,000*l.*! Well done, Dan; this is "going it" in style. As a proof of his disinterested and really patriotic feeling, we trust Dan will distribute this sum among the wretched starving inhabitants of Dublin. By such an act he would prove at once that he is not working for "filthy lucre" alone.

We hear with deep regret, that there are indications of great distress already appearing in different parts of the country, particularly in the west and south. The potato crops have not absolutely failed, but in consequence of the short return last year, the poor were obliged to dig two months earlier. Ireland must have poor laws, or she never will be quiet or safe. This mode, after all, will be the most effectual way of reaching the absentees.

There will be several *ex-officio* prosecutions against the alleged sedition in some of the speeches and paragraphs in the Dublin Papers.

At a meeting in Newry last week, one of the speakers, the Rev. Mr. Keenan, stated that Mr. O'Connell was offered by Government the Mastership of the Rolls and a Peerage, and the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta to his son-in-law, Counsellor Fitzsimon! The speaker said he had this from Mr. O'Connell's lips.

On Monday, the Mayor of Drogheda seized twenty-two guns, sixteen pistols, and two blunderbusses, in the shop of an unlicensed gunsmith in that town.

There was a communication received by the commanding officer of the 7th Hussars, stationed in Dundalk, from the Executive, on Wednesday, requiring the troops to hold themselves in readiness to march to Drogeda upon a moment's warning.

The *Irish Volunteer*, a new weekly Paper, will appear in Dublin next week, and another Paper, entitled the *Irishman*, is to come out in London, under the auspices of Mr. O'Connell and his friends.

A circular has been addressed to the justices of the Peace at Quarter Sessions, by the Hon. E. G. Stanley, directing them to be very circumspect in granting licenses to persons who deal in gunpowder, and not only to scrutinize into the characters of such individuals, but the propriety of extending the sale of gunpowder within the immediate district should be clearly ascertained; also, a due precaution to be observed by the magistracy, wherein gunsmiths shall require certificates to enable them to apply to the Lord Lieutenant for a license to make, sell, or repair fire-arms. The same circular adverts to pawnbrokers having arms in their possession, which, if offered for sale, makes them liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

March of Intellect.—On the night of Monday, the 3d instant, a robbery, or rather an attempt at robbery, attended with some highly illustrative Irish circumstances, took place on the estate of Mr. Napper, of Loughcrew, in the county Meath. To explain these, however, to our English readers, it is necessary to premise, that it is an opinion very prevalent among the "finest *pisantry* in the world," that a lighted candle placed in a dead man's hand will not be seen by any but those by whom it is used; and, also, that if a candle in a dead hand be introduced into a house, it will prevent those who may be asleep from awaking! Under the influence of this superstition, a party, on Monday night, *armed with a dead man's hand* and a lighted candle, attacked the house of Mrs. Leonard (the mother of the priest), in the town of Oldcastle; but, unfortunately for the credit of the clan, the inmates were alarmed, and the robbers fled, leaving the hand behind them.

It appears that the Ribbon Societies are about to be revived in Ireland. Mr. O'Connell, in an address to the labourers and artizans, strongly protests against the formation of these "drivelling and disgusting societies," and against the impiety of secret oaths.

AN AGED FEMALE VIOLATED & MURDERED.

About half-past nine on the evening of the 22d of December, Robert Lees, a weaver, residing at Watch Cote, in Failsworth, overtook, on his return from Manchester, an elderly woman, who kept company with him until he turned off to go home. She appeared much fatigued, and informed him she had come from Bolton that afternoon, and was going to visit her daughter at Oldham, whose husband was a mechanic at Cousins's factory. On the morning of the 23d, a boy, who was going with his work to Mr. Ashworth's warehouse at Newton Heath, discovered, in a retired part of the Old Roman Road, called Street, a human body lying nearly naked; he was quite terrified, and gave information to a man named Jonas Schofield, who immediately went to the spot, and also alarmed the neighbourhood. The body was that of an aged female. She was lying on her back, with the middle and lower parts of her person exposed, her eyes wide open, and her grey hair frozen to the ground. From the position in which she lay, the state of her dress, and certain foot marks near the spot, it was concluded that she had been violated where she was found, and had not stirred after being quitted by her brutal ravishers. Appearances around her indicated that she had contended with more than one person; it seemed as if a number had been there. Her bonnet and cap lay at a short distance from the body; the ground was trampled many yards in length (and appears so to this day), as if there had been a battle; the dry grass on the rampart was pressed down, and the twigs and brambles were broken with being lain upon. Soon after the discovery, the body was removed to Mr. Barrows, at the Wheat Sheaf, and the following day a clerk of Mr. Milne's, the Coroner, held an inquest upon it. The only witnesses called were Jonas Schofield and Mr. Thornley, a surgeon, of Newton Heath; the former deposed to the state in which he found the body; the latter, that no sustenance whatever was contained in the stomach; that there was a slight effusion of blood upon the brain—that, in his opinion, she died in a fit; and the Jury returned a verdict accordingly, and the matter was thus disposed of, much to the credit of *private* investigations. The witness, Schofield, however, strongly protested against the verdict; and reiterated his conviction, wherever he went, that the woman had been violated, if not murdered. The circumstance naturally became the subject of conversation in the neighbourhood, and the wife of Robert Lees, before-mentioned, having heard of it, related it to her husband, on which he recollected the old woman who came with him upon the road, and told his wife what she had said respecting her daughter: these circumstances were the day following mentioned by Lee's wife to the constable, and on making inquiry at Oldham, he found the daughter, who came down with him, and recognized the body to be that of her mother, the wife of a weaver, named M'Clelland, residing at Howell Croft, Bolton. It was thus ascertained that she must have been led astray or forcibly conveyed to the spot where she was found; and further inquiries taking place, such information was obtained as induced Mr. Ashton, constable of Hollinwood, to search the house of a man named John Mellor, residing at Limeside, where a cloak was found, which has since been identified as one she borrowed previous to setting off from Bolton. Mellor was taken into custody, together with Ashton and W. Worrall, brothers, living at Fletcher Fold, R. Chadderton, and Ashton Hilton; the latter a youth about 17 or 18 years of age, and who has confessed that he was present with the prisoners, all of whom violated, or assisted in the violation, of the deceased. The parties charged are still in custody, and the Rev. J. Holme has been for some days pursuing an investigation into the transaction, at the Back Inn, Hollinwood. The examinations have been, however, strictly private, none but witnesses, the prisoners, and one or two constables, being allowed to be present. We shall watch this horrible affair to its termination, and may probably be enabled to furnish some additional particulars next week. The deceased was sixty-seven years of age, and had been the mother of fourteen children, seven of whom are now living.—*Manchester Guardian.*

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