FOREIGN AND COLONIAL.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* publishes a decree, signed by the President of the Republic, reinstating eleven lieutenant-generals and fourteen major-generals, who, immediately after the revolution of February, were placed on the retired list of the army by the Provisional Government against their will, and contrary to law.

On Saturday, the President received a deputation of the Peace Congress, composed of M. Victor Hugo, Mr. Charles Hindley, M.P., and the Abbé Duguerry. The object of the deputation was to place in the hands of the Prince a copy of the resolutions passed during the three sittings of the Congress. The President, in reply, stated that he looked forward with great anxiety for the time when the heavy burthen of the army could be diminished.

The editor of the *Bien du Peuple* has been condemned to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 200 francs, for having used insulting expressions in a public *café*, reflecting on the President of the Republic.

Lucien Murat positively goes to Madrid as Ambassador from France. This appointment at any other time would have attracted no attention; but it is said now to indicate an adjustment of the differences between the Dufaure and the Buonaparte sections of the Cabinet, and it is therefore deemed of much importance.

The *Moniteur* states that it is authorised to contradict the statement circulated by several journals of the approaching marriage of the President of the Republic.

SPAIN.

It is said that an intrigue is on foot to procure the abdications of the Queens of Spain and Portugal, the marriage of the son of the Queen of Portugal with the daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, and the union of the two kingdoms under the rule of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, the object in view being the annihilation of English influence in the Peninsula, which is to be given over as an appanage to the Orleans family in exchange for the withdrawal of their pretensions in France. In allusion to this precious intrigue we find the following in the *Riforma*:—

"The journals of a neighbouring kingdom make important revelations respecting negotiations or intrigues between statesmen here and those in power at Lisbon. They are of such a nature that we dare not venture to translate them. Amongst others, the *Patriota* is particularly explicit. It speaks of a project of mutual abdication; of the dethronement of personages who have not yet reached maturity; of the acknowledgment of certain rights and the waiving of others; of future regencies, &c., in a word, the manifestation is so serious, that doubtless the organs of the Government will be forced to notice it, and make some explicit declaration. Meanwhile we abstain from making further comments. We expect further information, since silence would sanction these rumours, and compel us to take them into consideration, in order to ascertain what is their foundation."

ITALY.

General Oudinot, before quitting Rome, issued the following proclamation:—

"Romans,—Order and tranquility have not been disturbed a single moment since your city has been occupied by the French army. The temporal government of the Supreme Pontiff has been restored among you admidst universal applause. Just admirers of the discipline of our soldiers, you give them on every opportunity the proofs of an affection, the origin of which is equally honourable for them and for you. The most perfect harmony reigns among the soldiers of every degree and the people, as well at Rome as in the cantonments. Our wishes and hopes exceed such results. By preserving you against the political reaction, we have at the same time fulfilled our duty and followed the dictates of our feelings. Your sympathies are a recompense the value of which we all acknowledge and particularly esteem. I feel in my heart the necessity of repeating the assurance of it at the moment when my mission to the pontifical states is to cease. I shall return to France; there I shall always preserve the remembrance of the evident proofs of confidence and esteem which you have given me. No one can know what is reserved to him in future, but I know that my sentiments for you are unalterable. I thank Providence for having given me a momentary influence over your destinies. I shall again thank Heaven if, before the end of my life, I shall be again permitted to contribute to the prosperity and grandeur of a country that has most powerful claims upon my devotion and gratitude.

"Rome, Aug. 23.

"The General in Chief, OUDINOT DE REGGIO."

GERMANY.

The Legislative Chamber of Bremen has just voted, by 118 votes to 103, the adhesion of the government to the constitution of the three Kings; but that of Luebeck by a majority of two, has taken a contrary decision. It is, however, not believed that Luebeck will persist in this resolution.

HOLLAND.

APPROACHING ROYAL NUPTIALS.—The *Rotterdam Courant* speaks of the marriage of the Hereditary Prince of Sweden, which is to take place at the Hague, with the daughter of Prince Frederick as a settled point. His Royal Highness the Prince of Sweden has received the order of the Netherlands Lion.

SWITZERLAND.

The *New Zurich Gazette* of the 29th ult. states, from Ticino, that more Austrian troops have been ordered to the Swiss frontier, and that a strong column has arrived at Como. The whole corps is to be 10,000 strong. Everything, according to this account, announces a military occupation of the canton at no distant period, a measure said to be taken in accordance with the French Government.

SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN.

DISTURBANCES AT SCHLESWIG.—Letters from Flensburgh of August 27 say:—Yesterday evening a most fearful affray took place on the occasion of singing the national airs, by the two parties by whom the city is divided; it assumed such a character that recourse was obliged to be had to arms, and several soldiers were wounded. A Prussian patrole, cleared the streets at the point of the bayonet, threatening to fire upon the people. Notwithstanding these excesses, the Prussian troops quited the city to-day. The Danish party broke into several houses and pillaged them, they also broke open the residence of Senator Hummingsen. The gendarmes, and some convalescent soldiers were sent for, and advanced, bayonet in hand, towards the mob, and having in vain called upon them to disperse, they fired. A boy was killed, and some others severely wounded.

HUNGARY.

On the 18th General Haynau published at Temeswar an order of the day granting an amnesty, to all the Hungarians, beneath the rank of serjeant major and quarter master, who had abandoned the Austrian army to join the insurgents, but requiring them to return to the Austrian ranks. An amnesty was also granted to the sub-officers of the Magyar army, who had not served under the Austrian standard. With respect to the chiefs of the army and the revolution, ulterior measures will, it is said, be taken.

The members of the Hungarian Diet who have been delivered up by the Russians, for having declared that the house of Hapsburg has fallen from the throne of Hungary, have been transported to Pesth.

The following letter from Kossuth to Count Casimer Esterhazy, dated Arad, August 11, 1849, is publicly protested against by the count as addressed to himself, as has been stated in the Austrian papers. He conceives that there must be some mistake as to the name.—

"My dear Count,—You will receive this letter by Colonel Von Kalmany, who has been commissioned to communicate my wishes to you verbally. The presentiments which I communicated to you at Szegdin, on the 23rd of June, have been verified. The conquest of Ofen by Georgey was the last ray of the departing sun of the Republic; for soon after, Dembinski was beaten in the north, Perezel in the south, and Georgey was thrown into that fatal position at Comorn; and lastly, Bem was compelled to retire before the victorious arms of Luders.

"The faint hopes that I yet entertained of effecting a favourable re-action by the energetic application of extraordinary measures, were wholly frustrated by the ignominious ingratitude of Georgey for the sudden declaration and execution of his plans of treachery to the cause of our fatherland (which I had long suspected and apprehended), gave a death blow to me and to the republic.

A hundred thousand cannon balls have been the cause of our misfortune, and I now behold the grace of so many glorious victories in our perilous fight. Our cause is now utterly lost. The recent overwhelming exertions have completely prostrated my spirits and exhausted my physical powers. I long for repose; yet my greatest consolation in this, my undeniably perilous position, is the assurance that my family who next to my country are the objects nearest and dearest to me, are in safety. This night I shall go with Csangi and Horvath to Lugos, where I shall await your verbal answer through Colonel Count Von Kalmany. In the meantime accept the assurance of my sincere esteem. "KOSSUTH."

"Arad, August 11, 1849.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

The news of the surrender of Comorn was premature, that fortress not having yet yielded. Negotiations, however, are opened for its capitulation, and an armistice of 15 days has been concluded. Peterwardein still holds out, but it is expected will also soon surrender. This is stated in letters from Vienna, dated August 28th.

The *Austrian Lloyd's* states that Kossuth and four other Magyar chiefs are at Videin, in Bulgaria, where they are under the strict surveillance of the Turkish functionaries. Two thousand Magyar prisoners had been sent off to Italy to be incorporated in the Austrian regiments, and most of the prisoners were also to be sent to Italy. At Stuhlweissenburg six soldiers of the Landsturm had been found with arms in their hands. It was said at Vienna, on the 27th ult., that the Russians would soon evacuate Hungary, and Austrian troops would be sent there from Italy. Before yielding, the troops of Georgey were in such dreadful distress as to be obliged to eat the rind of melons, potatoes, &c., in the towns through which they passed. General Kiss, who had assembled a corps of insurgents near Lugos, was defeated and made prisoner on the 20th.

PRUSSIA.

The First Prussion Chamber has completely terminated its revision of the constitution in Committtee, and will most probably proceed to debate thereon in the course of a few days. The Committee of the Second Chamber have also arrived as far the 34th section—that is, nearly half—so that hopes exist of both Chambers being able to complete their task and submit it to the King within three months.

The Cholera continues to rage in Berlin with unabated virulence.

WALES.

As in England, Ireland, and Scotland, so in Wales the harvest is excellent.

ROBBERY OF LETTERS AT MERTHYR TYDVIL POST OFFICE.—The magistrates of this borough have recently been engaged in investigating a wholesale system of robbery, which appears to have been going on for some time past, at the post office connected with the district. An indiscriminate plunder of money and other letters seems to have been practised, and some idea may be formed of the extent the atrocious system was carried when it is stated that nearly 1000 letters, a great number of which had been opened and their contents—money and other valuable property—abstracted, were found in the possession of the party supposed to be implicated in the robberies. The non-delivery of a letter which contained some £5 Brecon bank notes led to an inquiry being instituted by the authorities at the General Post Office, London. Mr. Ramsay, one of the inspectors, was sent down, and the result of the investigation was, that a lad named Thomas Thomas, who was employed to carry the letter-bag from this town to the post office at Dowlais, a neighbouring town, was fully committed for trial on several charges of robbery.

VISIT OF THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CAMBRIDGE TO NORTH WALES, PLAS NEWYDD, ANGLESEY.—Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Meckleuburg Strelitz, the Princess Mary, and a numerous suite, on Wednesday last, safely arrived at this favourite resort. They evince, by courteous attention to those of the Welsh people with whom they come occasionally in contact, the most grateful sense of the warm-hearted reception given to them by the daughters and sons of Cambria. The Baron Knesebeck preceded their Royal Highnesses, in order to secure the requisite arrangements. It is scarcely necessary to say that his duties are considerably lightened, awing to the kindness of the neighbouring nobility and gentry, every delicacy which the season can afford being forwarded to Plas Newydd in profusion. The illustrious strangers passed the rest of the week in this delightful mansion, and then left, in order to visit the romantic scenery contiguous to Carnarvon.

Carnarvon Castle. On the evening of Monday last this ancient edifice was visited by the royal duke and party. Their arrival was welcomed by a royal salute from the Porth y Aur battery, the pier guns, the town banners, the cheers of the populace, and the attendance of the chief gentry of the place. The royal visitors were escorted into the castle by J. Morgan, esq., as the representative of the Marquis of Anglesey, constable of the Castle. They visited all the principal rooms, corridors, &c., ascended the Eagle Tower, entered the apartment assigned by tradition as the birthplace of the first Saxon Prince of Wales, and expressed great interest in all that met their view. They thence proceedad direct to visit the magnificent pass of Llanberis.

HAY.

Smithfield.	£ s.	£ s.	Regent's Park.	£ s.	£ s.
Hay	2 10	3 12	Hay	2 12	4 0
Clover	3 0	4 17	Clover	3 0	4 16
Straw	1 8	1 12	Straw	1 9	1 14
Portman.			**New Hungerford.**		
Hay	3 0	3 5	Hay	2 10	3 15
Clover	4 0	4 14	Clover	3 0	5 0
Straw	1 4	1 10	Straw	1 8	1 13
Cumberland.			**Whitechapel.**		
Hay	2 10	3 17	Hay	2 5	3 12
Clover	3 0	4 14	Clover	3 0	4 15
Straw	1 8	1 12	Straw	1 8	1 15

THE BERMONDSEY MURDER.

EXAMINATION OF FREDERICK GEORGE MANNING.

Shortly after 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, Frederick George Manning was brought up for his first examination, before Mr. Secker, magistrate of Southwark Police Court, in the presence of very few persons beyond the police and the other officials of the court; the smallness of the attendance on this occasion to hear a case which has excited such intense and sustained public interest, being obviously attributable to the intelligence of the prisoner's arrival in town having scarcely had time to get generally abroad.

Mr. Binns, of Trinity-street, Southwark, appeared to watch the proceedings in Manning's behalf; and at 20 minutes to 10, every preparation having been made,

Mr. Edwin, chief clerk of the court, said—Inspector Yates, let your prisoner be brought in.

Inspector Yates obeyed, and the prisoner was at once brought into court from an adjoining room by the police.

On his taking his station in the dock, the comparatively few persons assembled, whose number had just been slightly swelled, made a general rush forward, which led to some confusion, and delayed the putting of the opening questions to the first witness for some moments. The commotion having at length been quelled by the officers,

John Shelly Yates ascended the witness box, and was questioned as follows:—

Mr. Edwin—You are an inspector of police, are you not, Mr. Yates? Witness—I am.

Mr. Edwin—What is the charge you have to make against the prisoner at the bar? Witness—I charge the prisoner, George Frederick Manning, with having wilfully murdered Patrick O'Connor, on the 9th of August last, in the house No. 3, Minver-place, New Weston-street, Bermondsey.

Mr. Edwin—In company with anybody? Witness—In company with Maria Manning.

Mr. Secker—Have you visited that house?—Witness—I have.

Mr. Secker—Tell us what you saw there—Witness—I visited the house No. 3, on Friday, the 17th of last month, and there saw the dead body of Patrick O'Connor.

Mr. Secker—You saw a dead body? Witness—I saw a dead body that was identified by somebody as Patrick O'Connor's.

Mr. Secker—Where was it? Witness—It was in a hole or kind of grave in the back kitchen.

Mr. Secker—Did you see it disinterred? Witness—It was not disinterred when I first saw it, but I afterwards saw the body lying in the front kitchen.

Mr. Secker—Did you observe anything about it so as to form an opinion whether the deceased died naturally or through violence? Witness—I saw marks at the back of the head, showing that death arose from violence.

Mr. Secker—What were the marks? Witness—They were examined by Mr. Olding, the surgeon, and he can describe them.

Mr. Secker—But you did see external marks on the head, did you? Witness—I did.

Mr. Edwin—And you believe that the person had been murdered? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Edwin—Did you enter the charge last night? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Edwin—Did the prisoner give you his name? Witness—Yes. his name and address, as it appears on the charge-sheet.

Mr. Edwin—That is, "F. G. Manning, town traveller, No. 3, Minver-place, New Weston-street, Bermondsey?" Witness—Yes.

Mr. Secker—Mr. Binns, have you any questions to put to the witness? Mr. Binns—None.

The witness then withdrew.

William Massey next entered the witness box, and was sworn.

Mr. Edwin—What are you, Mr. Massey? Witness—A medical student.

Mr. Secker—Do you know the prisoner? Witness—I do; he is Frederick George Manning.

Mr. Secker—Do you know where he lived in the early part of August? Witness—At No. 3, Minver place, New Weston-street, Bermondsey.

Mr. Secker—When did you see him there last? Witness—I saw him in that house about the 3rd or 4th of August.

Mr. Edwin—Did you know the house went in his name, Manning's? Witness—Yes.

Mr. Edwin—Have you anything to ask this witness, Mr. Binns? Mr. Binns—Nothing at all.

Mr. Secker (to the prisoner)—You are remanded till Thursday next.

The prisoner was then removed, the examination not having lasted more than seven minutes. He appeared to be much fatigued from his journey to town, and was dressed in a blue overcoat buttoned up to the chin, with a red silk handkerchief about his neck. While in the dock he looked grave, and his countenance bore a sullen and rather wild-looking expression.

Mr. Edwin requested Inspector Yates to deliver the money found on the prisoner up to his legal adviser, for the purposes of his defence; and the magistrate ordered that no one should be allowed to visit him but his professional adviser.

The prisoner was then removed from the bar by the gaoler, and conducted into the room adjoining the court, where he remained until the prison van was drawn into the yard. A few minutes afterwards, all the necessary arrangements having been made, he was placed in the vehicle and driven off to the county gaol. On his arrival at the prison he was received by Mr. Keane, the governor, when he, in a tremulous tone of voice, asked whether he might be permitted to see his wife in the presence of Inspector Yates and the officers. The governor, however, told him that it would be contrary to the regulations of the gaol, and that he would not be permitted to see her.

The prisoner ejaculated that he was sorry for it, as his wife could exonerate him from all participation in the murder. He was then led into one of the cells usually occupied by prisoners charged with heinous crimes, and two turnkeys were appointed to watch him.

On being left with them he became very downcast, and at times was noticed to betray considerable nervousness. At a later period of the day he desired to be furnished with ink and paper, which being supplied him, he wrote and addressed a letter to his wife. As usual in such serious cases, the communication went through the hands of the governor, who intercepted its delivery. The purport of the communication has not transpired. He frequently questioned the officers of the prison who were with him whether he might be allowed trifling indulgences during his confinement. At various times he asked permission to have some tobacco to smoke, but his wish was refused.

With respect to Mrs. Manning, since her knowledge of Manning's apprehension, the composure and firmness she displayed while her husband continued at large has quite forsaken her—a change which was instantly observable on her hearing of Manning's arrest. During the greater part of Saturday she paced the ward of the prison in which her cell is situate evidently in a state of great mental excitement.

An inspector of the M division of police had an interview with Mrs. Manning on Saturday, for the purpose of procuring a receipt from her for £20, which Mr. Secker, the magistrate at the Southwark Police Court, had allowed her to prepare her defence out of the money found in her possession when apprehended by Mr. Moxhay in Edinburgh.

Shaking the inspector by the hand, apparently in the most hearty and fervent manner, she said, "I thank you and the worthy magistrate for this assistance: I am much obliged." She then wrote on a slip of paper the desired receipt. The style of writing, however, is certainly not in keeping with her reported accomplishments. She was aware of her husband's arrival in the gaol, and remarked that it was very annoying they were to be brought up together at the next examination at the police court. She has frequently inquired of the persons whose duty it is to watch her what the newspapers say about the matter; but her anxiety on this point has not been relieved. Hearing, however, that Manning, when arrested at Jersey, had accused her of committing the crime by shooting Mr. O'Connor at the bottom of the staircase, she exclaimed, "The villain; it was he that did it, not me."

Late on Saturday night, the police authorities obtained some information which is considered of great importance. It appears that, on the 26th of July, Manning called at the furnishing ironmongery warehouse of Messrs. Evans, 33, King William-street, London Bridge, and asked to be shown a small crowbar. The shopman, George Stoad, informed him that they did not keep such articles in stock ready made, but if he (Manning) pleased one should be made for him. Manning answered that would do as well, but he impressed upon the shopman that he did not want one too large—about 7lb. or 8lb. would do. Manning then said that he would leave his name and address, which he did, and desired the implement to be sent home when finished. According to his instructions the crowbar was made, and on the 28th Messrs Evans sent it to 3, Minver-place, by one of the porters. A few minutes after the man had started with it, Manning called at Messes. Evans's shop to ascertain whether the crowbar was ready, and being informed that the porter had just gone with it to his house, he left in a hurried manner and overtook the porter in Tooley-street.

Stopping him in the street, he asked him if he was going to his house with a crowbar, pointing to the uncovered implement the man was carrying. The porter replied that he was taking it to No. 3, Minver-place, New Weston-street. Manning replied, "That's all right, but I suppose paper is very scarce at your establishment. One don't want everybody to see such things; come with me."

Manning then went into the first stationer's shop they met with, and, buying a sheet of brown paper. he took the bar from the porter's hand and wrapped it up in the paper. He then wrote on it his name and address, and, walking with the porter, showed him the way to Minver-place. Arriving at the corner of New Weston-street, Manning desired the porter to go on and deliver it. The man proceeded to the house as directed, and, knocking at the door, was answered by a tall, well dressed woman, who had a mark on the upper part of her neck. On presenting the parcel she said, "Oh, you have come from Mr. Evans, in King William-street. What's to pay?" The porter replied that there was 3s 6d to pay. The woman said that was 6d more than she expected, but, without much hesitation, she handed to the porter the 3s 6d, and he left.

Singularly enough, Messrs. Evans had retained the slip of paper on which the address was written when the order was given for the crowbar, and it has been identified as Manning's handwriting.

The porter, in the course of the evening, was taken to Horsemonger-lane Gaol, and identified both the prisoners. It is presumed that Manning made away with the crowbar, as it was not among the articles purchased by Bainbridge, the broker. In appearance it resembled a large ripping chisel, with rather a long flat point, tipped with steel, the metal rather more than an inch and a quarter in thickness.

Mrs. Manning has somewhat recovered the excitement she displayed on the fact being made known to her of her husband's arrival in Horsemonger-lane gaol after being examined at the police-court on Saturday. The coolness and general levity of her conduct, however, excites considerable observation, if not surprise. She often expresses much concern about Manning, and when speaking of him remarks, "Ah, poor boy, he ought not to have been taken." Scarcely a word escapes her lips in reference to the part she is supposed to have taken in the dreadful crime. All her thoughts apparently are devoted to dress. Having obtained permission of Mr. Secker, the police magistrate, for some satin dresses and bonnets, found in her luggage when apprehended to be restored to her, she has been employed most of the time since her last appearance at the police court, in preparing her attire for the next examination. She has been very busy in adding a double fall to her bonnet so as to screen her, as she says, from the vulgar gaze of the mob. She makes but little complaint of the restrictions imposed upon her; indeed, she has often expressed herself satisfied with what the prison authorities had done for her, saying, "I have plenty of room, plenty of air, and plenty of food, and am not without society." She expressed a desire to see Mr. Moxey, the superintendent of the Edinburgh police, but being told that that gentleman had left the metropolis to attend his official duties in Scotland, she seemed rather disappointed, and observed that "she wished particularly to have thanked him for his gentlemanly conduct," adding, "but I intend to go again to Scotland as soon as I have got over this difficulty, and I will call and see him." During the whole time she has been in the prison, it has been generally observed that she relies much on the belief that she will succeed in satisfactorily clearing away all suspicion of her being concerned in the murder of O'Connor.

The appearance and conduct of Manning have undergone a great change in prison. Yesterday he seemed depressed in mind. On Sunday night he expressed a wish to have an interview with his wife, but Mr. Keene, the governor, informed him, as on the previous occasion when he made a similar request, that it could not be granted.

Mrs. Manning atteuded Divine service in the chapel at Horsemonger-lane Gaol on Sunday, both in the morning and afternoon. Her husband was not present at either service.

Both the prisoners have had several interviews with their professional advisers, preparatory to being brought up for re-examination on Thursday. Manning still asserts his own innocence, and upbraids his wife as the sole perpetrator of the deed.

The police are very actively engaged in making inquiries after the air-gun or pistol from which the bullet found in the deceased's head was fired; and it is believed that a clue has been found which will fix the recent possession of an air-gun on Manning.

An air-gun, wrapped in a baize cover, was left by a man answering Manning's description at a shop in Cheapside on Wednesday, the 8th, and taken away again on Thursday morning. The shopkeeper states, that the person who left it appeared to be in a state of great agitation, and said he would call for it again, which he did.

Since the examination of Manning, the house No. 3, Minver-place, has undergone another search, by order of Mr. Evans, the superintendent of the M division of police. The whole of the back kitchen was dug up some distance below the depth where the body of O'Connor was found, but nothing material was discovered.

Inquiries are now being made of most of the marine store dealers in the metropolis respecting the crowbar which Manning bought of Messrs. Evans, the ironmongers in King William-street, and which is missing. It is evident that a weapon of that description must have been employed in raising the Yorkshire flagstones and picking up the hard soil under them.

It will be recollected that a dress was found by Inspector Haynes in one of Mrs. Manning's boxes, the front and left shoulder of which bore marks of blood. This confirms the admission made by Manning when apprehended at Jersey, that Mrs. Manning invited O'Connor downstairs to wash his hands, and when reaching the bottom of the staircase put one arm round O'Connor's neck, and with the other shot him through the head. The stains on the dress have been examined by Mr. Olding, the surgeon, of the Borough, and that gentleman is of opinion from the experiments he has made that they are marks of human blood.

On Tuesday, a letter bearing a foreign postmark and addressed to Maria de Roux, was examined by Mr. Secker, the police magistrate, but it contained only some doggrel verses on the late murder, and threw no light on the facts of the case.

On Tuesday afternoon Inspector Yates, of the M division, who was bound over by the Coroner as the prosecutor of G. F. Manning, and Maria, his wife, for the wilful murder of Patrick O'Connor, at No. 3, Minver-place, Bermondsey, waited on Mr. Secker, at the Southwark Police-court, for his sanction to allow a tradesman in the City to see G. F. Manning, who is at present confined in Horsemonger-lane Gaol, for re-examination, from that court. The Inspector stated that, on the afternoon of the 6th of August, a man answering the description of the male prisoner, called at the shop of Messrs. Eastman and Yeo, stationers, No. 100, Cheapside, and requested to leave a small air-gun concealed in a cloth wrapper. Mr. Yeo was in the shop at the time, and observed that the man appeared in rather an excited state, but being particularly engaged at the time, he made no observations to the stranger, but received the gun, and deposited it behind his counter, and on the man promising to call for it the next morning, he left the shop. About twelve o'clock at noon, on the day of the murder, the same man called for the air-gun, which was handed to him by Mr. Yeo, and he had not seen him since. Hearing of the murder, and the particular mode in which it was perpetrated, and observing in the newspapers the apprehension and examination of the suspected murderer, he had every reason to believe that Manning was the person who had called at his shop under the circumstances above described. Mr. Yeo accordingly communicated with the police authorities, and it was at his request the present application was made, so that he might have an opportunity of seeing Manning.

Mr. Secker—Is it your opinion that the person who left and called for the gun is the man now in custody?

Inspector Yates—From the description given me by Mr. Yeo, I have reason to believe he is the party.

Mr. Secker (to Mr. Yeo)—Had you a sufficient opportunity of observing the man's features, so that you might be enabled to identify him?

Mr. Yeo—I had, sir. When he called, on the morning of the 9th, I took particular notice of him, as he was a stranger to our establishment.

Mr. Secker—Under these circumstances, I shall furnish you with an order to visit the gaol immediately, so that you may have an opportunity of pointing out the suspected person to the inspector, if he is among the inmates of the gaol.

The order of admission was accordingly made out by the chief clerk, and Mr. Yeo, accompanied by Inspector Yates, forthwith proceeded to the county gaol, when every facility was afforded them by the governor. The male prisoners in the various wards were then mixed together, and Mr. Yeo was allowed to examine the features of each minutely. After a close inspection of all present, he was, however, unable to identify either of them as the man who had deposited the air-gun on his premises. They then left the prison and returned to the police-court, when they informed the magistrate of their unsuccessful inquiries.

Later in the day, Mr. Adams, of the firm of Adams and Hellstead, pawnbrokers, of Bermondsey-street, waited on the magistrate, and produced a pair of pistols, which he said had been pledged at his shop by a person answering the description of Manning.

The applicant stated that on the previous evening he was standing at his door, when he was accosted by one of the officers of the police, who asked him whether he had taken any pistols in pledge from any man during the last month. He (applicant) considered for some moments, and recollected that on the 14th of August a man called and pledged a pair of pistols for 4s; he gave his name Frederick Jennings, and said he resided at No. 24, Morgan-square. He then examined the pistols, and found one of them had been recently fired, and that the other had not been used. His suspicions were immediately excited, which caused him to come forward and produce them.

Mr. Secker then asked Mr. Adams if he had made any inquiries at the house where the man had given his address?

The applicant replied that he had, and that the house was occupied by a Mr. Washe, but that person denied all knowledge of any person of the name of Jennings. He then described the person of the man who pledged the weapons, and he said that he had no such party ever lodging in his house.

Mr. Secker asked the applicant by whom the pistols were manufactured?

Mr. Adams said, they had engraved upon them the name of "Blanch," Gracechurch-street.

Mr. Secker said that he had better leave the discharged pistol with Inspector Yates, who would make the requisite inquiries, and report thereon at a future period.

The pistol was then marked by Mr. Adams, and handed over to the inspector.

In the course of the day Mr. Binns, as solicitor on the behalf of Manning, made an application relative to the sum of money (twenty pounds) which had been handed over to Mr. Solomon, the legal adviser of Maria Manning, to be applied to the purposes of her defence in the forthcoming prosecution. He said that out of the above amount he had received £5 16s, a sum totally inadequate to defray the expenses which will be necessarily required for his defence, and that the object of the present application was for the purpose of requesting that a fair proportion of the money advanced might be given up. He applied on the part of Manning, that at all events half the sum already given up should be devoted to the purposes of his defence. There were seventy-three sovereigns, besides some French rentes of considerable value, found on Mrs. Manning, and which had no connection with the property of the murdered man, and he contended that Manning, as the husband, was justly entitled to the whole of it.

Mr. Secker said that at present he should make no order on the subject, but should take time to consider the matter.

Mr. Binns then withdrew.

The proceedings before Mr. Secker, the magistrate, on Tuesday, as reported above, communicated the fact of a pair of pistols being found in the possession of Messrs. Adams and Hillstead, pawnbrokers in Bermondsey-street, who, it appeared, had taken them in pledge on the 14th of August, of a man who gave the name of Jennings, and who, they had every reason to suppose, was the suspected murderer, Manning.

The pistols were on Wednesday placed in the hands of the police, and a person has been discovered from whom it is supposed they were purchased. This person's name is Mrs. Bliss, a general dealer in the New-cut, Lambeth, who stated that about two months ago she sold a pair of pistols to a man answering the description of Manning. On being interrogated as to the description of the pistols she sold, she proceeded to minutely describe them to the officers. They were small travelling or pocket pistols, rifle barrels, percussion capped, and of Sheffield manufacture. She added that she had bought two pair alike at an auction, and, to confirm her statement, she produced the other pair, which corresponded exactly with those in the possession of the police, which Mrs. Bliss instantly recognised on their being produced.

The pistol supposed to have been recently fired has the remains of a percussion cap on the nipple, in which state it was when taken in pledge.

Mr. Secker, the magistrate, having left the Southwark Police-court when the above facts were elicited, Mr. Yates, the inspector of the M division of police, who has the prosecution of the case, was unable to obtain an order for the assistant of Mr. Adams, the pawnbroker, who took the pistols in pawn, and Mrs. Bliss to proceed to Horsemonger-lane Gaol to identify Manning. They furnished such particulars, however, respecting Manning's gait, dress, manner, &c. as to leave little doubt they are correct in suspecting him to be the man who traded with them.

As yet the police have been unable to ascertain the locale of the female who was employed by Mrs. Manning to clean out the back kitchen on the Saturday after the murder was committed.

The Solicitor of the Treasury, it is understood, does not intend opposing the application made by Manning's attorney for the restoration of the money found on Mrs. Manning to her husband; at least, that portion not supposed to form any part of the murdered man's property, viz. the seventy-three sovereigns and the French rentes. Those, it is said, will be handed over to him.

RE-EXAMINATION OF MR. AND MRS. MANNING.

Thursday being the day appointed for the re-examination of Mr. and Mrs. Manning, the vicinity of the court was thronged at an early hour by a considerable number of persons, and as twelve o'clock, the hour fixed for the prisoners to be brought up, drew near, the interior of the court became densely crowded.

On the bench, beside Mr. Secker, the magistrate, were Mr. Quentin Dick, M.P., Mr. Combe, Magistrate of Clerkenwell, the Secretary to the Austrian Embassy, the Rev. Mr. Gibson, Rector of St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, the Rev. Mr. Binney and Mr. A. Montgomery. There were also several ladies present.

Mr. Bodkin, Counsel, and Mr. Hayward, of the Treasury, attended to watch the prosecution on the part of the Crown. Mrs. Manning was defended by Mr. Solomons, Mr. Manning by Mr. Binns. They both took their seats in the dock immediately behind the place appropriated for the prisoners.

Mr. Keene, the governor of Horsemonger-lane Gaol, in order, it is presumed, to prevent any unpleasant scene taking place in the court, offered to allow Mrs. Manning to have an interview with her husband, but that she refused to take advantage of the offer, observing, "I don't want to have any communication with him."

At twelve o'clock the male prisoner was brought in and placed at one end of the dock, and immediately afterwards the female prisoner, who took a seat at the other extremity. They remained in this position for nearly a quarter of an hour, during which time the greatest uproar prevailed in the court, owing to a person having fainted, and to the difficulty which arose in getting him out. After the court was partly cleared of its occupants, and the doors were closed against any further intrusion, the noise abated, and the case was allowed to proceed.

Manning was then requested to stand up on a chair, but being a great, big, hulking fellow, he sat upon the side of the dock in a careless attitude, his feet resting upon the chair, and his hands on his knees, upon which laid his hat. He looked much better than on the last occasion when he was brought up. He had on a kind of thick blue paletot, buttoned closely up to the chin, and a pink silk 'kerchief round his neck, which was tied in a flash fashion. It may, perhaps, be mentioned that his countenance has altogether a repulsive appearance, and that his neck is very short, and so thick that, looked at from behind, it seems to project out almost as far as any part of the head.

Mrs. Manning was requested also to stand upon a chair, but declined, observing that it was too high, and she was allowed to stand on the ground. She looked exceedingly well, and entered into an animated conversation, previous to the examination commencing, with Mr. Keene and Mr. Solomons, in the course of which a continued smile played upon her countenance. When she was requested to lift up her veil, and show her countenance, she immediately complied. The colour then seemed to leave her countenance, and she afterwards looked pale.

Mr. Bodkin having briefly adverted to the horrid nature of the crime with which the prisoners were charged, proceeded to examine witnesses; their evidence, however, is already known to our readers: no new fact was elicited. It was found to be impossible to get through the whole of the evidence in one day. It was said that some new facts were in reserve.

Mr. Bodkin said he understood it was the intention of one of the legal advisers of the prisoners to apply for the postponement of their trial at the Old Bailey until the session after next, and if such were the case, he trusted that both those gentlemen would concur in making an application to the magistrate, so as to avoid the enormous and needless expense of keeping the witnesses in attendance upon the grand jury. He (Mr. Bodkin) would be prepared to state to-morrow morning whether he would consent to the application on the part of the Crown.

Mr. Solomons said his client (Mrs. Manning) desired him to state that she wished the fullest and most ample inquiry into the matter concerning the death of the deceased, and he had no objection to the course proposed by Mr. Bodkin.

It was understood that Mr. Binns coincided in the suggestion, and at a quarter past four the magistrate adjourned the further hearing of the evidence until twelve o'clock to-morrow, when Mr. Bodkin will give a reply.

The court was nearly cleared before the prisoners were removed from the dock. Manning did not once move from the position he first took on the side of the dock, and he only spoke once to his solicitor during the examination, to which he gave great attention. He looked pale, but quite at his ease. Mrs. Manning, on the contrary, several times turned round in the course of the evidence, and consulted with Mr. Solomons.

Towards the close of the proceedings she looked very fatigued. More than once she was noticed to turn slightly round and give a searching glance into her husband's face, but when he observed her, he hung down his head.

LONDON HOP MARKET.—The Hop plantations have improved considerably this week, and the duty has advanced to £95,000, which has caused the trade to be nearly at a stand.

(Factor's prices, that is, ready money.)

New Pockets.	£ s.	£ s.	New Bags.	£ s.	£ s.
Farnham	5 5	7 7	Kent	2 16	4 15
Kent	3 3	6 0	Sussex	0 0	0 0
East Kent	3 5	7 5	Yearlings	0 0	0 0
Sussex	3 0	6 0	Old Hops	1 1	3 16
Yearlings	5 0	5 12			

The Duty is estimated at about £95,000.

THE COURT.

THE CHOLERA.—A Court Council was held at Balmoral on Wednesday, at which a Form of Prayer was ordered, to be used in all churches and chapels, beseeching Almighty God to remove the plague of cholera from among us.

Conformably to the arrangement made, her Majesty and Prince Albert, accompanied by the Marchioness of Douro only, crossed over on Friday from Balmoral to the shooting-lodge on Loch Muick, where it is proposed to tarry for a short time. The party left Balmoral a little before mid-day, and traversed the distance from thence to the loch—which is computed at seven miles though, as is proverbially the case in such matters, the estimate is found to be defective—mounted on Highland ponies. They were followed by a couple of stalwart keepers, who might have been useful in preventing them from straying—a misfortune to which those who venture thither without guidance are liable, as the road, at any rate for a part of the way, seems nothing more than the original mountain track of shepherds, which has been gradually widened and rendered more distinct, especially since the era of tourists began. The precaution that brought them there, however commendable, was not required. Conducted by his Royal Highness, the party journeyed straight on their course, and arrived at their mountain retreat without annoyance or mishap of any sort.

As if there had been a lengthened preparation for this great event, the little place has been made quite snug in anticipation of her Majesty's visit. Everything about it has, under the tasteful superintendence of Dr. Robertson, been put into a fine state of arrangement and repair. Nothing likely to conduce to the comfort of the illustrious visitors that could be obtained has been omitted; although the accommodation it affords is slight, contrasted with that they have been accustomed to occupy, and the situation is sequestered to such a degree, that some would describe it as dreary.

The juvenile members of the royal family remain at Balmoral. The Prince of Wales has for some time been an assiduous angler. If his success has not been very great, there remains for him this consolation, which every one who suffers from discomfiture cannot appropriate—that his patience and perseverance deserved it.

The conjecture circulated that Brechin Castle would be honoured with a royal visit rests on a slender basis. How it originated is easily explained. The shooting-gronnds of Lord Panmure are contiguous to those possessed by his royal highness. They lie very close to the lodge which the royal party now inhabit. An invitation to hunt over them was forwarded to Prince Albert by his lordship. The invitation has been accepted, and the removal from Balmoral was no doubt partly designed to facilitate its being acted on.

The royal dinner party on Saturday night included Lord John Russell, Lord Portman, Mr. and Mrs. Farquharson of Invercauld and Sir Charles Lyell.

Mr. Patrick Byrne, the Irish harper, had the honour of playing some of his national airs before the Queen.

Her Majesty and the Prince, attended by the Marchioness of Douro, Hon. Miss Dawson, Lord John Russell, Mr. Anson, Lieut colonel the Hon. Alexander Gordon, and Mr. Birch, attended divine service on Sunday at the parish church.

Prince Albert is taking occasional instructions in Gaelic from the Rev. Mr. Anderson, of Crathie, with a view to acquiring a knowledge of a language connected with the literature of the country, and which forms the dialect of a class in whom his Royal Highness takes much interest, and among whom a considerable portion of his leisure at this season of the year is likely to be regularly spent.

On Wednesday, Lord John Russell, accompanied by Horatio Ross, esq., went out deer stalking in Mar Forest, and, after a successful stalk, in which he showed as much interest as in the hottest parliamentary debate, his lordship shot a fine stag dead at 120 yards, and wounded another, which, however, got away. It is the belief of the court that this is the only instance on record—at least in modern times—of a Prime Minister in office stalking and killing a stag.

The residence of the Queen in the hunting lodge on Loch Muick was short, a day and a night, and we (the *Glasgow Daily News*), wonder little at its limited duration. We hardly know what name is given to this cottage and its clump of firs on a desert of heath; but we believe it stands on the farm of Insch Bobberit, and, if without a better name, may adopt that one. Farms in that quarter of the country are sometimes measured by miles; and this Insch Bobberit is one of those great sheep-walks on which there is marvellously little cultivation. The farm costs, we believe, £100 annually, and, as it comprises a great part of Lochnagar, has bulk enough for the money. An engraving in the first part of the edition of Byron's works, now in course of publication by Messrs. Fullarton and Co., of Edinburgh, and edited by Mr. Anderson, gives a fair idea of the present state of this valley, where the Muick issues from Loch Muick, and winds through an almost level space for some distance, dividing the monster though low-priced farms of the Spital of Glenmuick from Insch Bobberit. The engraving is very good, though the painter has studded the country with deer instead of sheep and short-horns: which proves that the artist was not a sportsman, for the deer rarely drink from the Muick while the sun shines, and he seems to have sketched the scene in good daylight. Deer are timorous animals, naturally averse to the haunts of man, and seldom welcome to the upland farmer, whose corn they crop in spring with all the relish belonging to stolen sweets. Even in the moonlight they are seldom seen at this particular spot, although they could do little harm there; for neither from the Spital of Glenmuick nor Insch Bobberit do the tenants expect their rents from cereal produce. Their interest, like that of the Australian settler, is principally in sheep and wool. They might rear twenty sheep for one that they really do rear, and sell twenty packs of wool for one that they do sell. But they are orderly sheep farmers, who dodge hither and thither over the hills; but their shepherds lounge idly among the heather, and as their fathers walked and their neighbours walk, they follow. They are quiet, reputable people, who imagine that they do all within their power for their own interest; and they are probably right in their own opinion, for the changes necessary on these similar ranges of his pasture could only be completed by the owners. The scenery around this hunting lodge is very singular. It is one of the lions of the central Highlands; but still the lodge itself cannot be altogether termed lonely. It is rather a social, neighbourly place; for the farmhouse at the Spital of Glenmuick is within less than half a mile, with only the clear still stream between them; and the houses of Insch Bobberit are not much more than a mile distant towards the north. The lodge itself is at the bottom of a huge cup, with Mount Kean, in Kincardineshire, for one edge, and Lochnagar, on the opposite side. The entrance to Loch Muick is a very short distance from the lodge, and seems to be an opening in the side of some tremendous building, of which the still waters of the Loch form the floor; and the roofless wall are bare and perpendicular, some hundreds of feet high. Down their sides, occasionally, many little cataracts find their way; and one stream is large and permanent. A wider refuge than within the entrance of Loch Muick, an outlaw could not meet in a winter night. The newest habitations to the south are round Lochlee, in Forfarshire and the intervening chasms are deep, dark, and terrible. Still there is much natural sweetness round the lodge, and it stands a complete protest against the carelessness of mankind. The grass around it grows luxuriantly. The young wood thrives splendidly The whole place affords the most complete proof that this side of Lochnagar might be worth several thousand pounds yearly instead of the odd hundred paid by the tenant of Insch Bobberit. Prince Albert is a good farmer, and now a Highland landlord. His own estate of Birkhill stretches up to the Muick to within a short distance of the loch, and contains space for many farms, on which men might live, rear cattle, or even corn, and pay taxes—a matter of some consequence in this country, where financial relief may be afforded either by increasing the number of taxpayers, or reducing the amount of the taxes. The same art that has made the grounds around the hunting lodge a green oasis in a trackless desert of heath and stones would convert the whole expanse into valuable feeding-ground. At the same time little art or ingenuity has been employed in the business. The roughest stones have been cleared away or thrown into heaps, and a number of trees planted. The firs grew up quickly, and beneath their shelter the grass grew green; while if a few belts of planting were thrown round the lower part of the mountain, the same process would occur on a great scale, and Insch Bobberit would sell more sheep and wool than are now exported from half a dozen similar farms. If statesmen when they travel through the Highlands, would turn their attention to these matters, they would find room for a far greater number of people than are now to be found in the Highlands, and we would require few cargoes of foreign provisions by the year.

RETURN OF THE COURT FROM SCOTLAND.—According to present arrangements, her Majesty will leave Balmoral on the 18th, and not on the 20th instant, as had been erroneously stated.

CONTEMPLATED ROYAL VISIT TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.—The *Weekly Chronicle* announces that, in the event of our foreign relations presenting a sufficiently peaceable aspect to admit of the act of Royal condescension, her Majesty, accompanied by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the leading members of the Court, intend taking a trip up the Mediterranean next year, and honouring with a visit, during her marine excursion, some of the southern isles. An intimation of the Sovereign's determination has been thus early communicated to the authorities, both in England and abroad, whose services are indispensable to a royal tour.

THE OBITUARY this week includes—

CHRISTOPHER BULLEN, Esq., of the banking firm of Leyland Bullen, and Co., died at his residence near Liverpool. Mr. Bullen was probably one of the wealthiest men in Europe, for he has, it is confidently stated, left behind him cash, to the amount of £5,000,000 or £7,000,000. Although so very rich he was parsimonious to an extreme degree. He resided in the house of his uncle, Mr. Leyland, the founder of the bank; but although a comparatively small mansion, he occupied only two or three apartments, and allowed the remainder to fall into decay—so much so that the parlours and drawing rooms were tenanted by sparrows, swallows, and bats, the unglazed windows affording the free ingress and egress. He saw no company, courted no society and indulged only in one taste—the purchase of pictures.

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS HUNTER BLAIR, C.B., who expired on Friday morning last, at Leamington Spa, to which watering-place he had resorted for the benefit of health. His wife, and Lady David Blair, Colonel and Mrs. Blair, were with the gallant decease at his dissolution. The deceased was sixth son of Sir James Hunter Blair, Bart., and brother of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart., and entered the army in 1802. He served in the Peninsula, from August 1808 to January the following year, and was present and took part in the gallant affair of Obidos, the battles of Roleia and Vimiera, the action at Lugo, and in the disastrous retreat and battle of Corunna. He was not long in England before he was again called with his regiment to Portugal, and assisted at the capture of Oporto—took part in the affair at Salamonde, and the battle of Talavera, when he was severely wounded; and while in hospital made prisoner by the French, and was detained in France until the peace of 1814. The return of Napoleon from Elba, leading to the campaign in 1815, he was again required to proceed on active duty to the Continent, and shared the honours of the glorious battle of Waterloo, where he was seriously wounded. The gallant General subequently proceeded to India, where he remained several years and served with distinction during the Burmese war, under General Archibald Campbell, commanding a brigade in Ava, and eminently distinguished himself at the taking of Melloon. On leaving India he retired on half-pay. He was a companion of the Order of the Bath.

LIEUT.-COLONEL H. G. JACKSON, commanding officer of Royal Artillery, at Dover, died on Tuesday of cholera.

ADMIRAL CHRISTIAN, Rear-Admiral of the Red, died on the 31st ult, aged 65, at Cheltenham. This officer entered the navy in 1792, as a volunteer on board the *Colossus*, 74, commanded by his father, with whom he removed to the *Queen Charlotte*, 100, both on the Home station. After escorting her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales to this country, in the *Princess Augusta* royal yacht, Captain William Browell, he rejoined the former officer, then Rear-Admiral Christian, as midshipman, on board the *Prince George*, 98. Having been created a Lieutenant of the *Phænix*, 36, Captain L. W. Halsted (25 of January, 1800), Mr. Christian commanded the boats of that ship at the reduction of Genoa, the cutting out of the Prima galley, and the successful defence of Porto Ferrajo, besides witnessing the capture and destruction (3d of August and 2d of September, 1801), of the French frigates *Carrere*, *Success*, and *Bravure*. While in the *Albion*, 74, Captain John Ferrier, to which ship he had been appointed on the 11th of November, 1802. The subject of this sketch further aided at the capture of *La Franchise* of 36 guns, as likewise in chasing her escort, a line-of-battle ship, into L'Orient. For his subsequent meritorious conduct during a gale of wind in the Bay of Bengal, as temporary captain of the *Trindent*, 64, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Peter Rainer, he was placed by the latter officer in command (the 20th October, 1804) of the *Arrogant* guard-ship, at Bombay; and next, of the *Victor*, 18, to which sloop he was officially appointed on the 21st of March, 1805. After holding some months the acting captaincy of the *Sir Edward Hughes*, 38, he received a post commission dated the 30th of January, 1806, and then returned home. Captain Christian appears to have afterwards served from April to November, 1809, in the *Heroine*, 32, part of the Walcheren expeditionary armament, and one of the ten frigates which, under Lord William Stuart, forced the passage between the batteries of Flushing and Cadsand on the afternoon of the 11th of August. From the 7th of May, 1811, to December, 1814, in the *Iris*, 36, employed on the north coast of Spain, where, in actively co-operating with the patriots, he distinguished himself at the capture of Castro, of which fortress, on being appointed governor, he kept up a successful defence; and lastly, from the 16th of September, 1814, until the year 1838, as commodore off the Cape of Good Hope, with his broad pennant in the *Owen Glendower*, 42. He attained his flag rank on the 28th of June, 1838. The subject of this memoir was the eldest son of the late Rear-Admiral Sir Hugh Cloberry Christian, K.B., and married, in February, 1808. Harriet, second daughter of the late Samuel Shute, esq., of Fernhill, Isle of Wight.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN CALIFORNIA.

Columma Mills, California, April 22, 1849.

Since I last wrote there has been a tragedy enacted here which has made my blood run cold. I mentioned, I believe, in my last that a war party of Oregon men had been formed to hunt the Indians. They mustered about thirty armed with rifles, pistols, and knives. The party left here on the 16th, and on the 18th returned with 37 male prisoners and three squaws. After searching the country for some time, they discovered the track which led them to the Rancheria of the tribe which was known to have committed the murders of the five Oregon men, over in the Roidalle fork. Soon as they found the Rancheria they made an attack and were met with a volley of arms from the Indians, but most of them being good marksmen their shots took effect, and the Indians soon fled, leaving twenty-seven dead, and forty prisoners. One of the war party as he rode by me called my attention to the false hair hanging down each side of his horse's head, which was too readily mistaken by its black, straight, and shining appearance, to be the scalps of the Indians. Another drew his knife and exhibiting the blade covered with the blood, said that this had done its work; I shall lay it by. The wretched prisoners were marched from one end of the village to the other, and made to sit or squat down in rows under the trees where they were questioned, through an interpreter; two of them were found guilty. Suspicions were entertained against five others, who, with the two already doomed, were retained, and the others set free.

A meeting was called, and a messenger sent for Captain Sutter to come up and try them; but he having been threatened with death from the whites as well as the Indians, gave that as his reason for not coming. When the messenger returned, the council, consisting principally of the war party, had concluded to try them that afternoon, and at six o'clock one of them that could converse with the Indians, told them they were to be marched out to take their seats upon a log and have their trial. He also stated that there had been enough evidence given to convict two of them, and that the others would probably be cleared. The poor wretches then followed the chiefs out to a triangular space, bounded on one side by the hills, on another by the village, and on the other by the rapid current of the swollen river. When within five paces of the pine tree, which that night had been laid low by one of the peaceful and industrious inhabitants to build him a shelter for the coming winter—they broke, and ran, some towards the hills, and others towards the river; the word was given to fire, and two immediately fell—one upon the log on which he was to have been tried, the other six or seven paces beyond; and the others who had fled to the hills were overtaken and stabbed with bowie-knives. Of the two who plunged into the almost freezing water of the American Fork, one was shot, but yet swam till half-way across the river, when some white men were seen running down to the opposite bank to head him off. He immediately turned and swam back to the shore from which he had first plunged, and when he reached the brush which grew along the bank, one of the Oregon men drew one of Colt's revolvers, and put a ball through his brain; he never moved afterwards, and when I passed again a few minutes after he was still entangled in the bushes, but nothing but the back of his head could be seen. The other swam to the opposite shore, but was prevented from landing by two mounted men, who threw stones at him, until one of the numerous stones from this side struck his head, and he sunk to rise no more. When the chase was over, and the party returned to where the first shots were fired, the two Indians were still alive; one was lying on his face, and his bed blanket spread over him. One of the captors perceiving that he still breathed, drew a knife and plunged it into his side, while another beat his brains out with a large stone. The other miserable victim, who fell over the log, and whom I saw making an effort to rise as I passed immediately after he was shot, at this time was laid parallel with the trunk of the tree; another ball had extinguished the little life that the first fire had left, and his only garment, a spotted calico shirt was burning having been set on fire by the fire from the pistol, so near was the muzzle when he was shot. Further to the left on the side of the hill, I saw another of the party bending over his victim, busily engaged in removing the scalp.

Captain Greenwood proposed burying the Indians near where they fell. "No, no," was the cry, "they burned the bodies of our men, and we will burn them;" but Greenwood's influence prevailed, and the bodies were covered with earth. All that I have related as having taken place here I saw. Having heard that the trial was to take place I went over to the room were the prisoners were confined to see them. They appeared dejected. The faces of most of them were covered with their blankets, as they sat in two rows with their hands resting upon their knees. From the room I went with them to the place which it was said to have been their judgment seat, but which proved to be their place of execution. I have little doubt that the innocent suffered in this case as well as the guilty. But I will make no comments; every one has a right to his opinion.

The war party, early the next day, with few exceptions, left and took up their quarters on the other side of the river, intending to move off over the Rocky Mountains. At the time this tragedy was being performed, Mrs. Wimmer represents the Indians who have been encamped in the village as being in a dreadful state of alarm. She states that they ran to her, and begged her to save them, as they feared that they were all to meet with the same fate. That evening they were gathered around their fires, crying like so many children; but before the sun shone upon this valley they had departed, and now not one of them is to be seen here, neither has there been since this sad catastrophe.

* * * * * *

Since the above was written, a man has just come in, who gave information of a person, by the name of Jack Doyle, having been murdered, about six miles from here, on Weaver's Creek. He was one of a party of fifteen that was engaged in the dry diggings near the Creek, who strolled out from the camp, after breakfast, and when dinner-time came, he not making his appearance, some of his comrades went out in search of him, and found his body in the creek, his skull stove in, and his person much mutilated. There was a stone lying on the shore, not far off, covered with blood and hair, with which the murder had been committed, and around which, from the appearance of the sand, there had been a severe scuffle. Captain Shannon, who keeps his store at this place, took his horse and went out to examine the body, and reports that it was done by the Indians, whose tracks betrayed them. This night a large party of about forty or fifty men have gone out in search of Indians, and it matters not whether they murdered Doyle or not, death will be the doom of every one who comes within reach of their rifles or their knives.

The war of extermination has commenced, and thousands of these miserable wretches, who are very little above the monkey tribe, will not satisfy the whites for the loss of one of their number. I have studied the physiognomy of the natives of these mountains, and say with truth and sincerity that I never saw worse countenances than they possess. Even those who have most befriended them have always acknowledged that they were all thieves. The race about here have been denominated diggers, as some say from their digging in the earth for grub worms, which they eat with much gusto. Others say, it is from their custom in case of sickness of digging pits in the earth close to the edges of some river, in which they put hot stones; then, after throwing water on the stones, cause themselves to be shut up until they are in a violent prespiration, when they plunge into the river. People here are of opinion that it is the cause of so many being afflicted with a cough. Certain it is that a great many suffer from bronchitis, or pulmonary complaints.—*New York Tribune.*

THE EMPLOYMENT OF ICE IN CHOLERA.—Dr. J. Arnott, of Brighton, in a letter to the *Lancet*, says:—"My communications on the treatment of cholera by the application of intense cold to the digestive canal, were defective on a point, which the experience of a case of this disease since treated on that plan has shown the necessity of elucidating—I mean the mode of exhibiting the remedy. The case alluded to was that of a boy, 14 years of age, who had refused to take or had immediately rejected, the medicine which he had been prescribed before he came under my care; and who afterwards could not be induced to swallow pounded ice in sufficient quantity to be of any service. Under these circumstances, I prepared a draught of about six ounces of a weak solution of salt, of the temperature of 20 deg. Fahr., by placing a tin canister, containing it, in a frigorific mixture of ice and salt, and keeping it there until the solution had acquired the consistence of jelly. This consistence a solution of either salt or sugar will acquire under a low temperature, and more certainly if it be continuously stirred while exposed to the frigorific, and if a little salt be added to it immediately before it is exhibited, its temperature will be much further reduced, and continue so until the semifluid ice is completely dissolved. The patient took several large draughts of this frigorific in succession; and although they were generally soon vomited, they were retained in the stomach long enough for the cold to produce its full influence. Instead of salt, a small quantity of brandy was substituted on two occasions not to act as a stimulant (for in the condition of the stomach in an advanced stage of cholera brandy is probably powerless in this respect), but to answer the same purpose, of retarding the freezing of the draughts. It is worthy of observation, that the ices prepared by confectioners may be much colder and more useful in medicine than common ice usually is; and if stirred or broken up, in order that they may be more easily swallowed, they would constitute a remedy of cholera as useful (if taken in sufficient quantity) as it would be agreeable. An enema of about a pint of the saline frigorific solution was administered after the draughts. The effect of this treatment was the speedy cessation of the rice-water vomitings, the brightening or reanimation of the countenance, and the raising of the pulse from that almost imperceptible state in which it is generally found in the stage of collapse. This amendment took place before the expiration of two hours from the time the frigorific draughts were first exhibited. The frequency of the stools continued, but they were not so copious; and they soon became coloured with vitiated bile, and not long afterwards fæculent. The secretion of urine was soon restored.

IS THERE A THIRD?—There is still a very mysterious circumstance in the evidence relating to the murder of Mr. O'Connor. The landlady of the deceased Ann Armes, states that a person called at her house on Monday, the 13th of August, making inquiries for Patrick O'Connor, and mentioning that he had transacted business with him on the preceding Saturday, two days after the time he was missing. Ann Armes identified in the coroner's court the person who made this representation, who turned out to be John Bassett, clerk to Messrs. Killick and Co., stock and share broker. Bassett, under examination, stated a person called at his principal's office on the 31st of July respecting the sale of some stock, and made an appointment on the following day, which he did not keep. He called again on the 2nd of August, apologising for his omission, and explaining that he did not want to part with his stock for a couple of days. He called again on Saturday, the 11th, produced 20 shares of Eastern Counties Consolidated Stock, and obtained for it £110, for which he signed a receipt in the name of "Patrick O'Connor, 21, Greenwood-street, Mile-end-road." After finishing his business he entered into some gossipping talk about a fishing excursion to Exeter he was about to make. He did not speak with an Irish accent; and Bassett describes him as of 40 or 45 years of age, very round-faced, tall, and stout-made, in height about 5 feet 10, light whiskers, complexion not sallow. He subsequently saw the body of Mr. O'Connor, and thought it resembled the person who had transferred the stock, but could not swear to the identity, though the build was similar. John Hammond, another clerk in the same house, deposed that he gave two notes to Bassett for the person representing himself as Patrick O'Connor, one for £100, the other for £5, which latter (No. 20,521) was found in the possession of Mrs. Manning by the officer Moxey. Hammond also saw the corpse of Mr. O'Connor, and stated that, to the best of his knowledge, the dead body was that of the man who had sold the stock. Now, this sale took place on the 13th, and O'Connor must have been murdered on the night of the 11th. The person who sold the stock could not have been Manning, who is 10 years younger than the conjectured age of the man who did business with Bassett, and who is also shorter, and of a very florid complexion; whereas Bassett's account of the self-called Patrick O'Connor is that he was not sallow, which are negative terms that would not be applied to a singularly ruddy man. Who, then, can this person have been? As a note paid to him was found in the possession of Mrs. Manning, he is clearly connected, consciously or unconsciously, with the crime; and his representing himself as Patrick O'Connor would argue a guilty knowledge and complicity. The device was propably to mislead, and create a belief that nothing had happened to O'Connor, and that he was absent for his amusement, and thus to gain time for the escape of the criminals. There is in this case a third criminal implicated still to be traced out. What became of the £100 note is another curious question. The application to Messrs. Killick's office so far back as the 31st of July, ten days before the murder, is of a piece with the purchase of the quick lime more than a month before the wicked opportunity had been found for its use. Now, it is remarkable that the person passing himself off as Patrick O'Connor called first at Messrs. Killick's office to inquire their terms for stock, the very day before O'Connor visited the Mannings in company with Walsh, whose presence on that occasion is supposed to have frustrated the perpetration of the crime; and the next day the same person called to say that he postponed the sale of the stock, which was not forthcoming till the 13th, the second day after the murder. As with the shovel, the lime, and the grave, every arrangement was made beforehand. The coroner, in his very imperfect charge, did not advert to this mysterious person, who could neither have been O'Connor as he represented, nor Manning, to whom he bore no resemblance; but merely drew the jury's attention to the fact that a note found in the possession of Mrs. Manning had been paid away to a person under the name of O'Connor; as if the circumstance had no extraordinary significance, or as if the person passing for O'Connor could possibly have been O'Connor himself.—*Examiner.*

LONDON TEA MARKET.—*Monday.*—The Tea market has still a firm aspect for all descriptions, and none has been offered at public sale since this day week, whilst none is at present declared. A good business has been concluded in Black, and the rates current are fully equal to those paid on Tuesday last. Congou of ordinary sound quality cannot be purchased under 9d per lb, and a further advance is expected to take place. Of Green many parcels have been disposed of, at fully former rates.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Twankay good ordinary to but middling	0 6	0 7½	Gunpowder	1 6	4 0
Hyson good ordinary	0 10	1 0	Congou ordinary to good ordinary	0 8	0 8½
Hyson middling to good middling	1 9	3 6	Souchong good ordinary to but middling	0 9	1 0
Imperial	1 1	3 0	Flowery Pekoe	1 3	4 0
			Cupar	0 9	0 10

CORRESPONDENCE.

A LIBERAL SHERIFF.

To the Editor of the Hampshire Advertiser.

SIR,—In the letter from Mr. Edward Harrison, which appeared in your paper of last week, and in which he has displayed so much sensibility with respect to his own feelings, he, in taking care of himself, appears to me to have been forgetful of the justice due to his neighbours. I, therefore, cannot permit his letter to remain without notice, especially as he is desirous that all may judge from a simple statement of facts, whether the remarks which have been made on the late proceedings are warranted or not. May I request, therefore, you will now give to the public my own version of this affair.

In the first place, the notices for the payment of the costs incurred by Mr. Sheriff Andrews, in the Court of Chancery, were served by Mr. Randall's clerk upon the ten gentlemen who formed the Committee appointed by the Court of Guardians for the management of the Small Tenements' Bill. Notices were also served upon the Court of Guardians themselves, who, as a body, being the defendants in the suit and the first named in the subpœnas, ought in justice to have been made responsible, and have paid the costs of their own Committee; but Mr. Sheriff Andrews may have thought otherwise, and from what followed, it would seem his object was not the costs alone, but something more.

In the course of these transactions some doubts having occurred whether a sheriff could execute a writ in which he himself was concerned, a few days' delay took place; in the meantime, the question of payment was brought before the Court of Guardians (amounting to £83 2s 2d), and there their own legal adviser informed them they were liable for the whole, but many of the Guardians, fearful of being entangled in the net-work of the law, refused to vote, and the costs were not paid. Upon this non-payment, the law permitted Mr. Andrews to select from the ten defendants any or either of them he chose to arrest. He then thought proper to fix upon Mr. Le Feuvre, Mr. Saintsbury, and myself, whose only offence had been our efforts to discharge a disagreeable and very onerous public duty towards the ratepayers of the town (for this performance of our bounden duty we were made responsible); but it soon appeared that Mr. Le Feuvre was the person selected for arrest, and I have formed this opinion from the fact, that after the writ had been placed in the hands of the sheriff's officer, Mr. Saintsbury and myself repeatedly met in the public streets both the Sheriff and his officer. It was, therefore, evident that Mr Le Feuvre was the victim sought for. Finding that nothing but *imprisonment* would satisfy the cravings of a political enemy, and considering the disinterested and generous conduct which Mr. Le Feuvre had displayed throughout the whole of the affair, the costs were then tendered to the Under Sheriff, Mr. Edward Harrison, and to Mr. Randall, at their respective offices. The tender, though acknowledged, was in effect refused, because Mr. Edward Harrison would not consent to withdraw the attachment.

Under these circumstances it was thought better to seek in London the release, or justice, he could not find in his native town. I therefore went with him on the 24th ult. and there consulted some of the oldest and best informed in Chancery practice, who would scarcely believe that the costs having been tendered for payment, release had not been granted without delay. We were then advised to go to the agents, Messrs. Tilson and Co. and again tender the costs, and *demand our release*; it such had been refused, our next step would have been to go before the Judge in Chambers, and expose the whole proceedings; but the money was accepted, the release obtained, and we returned by the next train to Southampton and placed the same in Mr. Harrison's hands.

It may be that Mr. Harrison may think to shelter himself from public opinion by saying that he had no discretionary power in the matter. If such be the plea, I can only say I cannot see any warrantable grounds for the whole proceedings against us, and I believe there are gentlemen who would have resigned the office rather than be compelled to the extremity adoped; but if Mr. Harrison had a discretionary power, then I must say that in accepting a trust of so much importance to the public, it is to be regretted he did not make himself better acquainted with the duties of his office.

In this respect, however, opinions may differ; there is one other point upon which there can be scarcely any difference of opinion, and I wish to know in what sense of the word the defendants can be termed defaulters. This, you must be aware, is a very offensive epithet to the ears of a gentleman, and it is the first time in my life it has ever been applied to me.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

5th September, 1849. CHAS. KEELE.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

DR. WOLFF TO CARDINAL OSTINI.

Prince Cardinal Ostini.—Your eminence probably will not have forgotten my having been recommended by Prince Dalberg, the late Archbishop of Ratisbon, to Cardinal Consalvi; and by Cardinal Severoli and Count Stolberg to Cardinal Litta; and that I was introduced by your eminence and Monsignor Testa to the most amiable of all Roman Pontiffs that ever came before or will arise after him—Pope Pius the Seventh: after which I heard your eminence's most interesting lectures on Ecclesiastical History in the Collegio Romano, and also your eminence's private lectures on Dogmatic Divinity, until I was transferred from the Seminario Pontificio to the Collegio Urbano della Propaganda in the Piazza di Spagna. These circumstances encourage me to address these lines to your eminence.

Most Illustrious Prince Cardinal Ostini—Though separated from the Church of Rome during a period of more than thirty years, from the purest of motives, I have not only never ceased to acknowledge the personal kindness I experienced at Rome even after my expulsion from the Propaganda had been determined upon; but I have borne witness to the devotedness of many in that Church, and that the missionaries in the Church of Rome, in their endeavours to promote the tenets of their Church, surpass the Protestants in their zeal to promote the Gospel of Jesus Christ; and, although I should be sorry to see Protestant missionaries resort to several of the means adopted by the Romish missionaries for the purpose of propagating the interests of their Church, yet the zeal of the Romish missionaries is wonderful and worthy of all imitation. The Church of Rome has not only brought over the greater part of the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon and thousands of the members of other Churches in the East to her confession, but her indefatigable efforts have succeeded in proselytizing Protestants in England, France, Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Russia, and the United States of North America.

But whilst the zeal of the Roman Catholics is to be admired, your eminence will also admit that the spirit of tolerance, forbearance, and liberality (and especially that Christian spirit, tolerance), of the members of the Church of England can also not be sufficiently admired. The members of the Church of England and the Protestants of Germany have never resorted *to any* unfair means, and have never done anything beyond opposing argument to argument, and the holy Scriptures to Papal bulls and traditions of men. Even the most violent controversialist never, in the greatest heat of his arguments, advised his auditory to use carnal weapons—not even against a misguided Machale, who is more fitted for the office of a Japanese Bonze—(and who ought to be called the *Bonze of Tuam*)—than for a Christian prelate. The only cry of the Protestants is, "Let us give the Bible of Romanists!" Even Clemens Maria Hoffbauer, formerly Vicar-General of the Redemptorists in Germany who was well known to your eminence, told me that he preferred fixing himself in Protestant rather than in Roman Catholic countries; for the Protestants allowed him to do as he pleased, whilst in Catholic countries he was watched by the police, as was the case at Vienna even in the years 1813-19. The Redemptorists, too, were lately expelled from the Roman Catholic Austria, and now they have established a college, where no person interferes with them, at Clapham, near London, for the express purpose of converting Protestants. Mr. Newman also resides undisturbed at Oscott.

Prince Cardinal Ostini—Nothwithstanding this forbearance, the inquisition at Rome, under the eye of the French army, have imprisoned Father Giancinto Achilli for no other reason than for having left the Roman Church and having become a clergyman of the Church of England! Well acquainted as I am with the acuteness, sagacity, and prudence of your eminence, it would be presumption on my part to try to convince your eminence: your own judgment will dictate to you the propriety, expediency, and necessity of inducing the Roman Pontiff and his College of Cardinals, by the exercise of your powerful influence, to give instant liberty to Padre Giancinto Achilli, and permit him to proceed to England, where he will be received not only by myself but by every right-minded Protestant and member of the Church of England with open arms.

Should this not be done, England will be convinced that the following words of the great Girolamo Savonoro are applicable, not only to Alexander the VI., but the clerus pseudo-reformer and driveller Pius IX. and his clergy, saying: on Psalm lxxx. 13 "Aper porcus est, porcus immundus, porcus superbus, porcus crudelis: non domesticus sed de Sylva: *luxuriosus clericus, libidinosus sacerdos!*—qui non homo est, sed bestia. Porcus superbus, domari non potest, corrigi non vult, et audire verba veritatis renuit: superbe loquitur, contra corripientem se insurgit, mordet, lacerat, crudeliter, non parcit verbis, maledicit, blasphemat!" &c.

How sadly the world has been disappointed in Pius the Ninth! I never was disappointed; for all his reforms consisted, as far as I could discern, in giving audience to an actress—a piece of liberality already practised by Alexander the Sixth! Yes: Pius the Ninth did another act of liberality, which consisted in wearing moustachios! I remain, most illustrious Cardinal,

Your humble servant,

Vicarial House of Isle-Brewers, JOSEPH WOLFF.
near Langport, Somersetshire, Aug. 28, 1849.

THE CONVERSION OF THE REV. CYPRIAN RUST, of Colchester, from the principles adopted by the Baptist body to those of the Established Church, has for some time past been a subject of conversation in that neighbourhood. He has now entirely withdrawn from the Baptists, and having united himself in communion with the Church of England, is now preparing for the assumption of holy orders.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON AND JESUS COLLEGE, OXFORD.—For some time past there has been a serious misunderstanding between the Bishop of London on the one hand, and the authorities of Jesus College, Oxford, on the other, relative to one of the fellowships of that establishment. It appears that the fellowship has been held for very many years past by the most distinguished men of the college, the last Fellow being the Rev. Thomas Morgan Davies, M.A., who with his college appointment also held the Lord Chancellor's Rectory of Llanalad, in the diocese of Llandaff. Circumstances directed the Bishop of London's attention to the subject, and his lordship discovered that, in his *will*, the founder of the fellowship directed that the person holding the appointment should proceed as a missionary to one of the colonies or dependencies of the British Crown, the proceeds of the fellowships being devoted to his partial maintenance while there. The Bishop of London forthwith called upon Mr. Davies, who was in holy orders, to enter upon missionary duties, but the rev. gentleman stoutly refused to do so, and in this determination was backed by the college authorities. The Bishop then called upon the Master of Jesus College to elect another fellow who would comply with the directions of the founder, but this request was unheeded, and the matter has consequently been for some months past in dispute, both parties having taken the opinion of the highest legal authorities. The master and fellows of Jesus College have at length given way. The Rev. T. M. Davies has resigned the fellowship, and in his place Mr. John Jenkins, a commoner of the college, and a native of Glamorganshire, has been elected. Mr. Jenkins is not yet in holy orders, but as soon as he is admitted to the office of deacon, he will proceed, under the direction of the Bishop of London and of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, to one of the British colonies to pursue his missionary operations.

PREFERMENTS.—Rev. T. O. Rocke, to Clungunford R., Salop diocese of Hereford; £530, with residence; patron, Rev. J. Rocke. Rev. W. Williamson, to Datchworth R., Herts, diocese of Rochester; £389, with residence; patron, Clare-hall, Cambridge. Rev. C. P. Buckworth, to Sherbourne R., Hants, diocese of Winchester; £461; patron, W. L. W. Chute. Rev. J. Quirk, to Martinsthorpe R., Rutland; diocese of Peterborough; patron, Duke of Devonshire. Rev. R. H. Hill, to Britford V., Wilts; diocese of Sarum; £281; patron, Dean and Chapter of Sarum. Rev. G. Edwards, to Minera P.C., Wrexham; diocese of St. Asaph; £100; patron, Vicar of Wrexham. Rev. W. Edwards, to Llangollen V., Denbigh, diocese of St. Asaph; £350; patron, Bishop of St. Asaph. Rev. R. W. Eyton, to Northop V., Flint; diocese of St. Asaph; £500, with residence. Rev. W. K. Serres, to Bepton R., Sussex, diocese of Chichester; £127; patron, Earl of Egmont. Rev. J. Swainson, to Epperstone R., Notts, diocese of Linc.; £309, with residence; patron, Hulme's trustees. Rev. J. Tidemore, to Tosside P.C., York, diocese of Ripon; £50; patron, Vicar of Gisburn. Rev. J. F. Lingham, to Dedham V., Essex, diocese of Rochester; £170; with residence; patron, D. of Lancaster. Rev. W. L. Rolleston to Scraptoft V., Leicestershire; diocese of Peterborough; £161, with residence; patron, E. B. Hartopp, esq. Rev. G. J. A. Jones to Lowesby V., Leicestershire; diocese of Peterborough; £98; patron, Sir F. G. Fowke. Rev. R. H. Hill, to Bradford V., Wilts, diocese of Salisbury; £396, with residence; patron, Dean and Chapter of Bristol. Rev. W. W. Deering, to Walford (All Saints, Bishopwood), P.C., Hereford; diocese of Hereford; £30; patron, J. Partridge, esq.

VACANCIES.—Creaton R., Northampton, diocese of Peterborough; £210; Rev. J. M'Cormick, deceased; patron, Rev. E. T. Beynon. Wootton V., Linc., diocese of Linc.; £203; Rev. J. Giffard, deceased; patron, Rev. J. Giffard. Ash Bocking R., Suffolk, diocese of Norwich; £333, with residence; Rev. W. G. Plees, deceased; patron, Lord Chancellor. Glossop V., Derby; diocese of Lichfield; £144; Rev. C. Howe, deceased; patron, Trustees.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF GRAIN.

Imperial Weekly Average.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	44 8	Oats	19 3	Beans	30 3
Barley	26 3	Rye	27 0	Peas	30 6

Aggregate Average of six weeks.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	46 8	Oats	19 2	Beans	32 1
Barley	26 1	Rye	26 6	Peas	30 3

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