THE FUNDS.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.

Consols, Money	93¾
Account	92¾

The Taunton Courier
And Western Advertiser.

TAUNTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1862.

The public prints of the day present no exception to the ordinary rule, that in the common affairs of life light and darkness are wonderfully mingled, and that not less nationally than individually. In the same papers which gave us the most brilliant and highly-finished descriptions of the gorgeous opening of the International Exhibition in the presence of princes and senators and a dazzling crowd of the beautiful, the wealthy, and the noble of the land, with all the baze of state uniforms and magnificent processions and the sounds of triumphal music and all the "pomp and circumstance" which could be crowded around the stately ceremonial, in the same papers we say, were found, in startling contrast to all this which we have been describing, pictures of destitution and misery, of crying want and noble endurance among the artizans of our manufacturing districts, such as excite at once our warmest sympathies and our most heartfelt admiration. It is not too much to say, that, under the burden of undeserved distress which has come upon them, these unfortunate people have set an example of patience and indomitable courage, such as Englishmen have seen seldom equalled, and never surpassed. Not even the bravery which scaled the heights of Alma, or charged in the face of certain destruction at Balaclava, is more noble or more deserving of our admiration. It is a far easier thing in the first rush and excitement of deadly conflict to confront even the King of Terrors himself than to sustain, day after day, the wearing pangs of hunger; to witness the constant and increasing distress of friends and neighbours, wife and children, all alike destitute of the means of subsistence, and apparently without prospect or hope of any change for the better. What interest have the Lancashire or Yorkshire millhands in the struggle now going on the other side of the Atlantic, we mean as to the rights or wrongs of either of the contending parties? In one sense they have indeed a terrible stake resting upon the issue of the speedy termination or protracted extension of that contest, the question being one almost of life or death to thousands; but it is nothing to them whether the American Union be finally disintegrated or eventually reunited; and were it not for the calm attitude of patient endurance which these famishing thousands have maintained, it is possible, nay, even probable, that long ere this time the Government of Great Britain might have been driven to take steps for opening the cotton ports, and by recognizing the southern confederacy to take a long stride towards the compulsory termination of the civil war. We rejoice to see that not only in the manufacturing districts themselves, but also in London and some other of our large towns, committees are formed and steps being taken to provide for the relief of this distress. We observe that on Thursday last a deputation from a committee recently established in the metropolis for this object had an interview with the Lord Mayor at which it was announced that already £1,500 or £1,600 had been received by him towards the relief of the operatives, and certainly this succour was not asked for before it was wanted. We find from private sources that many members of the deputation upon the same occasion that on the 30th April the number of hands entirely out of work in that town was not less than 4,000 and that during the next fortnight upwards of 2,000 more, who were then working three days a-week, would be added to the number of the totally unemployed. In the Blackburn district 23 mills, employing upwards of 8,000 operatives, have stopped working altogether, and in that of Preston 27 mills, employing a like number of persons, have also entirely suspended their operations. And yet the hands thus left without the means of subsistence have tried every expedient in their power rather than apply for relief to the parish officers. They have sold their clothes, their furniture, their books, and have some of them for months postponed the evil day when they must be compelled to become recipients of charity, and throw themselves upon the public purse. Their true spirit of independence, their courageous struggle against the pressure of inevitable circumstances, has given them a right now to claim our aid, to say to us we have done all we can. we have struggled till our strength is well now gone, and now we look to you, our brothers, our fellow countrymen to help us in our extreme adversity. We feel assured that the appeal will not be made in vain, the cry of undeserved misfortune goes straight to the heart of every Englishman, but although a temporary relief may thus be given, the question presses upon us yet with steady recurrence, when and what is to be the end of all this? In the face of such a state of things as we have been describing, what a significance is given to the announcement that at the taking of New Orleans *all the cotton was destroyed*, as well as other property to a large amount. The avowed policy of England is to acknowledge all de facto governments. Has not the time come for recognizing a confederacy which has now had an actual existence and maintained an equal struggle for more than a year. The opening of the cotton ports, which must immediately follow such a recognition. would infuse new life into the distressed districts of our land, and would give a permanent relief to those distresses, and that the war must eventuate in the severance of the states, we imagine, is scarcely a matter of doubt. We say it even in the face of the capture of New Orleans. To adopt the course we have suggested would but expedite the necessary result of the struggle, it appears to be the only means by which the manufacturing districts of England can be rescued from a condition of misery unparalleled since the days of the first NAPOLEON. In the meanwhile if it be not expedient that a public meeting should be held to take the whole subject into consideration. would it not be well that subscription lists should be opened at the several Banks in order to give to the people of Taunton and the neighbourhood, always forward in a good work, an opportunity of contributing their quota to the necessities of their fellow-countrymen in the North. We commend the suggestion to the consideration of our townsfolk, and especially of our respected Bailiffs.

BRISTOL AND EXETER RAILWAY.—Return of Traffic for the week ending May 4, 1862,—Total, £6,602 17s. 10d. Corresponding week, 1861, £6,574 2s. 9d.—*Note.*—The Lease of the Somerset Central Line (18¾ miles) having expired, the Traffic for the present week does not include the Receipts over that line, although they are included in the corresponding week of 1861.

THE Royal Agricultural Society has decided on holding its country meeting next year at Worcester.

CRICKET.—On Monday the 27th inst. a match will be played at Corfe between the Corfe and North Petherton Cricket Clubs.

THE WEST SOMERSET YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—On Saturday next the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry will assemble at Taunton for eight-day's permanent duty.

THE POULTRY SHOW.—The exhibition of Poultry opens this morning. We perceive that the approaches to the building in Billett-street are being very profusely decorated with evergreens, and fir trees have been planted on one side of the street.

MOWING MACHINES.—As the crops are now likely to be very heavy, we would draw notice to the splendid collection of these Machines, shown in the International Exhibition, by Messrs Burgess and Key, as the Royal Agricultural Society's Engineer reports that these Machines are specially adapted to cut heavy crops of grass.

WEST SOMERSET PENSIONERS.—The first division of the Pensioners of West Somerset will receive their quarter's pay on Thursday, the 15th inst., and will be followed by the second division on Monday next. Each division will undergo eight days' exercise, the period extending to the 27th inst. They will be under the command of Major Boco.

ST. MARY'S TOWER.—We understand that orders have been given to Mr Boulton, of Worcester, for the figures to be placed in the eleven niches in St. Mary's Tower. The cost is estimated at £160, of which sum about £120 has been promised, so that a considerable further sum is still required. Since the publication of the last statement the following second subscriptions have been added:—Dr. Liddon, £1 1s; Mr. Liddon, £1 1s; Mr W. H. Chorley, 10s 6d.

MR GUPPY AGAIN.—At the Manchester Police-court last week, a gentleman of clouded appearance, representing himself as Alfred Whitmarsh, but who was said to be Mr Guppy, an attorney practising in this city, was charged with stealing a gold ear-ring from a woman of the town. The woman did not appear, and Mr Guppy was therefore discharged; but previous to leaving the dock, he said he felt it be his duty to state that, being out late on the previous night, he engaged a cab, and that the driver instead of taking him home as he desired drove to an uninhabited house in Marshall, where the occurrence set out of which the charge arose took place. Mr Guppy then left the court, muttering as he went that "he never heard of such a thing." The same individual was again brought up on Thursday, the charge this time being that of drunkenness and annoying three respectable ladies in the street. The ladies did not appear, but Police-constable Hamilton stated that Mr Guppy had been given into his custody by the ladies in question, who complained that the prisoner pulled them about in the street, and in other ways behaved rudely to them. Mr Walker, having heard this evidence, remarked that it was a pity to see a person of the prisoner's position standing in that dock, and fined him 5s. This amount was more than Mr Guppy could raise at the moment, and he was under the humiliating necessity of borrowing violently to many of his quondam friends at the attorneys' table, who, however, at that moment seemed to find something extremely interesting to them in an entirely opposite direction.—*Manchester Budget.*

INSPECTION OF THE FIRST SOMERSET MILITIA.

The irresistible powers of attraction which military spectacles possess to the stronger sex as well as to the gentler were well exemplified on Monday afternoon last, on the occasion of the inspection by Col. J. K. Pipon, Deputy Inspector of Militia, of the First Somerset Regiment of Militia. Let but the weather be fine, and a vast concourse of spectators will be the sure result. And the day was everything that could be wished for; for though the morning opened anything but hopefully, long ere the sun had reached its zenith, the threatening clouds had dispersed, and the day was in every respect characteristic of the merry month. Two o'clock was fixed for the commencement of the review, but long before that time the road to the Cricket Field, opposite the barracks presented an appearance such as if the inhabitants had determined upon a general exodus from the town. Numberless pedestrians were pressing onward in the same direction; while there was a continuous stream, of vehicles from the humble one-horse page of our local gentry and the humbler dog-cart, down to the inevitable perambulator, under the protection of the enthusiastic nurse girl, who seemed to delight in thrusting her infantile charge into all sorts of possible and impossible places. By two o'clock, the small space available for spectators in the field was fully occupied, though that space was soon sensibly diminished by successive and continuous arrivals and by our gallant Riflemen (who most kindly undertook the arduous duty of keeping the ground), who not only resisted all attempts at encroachment, but succeeded in compelling the enemy to beat a retreat into an open ditch in the rear. In the unpleasant duty of compressing a maximum of individuals into a minimum of space they acquitted themselves to their own credit, and we trust that as their firmness contributed to the advantage of all in the preservation of good order and regularity, so their courtesy was duly appreciated. Those pedestrians, and they considerably exceeded in number their more fortunate neighbours who could not obtain the desired guished privilege of the entree, which was very capriciously conferred only on those who possessed sufficient courage to force their way, or tact sufficient to creep in under horse's legs or carriage wheels, contented themselves with the best positions which the roadway or garden railings afforded.

The First Somerset Militia, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Phipps, now numbers nearly a thousand of all ranks. The recruits according to the regulation adopted this year by the War Department, assembled five weeks ago, so as to be under drill a fortnight before the assembling of the rest of the regiment. During the period of training both the recruits and effectives have been brought into a thorough state of efficiency, as was evident to all experienced persons who witnessed their movements on Monday. The regiment paraded at one o'clock at the Barracks, in review order, and an advanced guard having been thrown out from No 1 company the regiment led by the well trained band, marched through High-street and Bridge Green to the review ground, arriving there within a few minutes after two o'clock, and were put through the following evolutions: Formed in open column, right in front; wheeled into line; received reviewing officer with general salute; broke into open column, marched past in quick time; formed close column on No 1; wheeled to the left; deployed into line on No 5; line advanced; formed close column on No 5; changed front to the rear by countermarching of subdivisions round the centre; deployed into line on No 5; advanced in direct echelon of companies from the right; formed company squares; reformed echelon; echelon formed line on No 3, and continued advance on No 5; column retired and opened out into quarter distance from No 1; column advanced; formed square on No 1 to resist cavalry; closed column on right centre company; column took ground to the right, halted, and formed; stood at ease. Captain Adair was then desired to bring his company to the front and put them through company drill; and having marched back to column, Lieut. Maclean was called to the front to call off and exercise No 1 company. The left wing then retired to sub-division distance, the band, pioneers, and recruits being marched upon the reverse flank, when Colonel Pipon addressed them as follows:—

Colonel Pipps, I congratulate you upon having under your command such a remarkably healthy fine body of men. It is astonishing to see what has been done with these men during the short period they have been under training. Their soldiers and steady appearance, and the way in which they have turned out reflect the highest credit upon all ranks—upon the zeal of the officers and upon the attention of the men. There is one thing particularly gratifying to me to remark upon, which is the favourable report your colonel has given me of your conduct since you have been together. I do hope and beg you to take this home to your homes the order and habits you have acquired, and let your wives and your neighbours that though you have been learning your duties as soldiers, you have not forgotten your obligations as civilians. Col. Phipps will give me great pleasure to make a favourable report of your regiment to the Secretary of State for War.

Colonel Phipps then addressed the men. He said: There can be no doubt in the world that if it had not been for a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, that we should not have had those favourable words from the reviewing officer. As I mentioned to the reviewing officer, your conduct has been really very good. I gave you a caution when you first came up, in a few words, and I am extremely pleased to find that you took a sensible view of the advice I then gave you. I have had no complaint of any kind; and as I then told you your good conduct will result to your own interest. I am equally interested in every one of you; from the next in rank to myself to the boy who joined the regiment yesterday. I am pretty sharp at times; but it is to your interest; and that, I assure you, I have always at heart. I have one further remark to make, and that is, that when, on Wednesday next, you receive your bounty, you will apply it to some worthy purposes, and not squander it away in drink. I thank you for the way in which you have moved to-day, for I was sure you could do well if you endeavoured to do so.

The recruits were then inspected, and the whole regiment marched back to the barracks.

Yesterday the arms were given in, and to-day the men will be paid their bounty and be disbanded. During the period they have been embodied, the men have conducted themselves remarkably well. They have given no trouble either to their officers, or the police. The band has every evening played on the Parade, and as the public are now to be deprived of this, it would be gratifying to see the Rifle band take its place at least once a week.

A DISSENTER'S PROTEST AGAINST BICENTENARY VIOLENCE

The following letter, inserted recently in the *Manchester Courier*, was written by a venerable Nonconformist layman in Manchester, long distinguished for his liberality in promoting denominational movements, as well as general Christian objects, in reply to an invitation to join the movement:—

"Manchester, April 12, 1862.

"Rev. Sir,—I have perused the statements transmitted to me of the objects and plans of the Central United Bartholomew's Committee" with some attention, but without discovering any reason for co-operating with them. I am at a loss to imagine what practical good can result from the lectures, sermons, and public Meetings, for which provision has been made, and which it seems they wish to extend to every corner of the land. If the Government were about to threaten us with the renewal of the "Five Mile Act" or the 'Church' were to manifest again the spirit of 'Laud' toward the Nonconformists, there would be some reason for appealing to the Christian integrity of the two thousand ejected ministers as an example to ourselves; but our Government have long been acting on the broadest principles of religious liberty, a bright example to all the world, and the Established Church is holding out a friendly hand to all existing Protestant denominations. Why then should we stir up strife by fastening upon their ancestors two hundred years ago, and which were at that period common to all parties in proportion as they had power? 'By-gones should be by gones.' Surely it is no Christian spirit that would revive any old grievances which have been repented of long ago. I have been observant of the religious life of Manchester for the last fifty years, and can testify that a most gratifying change has taken place in the relations of Church and Dissent. There has been growing up the interchange of mutual respect, and a disposition to co-operate in benevolent and religious objects, which the clergy have been foremost to promote. I have been anxious to see this spirit more fully cultivated, but the mischiefs of the so-called 'Liberation Society' have sowed the seeds of discord among us, and these proposed 'Bicentenary Lectures' will tend to widen the breach separating Church and Dissent into two hostile bands, to the interruption of Christain feeling on both sides. 'Woe unto the world because of offences; and woe unto the men from whom the offence cometh.' I feel, as a dissenter of long service for every Christain, belong to what denomination he may, whose profession bears the fruits described in Galatians, v. 22 and 23; but I have no respect to the scrupulous Dissenter or Churchman, who, under the plea of conscience, violates the charity of the Gospel. For these reasons I cannot favourably respond to your application on behalf of the Bicentenary Committee."

[The above letter was referred to in our leading article last week, but was then unavoidably omitted.]

THE LATE DR. WOLFF.

The following particulars of the life of the Rev. Dr. Wolff, whose death we announced last week, will be read with interest:—Dr. Wolff was the son of a Rabbi, and was born at Weilersbach, near Forchheim and Bamberg. In the year 1796. Being of a studious disposition, he learnt the Latin, Greek, and Hebrew languages, and was still a Jew, in Halle, Weimar, and Bamberg. He was converted to Christianity through his acquaintance with the Count of Stolberg and Bishop Seiler, and was baptized by Leopold Zolda, Abbot of the Benedictines of Emaus, near Prague, in Bohemia, on the 13th September 1812. In 1813 he commenced the study of Arabic, Syriac, and Chaldean, and in that and the following year he attended theological lectures in Vienna, having for his friends Professor Jahn, Professor Biblical archæology; Frederick von Schlegel, the poet Werner, and Hofbauer, the General of the Redemptionists. From 1814 to 1816 Dr. Wolff was, by the patronage of Prince Metternich, enabled to pursue his studies at the University of Tubingen, which were chiefly directed to the Oriental languages, more particularly Arabic and Persian, as well as ecclesiastical history and Biblical exegesis, under Professors Stendell, Schnurrer, and Flatt. In 1816, Dr. Wolff left Tubingen, and among others visited Zeebokke, Madame Krudener, and Pestalozzi, in Switzerland. He also spent some months with Count Truchsez and Madame de Stael-Holstein, at Turin, delivering lectures on Biblical criticism, on the poetry of the Hebrews, and in the same year at Rome, and was introduced to Pope Pius VII., Cardinals Letia, Cacciapiati, Consalvi, Ostini, and the Ambassador, Niebuhr, the historian. Dr. Wolff was then allowed to a pupil of the Collegio Romano, and then of the Collegio Propaganda, from 1816 to 1818; but his sentiments, having been declared erroneous, he was expelled from Rome and retraced his steps to Vienna, where after advising about his scruples with Frederick von Schlegel, Dr. Emanuel Veit, and Hofbauer, he was prevailed upon to enter the Monastery of the Redemptorists at Val-Saint, near Fribourg, but not having been able to convince himself of the truth of Romanism as taught there, he left Val-Saint, and came to London to his friend the late Mr Hermann Hemmond, M.P., whose friendship he had formed at Rome, and placed himself for the study of Oriental languages under Dr. Lee, of Cambridge, and for theology under the late Rev. Charles Simeon. Dr. Wolff then commenced his travels in the purpose of proclaiming the Gospel to Jews, Mahomedans, and Pagans, and of making researches among the Eastern Christians, thus preparing the way to missionary journeys for the conversion of the Jews and Gentiles, from 1821 to 1826, in Egypt, Nubia, Mount Horeb, and Mount Sinai, where he was the very first missionary who gave copies of the whole Bible to the monks and Bedouins. Thence he went to Jerusalem, where he was the first missionary who preached the Jews in Jerusalem. He afterwards went to Aleppo and Cyprus, from the latter of which he sent Greek boys to England to be educated, and continued his travels in Mesopotamia, Persia, Teflis, the Crimea, where he visited the Karaites near Eghistoria, Sebastopol, Kaffa, the German colonists, as well as to Russians, Mahomedans, and Jews at Karasu Bazaar, Simpferopol, Sebastopol, Kercsch, and thence to Odessa, Constantinople, Adrianople, Bosna, Smyrna, England, Ireland, and Scotland In 1826 he formed the acquaintance of Lady Georgiana Mary Walpole, and was married to her in 1827 by the Rev. Mr Simeon. Shortly after the marriage they went to Jerusalem, and, leaving her Ladyship at Malta, from 1831 to 1834 he proceeded to search for the Ten Tribes. He went to Alexandria, Anatolia, Constantinople, Armenia, and Khorassan, in which place he was made a slave, tied to an horse's tail, and ransomed by Abbas Mirza. Thence he pursued his journey to Bokhara, Balkh, Cabool, Lahore, and Kashmere, being received with great distinction by Runjeet Singh, Lord William Bentinct, and Sir Edward Barnes. Dr. Wolff then went by land from Loodiana to Calcutta in a palanquin, preaching on his progress at 130 stations From Calcutta he went to Massulipatam, and Secunderabad, and was seized by the cholera near Madras. On his recovery, he left Madras in a palanquin for Pondicherry, visited the successful mission in Tinnevelly, went to Goa, Bombay, Egypt, and joined Lady Georgiana Wolff in Malta. In 1836 he journeyed to Abyssinia, and at Axum he found Dr. Gobat, the present Bishop of Jerusalem, who was very ill, and brought him back to Jiddah, in Arabia, and then leaving him Dr. Wolff proceeded to Sanaa, in Yemen, and found the Rechabites and Tahalites, and thence to Bombay and to the United States of North America, where he preached before the Congress, and was made doctor of theology. He was ordained deacon in 1837 by the Bishop of New Jersey, United States, and priest in the following year by the Bishop of Dromore. He made a second journey to Bokhara, in order, if possible, to effect the liberation of Colonel Stoddart and Captain Conolly, the particulars of which are fully detailed in his "Journey to Bokhara." In 1845 he was presented to the vicarage of Isle Brewers, and he had that benefice up to the time of his death.

WESTON-SUPER-MARE.

THE BREAN DOWN HARBOUR.—The statement made by the Chairman of the Brean Down Harbour Company, is that the capital of the company is guaranteed, so that the directors have not to ask for a single farthing more from the townsmen of Weston. To the energy of the Chairman, Sir Eardley Wilmot, and his unremitting activity is promoting the scheme from the first, its present prosperous position is due. Every difficulty has yielded to his indomitable perseverance, and he shows that in a few weeks the hum of busy workmen will be heard on that long solitary promontory, and the noise of the pick and the discharge of the excavator's blast will be heard across the bay. Truly it will be a glorious day for Weston when these works commence, and a still more glorious one when they are completed. To the Cardiff people, at least, the new Somersetshire Harbour will be a great convenience, as they will make it a point at which to land coals intended for transmission from the principality to the south coast of England. The coal will be brought by the Taff-vale line in large boxes from the hills, then put on board flats to be towed across the Channel by steam-tugs: and on reaching the new harbour at Brean Down (which they can do at all states of the tide), the boxes will be lifted by machinery on to the treads of the short line (to be made), connecting the new port with the Bristol and Exeter, and Central Somerset, and other railways,

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TAUNTON GUILDHALL.

WEDNESDAY, May 7. Magistrates: H. Badcock and T. Walsh, Esqrs.

CLAIM FOR WAGES.—*Robert Coleman*, a wheelwright, was summoned by Henry Coleman, for non-payment of the sum of 19s 6d due to him as wages.—Defendant admitted the sum to be due, and he was ordered to pay it in a week.

THE FORGERY CASE.—*James Escott*, was brought up on remand from Saturday last, charged with stealing two sums of 1s 6d and one sum of 9d, and also with forging three receipts. In addition to the evidence taken on Saturday last, William Stodgell, who at the time of the transaction was manager of Mr Stone's lime-quarry, at West Hatch, was called, and stated that the three receipts purporting to bear his signature, were not in his writing, nor any part of them. In consequence of the books, in which he made entries of all transactions while he was the manager not being produced, the evidence could not be completed, and the prisoner was again remanded till Saturday.

THE CASE OF POCKET PICKING.—The prisoner named on Saturday last, under the name of *Samuel Rees*, was brought up on remand, charged with picking the pocket of Mary Fudge. No further evidence was adduced in support of the charge, but the Magistrates decided that it was not sufficient to warrant them in committing the prisoner.—Mr Goldstone, who said he charged the prisoner with being generally and reputed thief, and with frequenting the public streets of Taunton with the intention of committing felony.—The evidence of Mrs Fudge was as follows:—Yesterday week, I was passing down the city of Bristol, and he knew the prisoner well. He was a regular pickpocket by trade. He had been convicted at Bristol for stealing money in the market, under the name of Rees, in the latter part of 1859 or in the early part of 1860. He had seen him repeatedly in Bristol, in company with well known thieves, frequenting the fairs at Bedminster near from Cardiff. He was then carrying a coat on his arm as described by Mrs Fudge, which gave him a great facility for picking pockets.—Mary Isaac, of Corfe, said that between one and two o'clock on Saturday, she was in Castle Green, near the Winchester Arms, and was coming from Taunton. The prisoner, who had a coat on his arm, and another man who was taller and of light complexion and ginger whiskers, came towards her and asked her to direct them to the Green Dragon. Having given them the information they went in the direction she had pointed out. About two hours afterwards she discovered that her purse and money were gone.—William Searle, who works at Mr Small's timber yard, said he saw Mrs Fudge on Saturday last near the Bridge. Just before he had seen the prisoner and another man in conversation. The prisoner asked Mrs Fudge the way to the Temperance Hotel, and directly the other man went up and said it was a little further on.—Mr Taunton, solicitor, addressed a few words to the Bench on his behalf, and the Magistrates sentenced him to 21 days' hard labour.—From enquiries made by Mr Goldstone, he heard that the prisoner was convicted on the 6th May last year for picking pockets at Great Torrington, and was then sentenced to six month's imprisonment with hard labour in the Devon County Gaol.

THURSDAY, May 8.—Magistrate: H. Badcock, Esq.

DRUNKENNESS.—*Edwin Spa*ks was charged with being drunk and riotous in the public streets on the previous night. Defendant was discharged from gaol in the morning, and got drunk in the evening, when he became very riotous.—Mr Goldstone said he did not wish to press the charge, and defendant promising to leave the town, was discharged.

FRIDAY, May 9. Magistrates: H. Badcock and P. B. Doveton, Esqrs.

Sarah Wyatt and *Elizabeth Wyatt* were charged with stealing two cloth capes, the property of Mr Ernest Rossiter, Solicitor, Hammet-street.—Mr Rossiter said the prisoners were known to him as the daughter of the other. On the 1st May, between 11 and 12 o'clock, the younger prisoner was in Mr Rossiter's office, and she said to him she wanted to see "Mary Ann." Mr Rossiter has no servant of that name, and suspicions being excited, he told her to wait a moment. He went in for a minute, and on his return found she was gone, and soon after he missed two capes that were hanging up in his passage. Information was given to the police and to the pawnbrokers. On Thursday about half-past three, the elder prisoner called at Mr Symes's to pawn it. She was then detained and the police and Mr Rossiter were sent for. The prisoner identified by Mr Rossiter, and the prisoners were remanded till Saturday.

SATURDAY, May 10. Magistrates: J. R. Allen, W. Beadon, T. Walsh, F. B. Doveton, Esqrs., and the Rev. W. J. Allen.

JUVENILE ROBBERY IN HAMMER-STREET.—*Elizabeth Wyatt*, a girl of twelve years of age, was brought up on remand from Friday, charged with stealing two capes the property of Mr Ernest Rossiter, solicitor, of Hammet-street, and *Sarah Wyatt*, stepmother of the young prisoner, was charged with receiving the capes knowing them to have been stolen.—In addition to the evidence relating to the cape pawned on Friday, which the elder prisoner attempted to pledge at Mr Symes's, it appeared by Mr Rossiter that one cape was first produced and identified by him, it having been pledged on the 1st inst. at Mr Harris's, Fore-street, Taunton. Mr Harris's stated that on the 1st May the elder prisoner came to the shop, and offered the cape in pledge. Suspecting it to be one of the capes with reference to which information had been given to him, he sent to Mr Rossiter but the person he sent went to the wrong place. He advanced her 4s 6d on it.—Mrs Rossiter identified by Mr Rossiter, and the prisoners were remanded till Saturday.

A PISCATORY TRESPASSER.—*Robert Day*, of Fore-street, was summoned by Mr Burch, of Oake, for unlawfully angling and attempting to take fish in a river at Oake, belonging to complainant, on the right of fishing—namely, the private right of Phillip Broadmead, Esq.—The defendant was summoned to appear last week, but the case was dismissed in the absence of the complainant, and it appeared the court as the defendant was leaving it.—Mr Burch said that he was a miller, residing at Oake. On the 12th April last he was in the meadow on the other side of the river at Oake. He afterwards went over two hedges and crossed the river to the south side, and continued fishing there. The whole of this property on either side of the river belonged to Mr Broadmead. He (complainant) went up to Mr Day and said, "So you are trespassing on Mr Broadmead's property." Defendant said, "What business Complainant said, "By going over the hedges." Defendant at first denied that he had got over any hedges, and afterwards said, "What do you mean, you rascal? I have got no rod with the fishing." He then threw down his rod and wrung up his line in a fighting attitude. He had fished in the middle of the river, this property about a fortnight previously. He was instructed to preserve the fish on behalf of Mr Broadmead. The complainant then handed a letter to the Magistrate's clerk, and very much pressed that it should be read, but he was informed it could not, as it was not evidence.—Mr Broadmead said he had accompanied his party up the river to fish, having obtained permission from several persons who had the rights. He had never been interfered with till a recent occasion when Mr Burch told him he was interfering with Mr Broadmead's property, and at the same time conducted him to what he thought was the boundary of it. On the day spoken of he was fishing in a place not crossed that boundary, and he believed therefore that he was in no way trespassing upon Mr Broadmead's property. Being informed that he was trespassing, he wrote a letter to Mr Broadmead, and he was in consequence appeared to support the summons on the previous Saturday, he presumed his explanation had been considered sufficient; and it was very hard that he should have to appear twice on such a paltry charge.—Defendant was fined 10s, including costs.

THE FORGERY CASE.—*James Reed*, a labourer, formerly in the employ of Charles Sealy, hawker and innkeeper, of North Curry, was charged with stealing on remand from Saturday last, one sum of 1s 6d, and one sum of 9d, and also with forging three receipts, with intent to defraud the said Charles Sealy.—Mr Taunton defended the prisoner.—The magistrates did not consider the evidence sufficiently satisfactory, and discharged the prisoner.

MONDAY, April 12. Magistrate: F. B. Doveton, Esq.

James Mason, was brought up in custody and pleaded guilty to a charge of going about to gather alms under a false pretence.—Mr Superintendent Goldsmith deposed that on Saturday night the prisoner was apprehended near the bottom of Eaststreet, being incapable of taking care of himself from drunkenness. Near the spot was afterwards found a begging petition signed by the North Curry, lame, deaf and dumb and soliciting contributions. On the production of this paper the prisoner admitted that he was having been brought to his house on Saturday.—One month hard labour.

ANOTHER SHOCKING MURDER OF A CHILD BY ITS FATHER.

We have to record another fearful crime which has just been committed in the neighbourhood of Coventry. It appears that the murderer in this case is a labouring man, named John Henderson, the victim being his own child. The accused, who is in the custody of the Coroner, was brought up and formally remanded, at the County Petty Sessions, on Friday, has latterly resided at Carpenter's Lane, Foleshill, about two miles distant from Coventry. Some two years ago he married a young woman who had two grown-up sons, and, as frequently happens in these cases, he does not seem to have lived on the most amicable terms with them, and they were constantly quarrelling with him and her mother, whom they accused took his child, an infant about sixteen months old, and the offspring of his marriage, out for a walk with him. He carried the child through some fields to a somewhat retired place called "Whitmore Park," where he was seen gathering wild flowers. According to his own statement he was suddenly seized with a sort of monomania that after he was dead the child would be badly treated by his wife and her sons, and that he felt strongly on his mind that he resolved then and there to deprive the little innocent of life. He then deliberately took a stone from the way side, and, tying it to the child's waist with a strong cord, jumped into a pool of stagnating water several feet in depth. The weight of the stone caused the child's body to sink to the bottom, and it was drowned. The prisoner the same evening was taken into custody on the charge of murdering his child. The girls neighbourhood were searched the same evening, but as the stone intrusted with the drugs had not been successful, the prisoner, on Friday morning, at five o'clock, accompanied Inspector Wright to the spot, pointing to the place where he had thrown the child. Before he had an opportunity of doing so, however, the body was found by Police Constable Knight. The body, it is said, was decked with a profusion of wild flowers which had been gathered from the hedgerows in the locality. The prisoner, when brought before the magistrates, on Friday, seemed utterly unconscious of the magnitude of the offence with which he was charged. He is a man of middle age, and has borne a good character amongst his neighbours up to this time.

WELLS.

THE BATH AND WEST OF ENGLAND SHOW AT WELLS.—As far as present appearances go, the approaching exhibition of this society at Wells promises to be one of the most successful ever held in the West of England, the entries, both of stock and implements, being larger than on any previous occasion. The art department is also likely to be more than usually attractive, and the organization of an art union in connection therewith, will doubtless add greater interest to this gratifying addition to the society's programme. We learn that about 500 pictures are at present entered for exhibition. Efforts are being made to induce the Great Western Railway Company to run through excursion trains from various districts, and, in spite of the attraction of the metropolis this year, we cannot doubt that this, our local meeting for the promotion of agriculture and the fine arts, will obtain a fair share of patronage. We also understand, that there will be no lack of enjoyment for visitors during the "Show" week. There will be exhibited a local museum, paintings, and works of art contributed by the local gentry; concerts every night, in the Market House, under the direction of Mr Rumney, assisted by professionals from London; grand Concert at the town hall, and some talk of a *Soiree* and Ball to be given by the mayor, together with a display of fireworks, by Professor Gyngell, pyrotechnist; and other sources of attraction and amusement.

ATTEMPTED MURDER NEAR BRIDGWATER.

On Saturday last Henry Batten and Charles Dunstone were brought before Colonel Graham and J. Browne, Esq., two county magistrates, by Superintendent Jeffs, charged with shooting at Silas Cannen, with intent to murder him, at Chilton Polden, near Bridgwater. From the evidence it appeared there had been ill feeling between the parties for some time in consequence of the prosecutor having laid an information against the prisoner Batten for selling beer without a license; and on Thursday last Batten summoned one of the prosecutor's children for throwing stones at a child of his, and a fine of 5s. was inflicted. On the evening of Thursday the prisoner Batten returned home in a kind of triumph, with ribands flying from his cart. The prosecutor, who had remained at home, was working in his garden with two boys. Soon after Batten returned home he went into his garden opposite the prosecutor's, accompanied by Dunstone, and then deliberately fired at the prosecutor with a gun. The shot struck prosecutor in the waistcoat, tore the coat of one of the boys, and wounded the other in the ear. Batten, when he fired the gun, said, "I'll blow the b—— informer's brains out," and the other prisoner threw his cap into the air and said "Hooray! that is the way to serve the b——s." The prisoners then made off. The magistrates committed them for trial on the capital charge of attempting to murder.

LATEST MARKETS.

LONDON HAY MARKET.—TUESDAY.

Meadow hay, £3 0s to £5 0s; clover, £3 10s to £6 0s; and straw, £1 18s to £2 5s per load. Trade dull, prices drooping.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.—MONDAY.

The wheat trade to-day is 1s to 2s per qr cheaper than on Monday last for both English and foreign, the demand being fair, and the supply of Essex being uncommonly large for the time past. In flour there was nothing doing in sacks, and American barrels 6d to 1s lower than on this day one week. The weather being warmer maltsters are not heavy purchasers of barley, and the trade is generally quoted slow, in oats a good business doing to-day at last Monday's rates. Beans and peas a dull trade.

METROPOLITAN CATTLE MARKET.—MONDAY.

The supply of beasts is rather larger than on Monday last; there is, however, a fair demand for them, and prices are about the same as on Thursday. The number of sheep is about the same as of late; trade is not very brisk, yet prices are pretty well maintained. Good calves and lambs are in demand, at fully late rates. From Germany and Holland there are 170 beasts, 1,360 sheep, and 116 calves; Scotland, 330 beasts; Ireland, 50; Prussia 52; and 2,960 from Norfolk and Suffolk. Beast at market, 4,030; sheep and lambs, 28,680; calves, 129; pigs, 430.

BOROUGH HOP MARKET.—MONDAY.

Messrs. Puttenden and Smith report a fair demand for consumption for both English and foreign hops, at firm rates.

TAUNTON MARKET.—SATURDAY.

PROVISIONS.

Butcher's Meat.—Beef, 7d; mutton, 6½d to 7½d per lb; lamb, 10d to 1s per lb; veal, 6d to 7d; pork, 6½ per lb.—*Fruit and Vegetables.*—Apples, (table) 2d per lb; do (cooking), 9d to 1s per qr; potatoes, 10d to 1s per score; new ditto 1s per lb; onions, (Spanish) 3d, (common) 1d; pears 1½d; rhubarb, 3d per bundle; brocoli, 1d to 2d each; lettuces, 1d; young cabbages, 1d to 1½ each; asparagus, 1s per hundred; cucumbers, 1s to 1s 6d each; gooseberries, 8d per quart; butter, 1s 4d per lb; eggs, 8d per dozen.—*Poultry, &c.*—Fowls, 4s 6d to 5s per couple; rabbits, 10d to 1s each.

GRAIN.

Our market to-day was uncommonly dull. Very few transactions of any kind took place. Prices may nominally be quoted:—Wheat, fine 5s 2d; barley 4s 3d to 4s 6d; oats 2s 3d to 3s; beans 4s 6d to 5s; peas 5s 6d to 6s; Indian corn 4s 3d to 4s 6d; per bushel.

LATEST NEWS.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, April 29.

Advices have been received through the South which leave but little doubt that the Federals have captured New Orleans

All cotton and steamboats excepting such as were necessary to transport coin and ammunition, were destroyed.

The Confederates are supposed to have carried away 18 million dollars specie.

Banks's advance has been checked by the destruction of the bridges across the Shenandoah.

The Confederate General Jackson is said to be reinforced and to be 16 miles from Harrisonburg.

The *New York Herald* thinks the new Slave Trade Suppression Treaty with England, which grants mutual right of search, will be sure to lead to a collision with England, and rejoices at the prospect.

A battle is expected north of Richmond between Banks's and McDowell's divisions and the Confederates under Ewell and Generals Smith. Both of the belligerents are largely reinforced in this section.

There is a great rise of the Mississippi River. New Madrid and Columbus are under water. The freshet is reported to be disastrous in that part of the country.

The Congression Committee issued a report that the Confederates committed inhumane atrocities on the Federal dead and wounded after the Bull's Run battle.

LONDON, Monday Night.

The American Papers, per Canada, have reached London. The following are the principal particulars with reference to New Orleans:—The circumstances attending the occupation of the city by Federalists were still unknown, though the fact was officially announced in a despatch to Secretary Stanton, dated Fort Jackson, Monroe, April 28. The Federal flotilla appears to have advanced before the Crescent city at noon, on the 23rd. It consisted of 100 gun and mortar boats, riding high above the city, and ready to open a bombardment in case of resistance, and sufficient to hold it in complete subjection, while the land forces were not in sufficient number to effect a landing and to occupy the place. It is conjectured that the Federalists would in the first instance seize a few of the most important positions.

KING VICTOR EMMANUEL AT SICILY.

MESSINA, May 11, Evening.

The King arrived here to-day, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm.

A Te Deum was sung in the Cathedral, which his Majesty