

necessary? (Yes.) Let them take it, not as a compromise, but as an instalment. (Cheers.)

Mr J. Robertson seconded the resolution, and urged the necessity of union at this moment, if they did not wish to play the game of their enemies.

Mr E. Jones said he also was anxious for a union of the middle and working classes. Their united power was admitted by all: let them not then demand half-measures.—Mr J. E. Parry rose to order, and protested against the insinuation that this association had adopted half-measures.—Mr Jones: Either the league was for universal suffrage and nothing else, or for universal suffrage and the details. (Hear.) If the latter, what were the details? Had the league made up their minds on this point? ("Hear," and much confusion.)—Mr Lovett said he had first convened the people's charter; but, finding that done on the principles of the people's friends as to household suffrage and universal suffrage, and the details necessary for the exercise of the suffrage, they had adopted the principle of universal suffrage, resolving that the details of the charter should be further considered at their next meeting.—Mr Jones said, then it appeared that the league had not made up their minds as to the details. He would not move any amendment, for this party had come out more fairly than at any of the other three meetings that had been held in London. After advocating Mr O'Connor's land scheme at some length (during which the meeting became very impatient) he concluded by calling on the league to give in their adhesion to that project.—The resolution was then put, and negatived by a majority of hands. A scene of great confusion ensued, amidst which the meeting broke up.

Latest Intelligence.

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 27, 1848.

The trial of Mr Mitchell of the 'United Irishman' commenced on Thursday in the Commission Court, but the greater part of the day was taken up with technical objections on the part of the prisoner's counsel; in the first instance, by a challenge to an array of the jury panel on the ground of particularity in its construction; and next by an application for a postponement of the trial on the ground of the absence of Mr Stephen Mo-nahan, the clerk to the attorney-general, who was described as a material witness for the prisoner in the challenge to the array of the jury panel. The Attorney-General resisted this application, which, he contended, was made merely for the purpose of delay, and the Court decided against it. Trier were then appointed, and a number of witnesses were examined on both sides, respecting the jury panel, who ultimately decided that the jury panel was fairly and impartially constructed. The impanelling of the jury was all that could be accomplished on Thursday, and the case was adjourned until yesterday. It was expected to last the whole day. The admirers of Mr Mitchell are playing the destructive game of sending threatening letters. One of the jurors received a note menacing him with assassination should Mr Mitchell be convicted. Public as well as private intimidation has also been vented in the following fierce denunciation, which has been extensively circulated throughout the city: "To the Jurors of Dublin.—God's truth has been spoken and written by John Mitchell. He has proclaimed to the world the labourer's right to live in the land of his birth by the sweat of his brow; the farmer's right to the fruits of his labour, his capital, and his skill. This is God's truth. Will you, jurors, pronounce, by your verdict, God's truth to be a seditious libel—a 'felony'?" If you do (which God forbid), then the blood of that innocent man of truth, John Mitchell, be on you and yours to all eternity! The curse of God will fall upon you! The fate of perjurors and assassins awaits you! Attend to your oaths, and a true verdict give!! ONE OF THE PANEL."

Additional details of the horrible massacre at Naples have been received by intelligence which reaches up to the 18th. They confirm the accounts which we have given under the head of our Italian news, of the atrocious conduct of the execrable King. It is stated that upwards of 5,000 persons have lost their lives in this fearful outrage. The actual fighting continued fifteen hours. Since the event, the Chamber has been dissolved, the city declared in a state of siege, and unlimited liberty of devastation and pillage conceded to the troops and the lazzaroni. The national guard is represented to have acted with the greatest heroism. Attacked at once by four regiments and a great force of artillery, it submitted to destruction, but did not yield. The King, who commanded these atrocities, has published a hypocritical proclamation, announcing the formation of a new civic guard and a new convocation of the Chambers.

The National Assembly of France was chiefly occupied on Thursday with the decree proposed by the Executive Commission, defining the powers of the latter. It required, first, that its members should be exempted from sitting in the Assembly; and, secondly, that they should be entrusted with the entire safeguard of that body. The members of the Executive Commission signified their intention of resigning in a body if the decree were not adopted by the Assembly. It was agreed that the attendance of the Members of the Executive Commission in the Assembly should only be required when explanations were to be demanded, and then on the express requisition of at least 40 members, but that part of the project which entrusted the safeguard of the Assembly to the Executive Commission was rejected by precisely the same majority. Upon this M. Martin (de Strasbourg) resigned his office of reporter, and the Assembly named M. Labordaire reporter. The safety and freedom of the Assembly is entrusted to the President and Questors. A report would probably be brought up yesterday.

LAST NIGHT'S PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Friday, May 26.

The report on the parliamentary proceedings postponement bill was, in the absence of Lord Stanley, postponed till Tuesday next, and On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the house adjourned till Tuesday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, May 26.

Mr HUME gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move for a return of all the expenses incurred in the repairs and alterations at Windsor castle.

Mr G. THOMPSON gave notice that, in going into committee of supply, he should call attention to the case of the Rajah of Sattara. Capt. HARRIS begged to ask whether, now that the government had a large military force in Ireland, it was their intention to direct a general search to be made for pikes and other concealed arms, in order to secure the future tranquility of that country. If that was not done, he feared there would be a great deal of disturbance and loss of life.

Sir G. GREY said, by the provisions of the act recently passed for the suppression of crime and outrage in Ireland, the authorities were empowered to apply its provisions to any disturbed district, and to direct a search for arms. It was not the intention of the government to grant any further powers at present.

Mr F. FRENCH gave notice that on the 6th of June he should move for leave to bring in a bill to secure for Ireland a complete system of railway communication.

SPAIN.

Mr BANKES said a notice of his on the subject of the recent events that had taken place in Madrid, and which had ended in the return of the English ambassador, stood upon the paper for discussion that evening. It was however understood, as the papers were not ready, that he would postpone it to a future day, but he had hoped that Lord Palmerston or Lord J. Russell would have been present to state when the papers would be ready, or what day he could afford him for bringing the subject before the house. As neither of these ministers was present he should postpone his motion till the next supply day, that day se'night, when he would bring it forward, unless the noble lord could be induced to give him an earlier day.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in the absence of Lord J. Russell, feared that he could not fix any day until after the introduction of the navigation bill.

Mr BANKES.—Is there any probability that this opportunity will be afforded me sooner than this day week?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said it would be impossible for him to foresee how long the debate upon the resolutions would last. The government were very anxious to bring it to a close, and would not interpose any other business until it had terminated.

Mr BANKES, it was understood, ultimately fixed his motion for Friday next.

Mr HUME said the house was now going into committee of supply, and it was very desirable, before they voted any more money, that they should ascertain how the government meant to supply the deficiency in the revenue that had already taken place. (A laugh.) He feared the hon. gentleman who laughed would have to pay the deficiency. According to the revenue statements for the last quarter, the deficiency in the course of the year would exceed three millions sterling. They were now called upon to vote more money on account—he was aware that that understanding had been come to, in the hope that the committee sitting on the financial condition of the country would make some report or suggestions on the subject. It, however, now became a question whether the house should not require some explanation from the government before they consented to vote any more money. There was a sum of 60,000*l.* now asked for, to effect improvements in Windsor, and before they were completed they would amount to at least 100,000*l.* In times like the present he thought that was verging very closely upon profusion and extravagance, and was like burning the candle at both ends. (A laugh.) The castle of Windsor had in his time cost the country a sum of at least one and a half million.

The committee on the Dublin election petition having been called to the table to be sworn, one of the members, Lord Robert Grosvenor, was absent, and after some discussion, in which Sir R. Inglis and Mr Egerton de la Motte the absent member.

Mr F. MAULE moved that the noble lord be taken into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Shortly afterwards the sergeant announced that Lord R. Grosvenor was in custody, and the noble lord appeared at the table and apologised to the house, stating that he had been detained at a public meeting.

On the motion of Mr F. MAULE the noble lord was discharged from custody, and the committee sworn at the table.

Sir DE L. EVANS understood that a promise had been given that an opportunity would be afforded the house of discussing the income tax, with a view to remedy its inequality and injustice. He wished also to know whether the government meant to make any alteration in the law respecting personal property.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was understood to say that the government had no intention of making any alteration in the law.

Mr EWART then brought forward the motion of which he had given notice, "that the present system of disproportionate indirect taxation is injurious to the commerce and manufactures, and unjust to the working classes; and that the establishment of a more direct system of taxation on realised property would relieve trade and manufactures, and be eventually beneficial to all classes of the community." The hon. gentleman said that last year a committee had reported upon the desirability of reducing the duties upon tea and tobacco. He also thought that certain excise duties which pressed heavily upon their manufactures should be reduced, and especially those on bricks, soap, and paper. He trusted, if these matters could not now be legislated upon, that they would not hereafter be excluded from the consideration of her Majesty's government.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fully admitted the importance of the subject which had been brought under the consideration of the house; but, considering the strong manifestation of the opinion of the house against any increase of direct taxation, and considering also the present position of the country, he feared he could hold out no assurance that the government would be able to bring forward any measure for the reduction of the indirect taxation of the country.

The motion was then by leave withdrawn.

In reply to Mr G. Thompson,

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not fix a day when the adjourned debate on the case of the Rajah of Sattara could be resumed.

Mr THOMPSON said he would on Monday ask the President of the Board of Control what were the intentions of the government with reference to the territories of the late Rajah of Sattara.

After some conversation relative to the expenditure that had lately taken place on the Caledonian canal,

The house went into committee of supply.

Mr WARD moved a vote of 300,000*l.* on account, for defraying the wages of seamen. The sums he asked were considerably under those that would be required for the service of the year.

Mr HUME wished to ask whether any steps were being taken to reduce the expenditure of the naval department.

Mr WARD assured the hon. member that every opportunity of enforcing economy had been taken advantage of by the government, and he trusted the reductions would, in the course of next year, amount to no less than 600,000*l.*

After some discussion the vote, as well as the following, were agreed to.

500,000*l.* for naval stores; 200,000*l.* for naval half-pay; 50,000*l.* for repairs and alterations of the public palaces; 25,000*l.* for the new houses of Parliament; 10,000*l.* for repairs and alterations in Buckingham Palace; 15,000*l.* for the expenses of the Treasury; 8,000*l.* for the Home-office; 15,000*l.* for the Office for Foreign Affairs; 10,000*l.* for the Colonial Office; 10,000*l.* for the Privy Council and Board of Trade; 500*l.* for the Lord of the Privy Seal; 10,000*l.* for the office of Paymaster of Exchequer Bills; 1,000*l.* for the part of the charge of the Ecclesiastical Commission; 4,000*l.* for the Comptroller-General of the Exchequer; 6,000*l.* for the Office of Public Records; 2,000*l.* for the Mint; 2,000*l.* for the Paymaster of the Civil Service in Ireland; 14,000*l.* for the Board of Public Works in Ireland; 50,000*l.* for stationery, printing, &c.; 8,000*l.* for foreign and secret service; 5,000*l.* for the prosecution of offenders; 10,000*l.* for defraying the cost of high sheriffs; 7,000*l.* for Parkhurst prison; 8,000*l.* for Pentonville prison; 16,000*l.* for Millbank prison; 4,000*l.* for the general prison of Perth; 30,000*l.* for law expenses in Scotland; 3,500*l.* for criminal prosecutions in Ireland; 10,000*l.* for the Metropolitan police in Dublin; 30,000*l.* for educational purposes in Ireland; 3,000*l.* for the School of Design; 30,000*l.* for consular establishments abroad; 20,000*l.* for extra disbursements abroad; 10,000*l.* for superannuations

and allowances; and 9,000*l.* for non-conforming and dissenting ministers.

Mr BRIGHT gave notice that when the vote for ecclesiastical establishments in the colonies was brought forward he should call the attention of the house to the subject. If they were to pay for the religion of the colonists they might as well be asked to pay for their bread and butter.

The house then resumed.

The qualification and registration of electors (Ireland) bill was, after some conversation, read a second time; as also the election and polling places (Ireland) bill.

Sir JOHN HAMMER moved the committee in the borough elections (No. 2) Bill.

Col. SIBTHORP moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr CHARLES PEARSON supported the bill, although he feared that it would be inefficient for the purposes for which it was intended. It was not sufficiently stringent to put an end to bribery.

After some further discussion, in which Mr Bankes, the Solicitor General, Mr John Stuart, Mr Hume, Mr Henley, Mr Cockburn, Mr Aglionby, and Mr Arkwright took part, the house divided, when the motion for the committee was carried by a majority of 166 to 78.

The bill was then committed *pro forma*.

The house adjourned at a quarter to one o'clock.

THE PARADE AT VIENNA DURING THE CONGRESS.—So long as the weather was fine the Bastion was the favourite haunt: there were to be seen the Emperor Alexander and Prince Eugene Beauharnais walking arm in arm; Prince Metternich and the Duke of Coburg, the handsomest men of their day; while Lord and Lady Castlereagh walked about in the bright sunshine, dressed as if for a masquerade, and utterly unconscious that they were the observed of all observers. . . . On the Bastion were likewise to be seen the Archduke Charles, who, although he did not command in the last war, was still covered with glory; the brave, chivalrous, liberal-minded Prince William of Prussia; the Crown Prince of Wurtemberg, distinguished by his military achievements, generally walking with Stein; the Crown Prince of Bavaria—too early snatched from this world—with Field-Marshal von Wrede, the victor at Hanau; the Grand Duke of Baden, young, pale, ill-looking upon, and marked out, as it were, for sacrifice; the Duchess de Sagan with her sisters; the Count and Countess Bernstorff, the latter one of the first beauties of the Congress; Counts Cap d'Istrias and Pozzo di Borgo; Cardinal Consalvi walking with Bartholdy, who pointed out to him the various personages and their business; the young Marquis de Custine and the Count de Noailles; the Grand Duke of Weimar, even there the most affable of princes, full of intellectual activity and kindly feeling;—but any attempt at further description were vain. To sum up in a few words, all Vienna and the whole Congress were to be seen pushing their way through the crowd. The Bastion might be called a diplomatic Bourse; and indeed affairs were there much discussed: it was observed, however, that neither Gentz nor Humboldt were ever seen there.—*Varnhagen von Ense, translated by Sir A. D. Gordon.*

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

THE DERBY.—The great event of the year came off on Wednesday on the new course, with the following result:—

Lord Clifden's Surplice, by Touchstone (Templeman) 1
Mr Bowes's Spring Jack (F. Butler) 2

Mr B. Green's Shylcock (S. Mann) 3

The following were not placed.—Mr Payne's Glendower (Nat), Mr J. B. Day's Nil Desperandum (A. Day), Mr Nunn's The Fowler (J. Holmes), Mr E. Peck's Great Western (J. Howlett), Lord Clifden's Loadstone (J. Mason), Mr Baker's Oscar (Bumby), Duke of Rutland's The Fiddler (Robinson), Mr E. R. Clarke's Weathercock (Tant), Mr T. Parr's Sponge (Parr), Sir J. B. Mill's Duerstalker (Dunaldson), Mr Ross's Comet (R. Pettit), Lord Edinboro's Eagle's Plume (Marlow), Major Pitt's Fern (E. Edwards), Mr Osbaldeston's Fugleman (S. Rogers).

Betting at starting.—Even on Surplice, 4 to 1 agst Glendower, 4 to 1 agst Nil Desperandum, 11 to 1 agst Shylcock, 15 to 1 (and in some places 20 to 1) agst Spring Jack, 40 to 1 agst Fugleman, 50 to 1 agst The Fowler, and 50 to 1 agst any other horse. The first start at the time fixed for the race was witnessed as effected, Great Western taking the lead, followed by Loadstone, Fugleman next, with Surplice, Fern, Glendower, Spring Jack, and Shylcock in their wake. They came to the Craven post in this order: Loadstone then joined Great Western, headed him in a few strides, and went on with the running, Great Western dropping astern, and Fugleman taking the second place, Surplice, Fern, Glendower, Shylcock, and Spring Jack following. Loadstone carried the running on until half-way between the road and the distance, when having had enough of it, he was passed by Surplice, Fugleman still keeping the second position, with Spring Jack and Shylcock in close waiting. Fugleman gave way at the distance, and Shylcock and Spring Jack were left to finish the race with the favourite. Shylcock kept the favourite's friends on the tenterhooks until half-way up the distance, where he was beaten; Spring Jack then came, and a desperate race ensued between the two horses that of all others were the worst for the book makers. Spring Jack made a gallant effort at the last, but he was unable to get the victory without sinking. Shylcock was a good third; Glendower a bad fourth; The Fiddler fifth; and Fugleman sixth. The pace was not by any means great. Run in 2 min. 46 sec. Value of the stakes, 5,500*l.*

THE OAKS.—These stakes were run for yesterday with the following results:—Mr H. Hill's Cymba (Templeman), 1; Mr Quin's Attraction (Robinson), 2; Mr Foljane's Queen of the May (Bumby), 3.—Betting: 3 to 1 agst Do-it-again (taken), 7 to 1 agst Wiasma, 7 to 1 agst Iodine, 7 to 1 agst Lody, 20 to 1 agst Prairie Bird, and 20 to 1 agst Lord Exeter's two. At starting the lead was taken by Hope, followed by Lola Montes and Iodine, with Do-it-again, Tishpene, Queen of the May, Cymba, Wiasma, and two or three others in their wake, and behind them Attraction and the Cuck. At the Craven post Do-it-again took the third place, but no other change of moment was observable until they came to the turn: the last was then taken by Camphine, followed by Do-it-again and Iodine—Cymba, Wiasma, Miss Orbell, the Miss Lydia filly, and one of the two others whose colours we could not make out. Being very forward, after crossing the road Queen of the May took up the running, Camphine and Cymba waiting on her; with Attraction, Wiasma, Iodine, and half a dozen others close at hand; so they reached the end of the Stand, where a decisive change took place. Cymba went up to Queen of the May, headed her, and although Attraction, who came immediately after, made the race very close, neither of them won clearly in the end by a length, Attraction beating Queen of the May by half a length. Wiasma, Camphine, Iodine, Miss Lydia filly, and three or four others were close up at the finish, and so nearly abreast that we cannot undertake to speak with any certainty as to their relative positions: we fancied Wiasma had a shade the best of it. The pace was fast up the hill, but was not sustained throughout. Run in 2 min. 48 sec. Value of the stakes, 2,400*l.*

Commerce and Trade.

THE FUNDS.

MONDAY.—At the commencement of business, Consols were done at 84½, when they fell 84 to ½ on parties becoming sellers, and were last operated in at 84½, closed at 84½ to ½ for money and account. Reduced Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. were done at 84½ to ½, closed at 84½ to ½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. were done at 84½ to ½ in the morning, and, after receding to 83½ to ½, left off at 83½ to ½. Bank Stock improved to 191 to 193. Long Annuities, 84 to ½. India Bonds, 21s. to 21½ premium. Exchequer-bills, 42s. to 46s. premium; ditto advertised, 21s. to 21½ premium.

THURSDAY.—Consols opened with firmness this morning, at an advance upon yesterday's closing prices. The market remained steady for some time; but on the receipt of unfavourable news from the Continent, quotations gave way, and Consols, which had been 84½ to ½, fell to 84, and closed at that price, neither buyers nor sellers. Money was rather tighter than for some time past. Reduced Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. were done at 83½ to ½, were last done at 83½ to ½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. opened at 83½ to ½, advanced to 83½, but fell to 83½, and left off at 83½ to ½. Bank Stock, 190½. Long Annuities, 84 to ½. India Stock, 21½. India Bonds, 20s. to 22s. premium. Exchequer-bills, 40s. to 45s. premium; and the advertised issue, 21s. to 21½ premium.

FRIDAY.—Consols for the greater part of the day stood at 84½ to ½, but previous to the close some sales sent them down to 84½ to ½, at which price they left off for the day's prices, left off 84½ to ½ for money and account. Bank Stock, 191 to 193. Reduced Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. were done at 83½ to ½. New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent. were done at 83½ to ½. Long Annuities, 84 to ½. India Bonds, 21s. to 21½ premium. South Sea Annuities, 30s. to 32s. premium. Exchequer-bills, 37s. to 42s. premium; ditto advertised, 21s. to 21½ premium.