The device of the collins was so great that the bodies were obliged to be put unto staticing the parish people could indict and in some instances the maked feet at least of the shead were seen hanging outside. In Broad-street, on Mon any evening, when the hearies came remid to remove the dead, the colling were set of increase that they were put on the top of the hearies as well as in the sortie. Such a spectacle has not been witnessed in London since the time, the plaque. The streets have been covered with quick line, and at highly they are watered with a solution of chloride of line. The scene on Monday and Feeslay evenings will not soon be forgotten. The maintains were a flexible in groups in the streets and assembly development their were collected in groups in the atreets, and seemed to dread entering th bouses, for n ne lou'd tell who should be the next victim. As soon as the peor to were attacked they were taken to Muddlesex Hospital, but this establishment soon became full, and they were then taken as far as the Royal fire if spiral, in the Gray's Inn-road. This, however was not found to answer, as removal only hastened death. As many of the inhabitants as contilization, had and pixcards are attached to their along stating that they we chosed for the present. The medical men are completely prostrate that they we chosed for the present. The medical men are completely prostrate that they we chosed for the present. The medical men are completely prostrate, and a third now is langerously ill. A house to house visitation is in operation, but, ownex to the fatal hold which the disease has taken of the locality, the mortality still continues very high. One of the medical impression, houses, for a negon ditell who should be the pext victim. As soon as the the normality still continues very high. One of the medical inspectors of the General Board of Health is constantly on the spot directing the authorities what to co. The locality has been inspected, much to his credit, by the Picaritent of the Board of Health, Dr. Baly, Mr. Farr, and several of the officers of the Metrop lican Commission of sewers, with the view, if possible, of discovering the cause of this fearful outbreak, and of finding a remedy for it. A variety of pre-liquiding causes have been suggested. The sewers, the disturbance of this general continues at a significant cause, and of finding and process that such officerumpard animal remains a conclusion of the commission of the companies at our burst of the commission of the com ance of their armount of decomposed animal remains, a cow-house, and slaugh terdonse lead but I all had to bear the blame of this excessive meriality. Any or a lost these may either separately or in combination have produced the discover I at as yet no positive conclusion has been arrived at on the subject diserve, I is as act no practive conclusion has been arrived at on the subject although on a close inspection, it appears that in many of the houses themselves there is quite sufficient to account for the presence of the disease, especially in those tenements in the neighbourhood of the new sewer which has lately been constructed. There is no question that, in the excavations the rounder, a very large amount of decomposed or decomposing animal matter wes form!; and, as before points out this locality as the place where the coal in the last plague were deposited, and as it can be proved that, at the time the ground was opened, not only animal matter was found, but even the cothes were in such a state of preservation that the comes on the lid could be read, there does seem fair reason to lable that the old plague of London may have generated the new. One of the most extraordinary direcunstances connected with this case is, that the class of persons who have been attacked have not generally been in inducent circumstances, but the contrary. Indeed, a large number of the victures of the disease were respectable tradesness and their families, reading in good houses, and amply supplied with all the necessaries, if not many of the localities, of the. The aircess, moreover, are neither marrow or confund; the lagrances, of life. The aircess, increover, are neither marrow or confined; at an events, they are 50 per cent, better than many of the worst cholera localizes in the metropolis. For instance, Great Mariborough-street is a wide open the rough sire, the hous a zire large and lofter; yet many deaths have

HAMPSTEAD.

There were only nine deaths from cholers in 1849 in the parieti, and up to the present moment only two.

We have thus gote carefully through every district in London, and have taken them according to the erder of the mortality in 1849. Every parish is now erable? To see down it farred in the previous visitation, what is its position now, soil people can judge for themselves, as to the obtained of their being sextry y visited, and keep a strict watch over the parochial authorities, to are We have only row to call attention as to what the central authority, the General Heard of Health, has done to stop the spread of the pestience. It appears that the president issued a circular to the several parochial boards, tendering the advice and assistance of the board, and requiring to know what ead been done by these several bodies in the way of preventive measures. In reply to this circular some boards asked for assistance, others d clined it. Some stated what measures they had taken or proposed to take, whilst others simply acknowledged the circular; and another portion did not deign to give any answer at all. Under these circumstances, with drin't deign to give any answer at all. Under these circumatances, with the children region of the President of the General Board of Health appointed into medical inspectors, to each of whom was assigned a district, whose daily it was to advise with the different local authorities as to what had been deve, and to point out what was further required. The desire being, if possible, to reduce locards of guardians to perform their sanitary functions satisfactorily in digromptly, without compulsion. In addition to these, one gentleman was appended to uspect the shipping on the Thames, and to suggest proper reme had measures. These gentlemen have been on duty for the past week and it is toped, with satisfactory results. Again, the president has summoned as ne local council, composed of some of the most reminent. past week and it is toped, with satisfactory results. Again, the president has auminoused a medical council, composed of some of the most eminent men in all bruncaes of the profession, to a lyine with him as to the best course to be taken; and, further, to adopt measures to discover, if possible, the cause, nature, and treatment of cholers. It has been objected that, as the objects to be obtained by this council are principally it a scientific character, it would be much better to endeavour to cure the disease now that it is present, than to waste time in studying its pathology. But this objection has no foundation, for there is no practical reason aby the curative process should not proceed pairi passa with the scientific process. In summoning the medical council, therefore, Sir B. Hall has adopted a virial victors course, as he will be enabled to profit by the research. a versita factors course, as he will be enabled to profit by the research of the reducal profession, who are second to none in attainments, and will

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH.

The following is the list of the members of the Medical Council, appointed by the President of the General Board of Hearth
1. 1 John Ayrron Paris, M.D., F.R.S., President of the Royal College of Physicians.

2. § S.: James Collins Brodie, Bart., F.R.S., Sergeant-Surgeon to the Queen, Consulting Surgeon to St. George's Hospital.

3. * Sir James Collins Brodie, Bart., M.D., F.R.S., Physician in Ordinary to the Queen and to his Royal Highness Prince Allert.

4. * James Adderson, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow and Tgeasurer of the Royal Adderson, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow and Tgeasurer of the Royal Hospitals, or even those who frequent places of recreation in the neighbourhood of large cities, are, as nothing. Take, for instance, Hampton omnibus, or even those who frequent places of recreation in the neighbourhood of Paystranta, Physician to St. Mary's Hostith.

5. 1 for joined G is Bishington, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Paystranta to Guy's Hospital.

6. 1 Accessed for Tweedie, M.D., F.R.S., Fellow of the Royal College of Paystranta to the Fever Hospital, Evanuar in Medicine in the Royal College of Paystranta to the Fever Hospital, Evanuar in Medicine in the Royal College of Issay, page 1852, nearly 2,500,000 persons have visited them, and out of this vast number not more than ten persons have been given timver 1 vot L. ndor.

- Wilco - baiv, M.D., F.R.S., Assistant Physician to St. Barth blokew's any amount of theory. It at once shows that the class of persons who take Hosp in Passuran to the Millbank Pentientisty.

3. 3 William Lastence, F.R.S., Vice-President of the Royal College of Surve as Surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Surgeon Extraordinary there was scarcedy one of these 2.500,000 that visited Hampton Court, Jose Simon, F.R.S., Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, only er of 10. * Robard Owen, F.R.S., Professor of Zoology in the Royal Cellege of Surface of Surface B Ward, Master of the Society of Apoth-carried 17. Nathanae B Ward, Master of the Society of Apoth-carried 17. Dictar bacot, his ector of Austomy, Member of the Senate of the University of Lordon. M. D. Revistrar General's talice.

These gentlemen, with the exception of Sir B. Brodie who, being out of town, had not sent in his answer, and Mr. Green who has stated his mapping to attend, in consequence of his other avocations), met vesterday at the office of the General Board of Health, when the following letter was read by the president:

"General Board of Health, Sept. 6.

"General Board of Health Sept. 6.

"General Board of Health, Sept. 6.

" met vesterday at the office of the General Board of Health, when the responsible dury of circeting the estitary administration of the country, a daras we have as yet inlything deserving the name. But upon scientific ma-ters color conditions in where the medical profession are to be consulted advised with, lead under contribution for service or information, or called upon to act, I wish to have the aid of a medical council, to whom I may author questions for consideration, and whom I may sak to suggest or unauthort questions for consideration, and whom I may ask to suggest or undertake inquiries, as may from time to time be necessary.

"The special work of this department is the application of the Poblic Hea th Act to such towns as perition for it. Besides this, in times of epidemic the Board is charged with the duty of issuing regulations and directions for the prevention, as far as possible, or initigation of diagase. It will be appair in that it is in connection with the latter branch of my duties I shall have accasion for y in regulation evidence be acquired to this department, should the science of public health take its place among the matters with which statesminishing may properly concerning as I becare must sooner or later be the case—a wider field will be opened to this department, and to the professional advisers whom it may be able to associate so that The circumstances of this country, its agreed choice, with their social extremes of locary and privation, its agreed choice, with their social extremes of locary and privation, its agreed these only of which the same apole, its multifarious industrial official thinks—air point to the duty of studying the effects on life and health of tradic, cullings, and processes, biblitations, after, water supply, sewage, the side to the description of my substances used for food, drink, and medicine, as matters vitally affecting the weathering of the nation. the a folteration of substances used for food, drink, and medicine, as matters within affecting the weabeing of the nation.

"On many of these subjects I hope it may be in my power at future periods to available these subjects I hope it may be in my power at future periods in the professor of the land of the matter which must pressed in the professor of the land of the matter which must pressed in the professor of the law, for more present in the metropolis, as well as in the rest of railway common of the may be enabled the do at present in aid of local authorities, or when necessary in contact, and I should deeply regret if obsaides the work this office is an expectation of the content and the observance of the law, form to able to deduce, by your seal time, from his terrible visitation both facts and lessons which may increafter be made available. For this end I have the control of the deduce, the professor of the law, for the thetropous, while aid through the country the resistant in staff and the local boards of health may reach at present with be wanting, unless I have your site in procuring suck information as to the circultants and course of the law; for the country the resistant may reach at present with the wanting, unless I have your site in procuring suck information as to the circulations and course of the law; for the first of the Equestry of the circulation as to the circulation and course of the Equestry that it is a stage of the expectation of the entire that it is a supposed to a suppose the action to suppose the action to be action to the period of the period of the period of the suppose of the matter which must present the wants, the resistant of the suppose of the sup

deaths were 24; in the week ending September 2, alone, they amounted to 76, Up to Thore iax, 31st ult, there was nothing that particularly marked an impending of 3 reak; but about ten o'clock at night a number of persons were stidenelly struck with the disease, as if they were poisoned, and by nine o'clock in moning 15 persons were dead, who the night before were apparently in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. The disease then spirit in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. The disease that spirits in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. The disease that persisted. This nortality occurred in a very circumserph of the next morning 15 persons were dead, who the night deforms the spirits in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. The disease they spirit in the enjoyment of good health and spirits. The disease they are the persons which the greatest number of deaths occurred are been accorded. But this can only be accomplished by the cordial construction of all the inchedial profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all branches of the medical profession are represented. By means of all the inchesial profession are represented. By means of all the inchesial profession are represented. By means of all the inchesial profession are represented as a contribute to this important matter to obtain, by acting on the easternal following forms, the observations of the easternal forms, and the observations of the easternal following forms, the observations of o this board on or before the 15th November next. - I have the hor r, your obediest servant, (Segued) "B. HALL" Certain propositions were brought forward, and the meeting then Intelligence having been received of a violent outbreak of cholera at Wisbech, Dr. Milroy was ordered to proceed instantly to that town.

THE NEW PUBLIC HOUSE ACT.

The new Public House Act has now been in operation for five weeks, and each day's experience clearly demonstrates that a more unjust or vexatious measure was never turned out of the hands of Parliament. The bill, from first to last, is a complete mystification. Its very title is not only ambiguous, but worse, it is calculated to mislead that portion of the public who, on seeing that the new act had passed a second reading, or went through committee, could not have imagined that the question was one peculiarly affecting their interests and privileges. Again, it mystined its framers, for neither in the House of Lords or Commons could a clear definition of terms be given, and since it has be ome law, magistrates, the public, and publicans are equally in the same state of mystification. How the bill was smuggled through Parliament, even now is a mystery, for, though we are told that the society framed for the protection of the interests of the licensed vicframed for the protection of the interests of the licensed vic-tuallers and their organ, consented to the bill, yet it is surprising that the House of Commons, among the twelve members who composed he house when it was hurried through, there was not one who had the iscernment to perceive that it affected the large body of the public rather than the publican.

The more the subject is investigated the more clearly—it—appears that

the public have been legislated for in an underhand and ungenerous manner. So oppressive is the act in its operation that it can hardly be believed that Mr. Wilson Patten, or his supporters, had any idea of the injury they were inflicting. From circumstances that have transpired lately it appears that the bill was intended rather as a feeler than otherwise; and that it was not anticipated that the measure would become law. Indeed, it is now admitted that the member for North Lancashire was quite willing to withdraw the measure, but when he found parties rofessing to represent the wishes of the trade most materially affected by it, prepared to sanction it, he was induced to proceed. There is, therefore, no question now that both the public and publicans are indebted for this oppressive act to the Licensed Victuallers' Protection Society. Hitherto, in the discussions upon this measure it has been regarde as a trade act rather than as one affecting very particularly the public, But on a closer view of the subject, it appears to be of a character affecting more especially the public not only now, but as a stepping stone to further extensive legislation in the same direction. Nearly, if not quite two-thirds of the working population of England and Wales are engaged either in manufactures or in trade. In many counties, such as ancashire, Yorkshire, Cheshire, Nottingham, &c., the labouring population may be taken at from twelve years of age upwards, of both sexes In other districts the population is not employed at so early an age, but still they begin to be employed young. The period of labour varies from ten to fifteen or sixteen hours a day. For six days out of the seven they are thus employed, and the effect of this close confinement but too clearly seen in their thin and wan countenancas, which cannot fail to be observed even on the most casual inspection. day, then, is to them not only a day of rest, but it is also the only opportunity afforded them by which they can brace up their wormout frames for the toil of the following week. Within the last few years the numerous railways have afforded to the toiling artisan, the cotton hands, the weaver, tile hard-worked shopman, a means through which, on a Sunday, they can escape, as it were, from their every-day labour, and as they whirl along the iron road, and inhale the fresh air, their spirits rise, their cares are for the time forgotten, and for the fleeting moment all is joyousness and delight. Arrived at their journey's end, some rush here and others there for new objects; when fatigued they resort to the road-side tavern or tea gardens for refreshment, and at the close of a happy day, return home re invigorated in mind and body, and longing for the return of the next day of rest. The new bill, however, will eventually put a stop to all this, for none but the intentionally blind will believe that this is a final measure. It is not professed to be so by its promoters. It is the offspring of a very zealous, and, we have no doubt a very conscientious class, who think that travelling on the seventh day, is a desecration of the Sabbath, and who avow their intention of doing all in their power to put a stop to all Sunday recreation.

The object, therefore, of all who value fresh air on Sunday should be also satisf, the justle that he has simply and entirely their hencit in view.

The order in Council for the renewal of the Nuissness Removal and Distances Preven reaches freven reaches freven reaches freven reaches the reaches the reaches also satisfactive, and that the posterior confers were more extensive; for it the case of a sudden cruit from a transfer of the association at the property of the satisfaction of the sati tase still not to its ground, especially in Glasgow and Dundee. A violent out resk has just occurred at Wisheach. Dr. Milroy at once proceeded thinker, and has advised with the authorities as to the course they should of Lords, stated very hannily that locarmiting and seferal huncer. rily went together; that the one was the concomitant of the other. Mr. Wilson Patten says, no. You may travel, but you shall not eat or drink, or if you do eat or drink, you must do so at certain hours, or not at all; in fact that people must be lungry and thirsty by act of Parliament. It certainly would be convenient if such a system could be adopted, for then, in dear times, people might only be permitted to be Note. - The rames * were nominated by the president, + by the College of hungry once a month. Butas that cannot be, this act appears to be a most Physicians, 3 selected from list sent to the President by College of Suturnary and at once a month of the curiew system of William the Conqueror."

"the re-establishment of the curiew system of William the Conqueror."

"the re-establishment of the curiew system of William the Conqueror." unwarrantable interference with the liberty of the subject. It is, in fact, At half-past two, and at ten at night, according to the new law, all re-treshment houses must be closed, as if the curiew were ringing. It is contrary to every sound system of legislation and of common sense, that the minority should govern the majority; and yet such is the proposi-

there was scarcely one of these 2,500,000 that visited Hampton Court, who did not take refreshments. Again, by the South Western Railway, quite 160,000 persons have visited Kew Gardens on the Sundaysalor incothe 6th May, of the present year, and not one single person has been given in charge for drunkenness, though quite 75 per cent, of this num ber have partaken of refreehment of some sort or other. Are these people to be deprived of their innocent pleasures, therefore, to satisfy a mistaken fallacy on the part of the few? It is repugnant to common sense, and to that freedom of action which is an Englishman's highest boast. But to come a little nearer the metropolis. Take, for instance, the gardens at Cremorne, which have been brought to such perfection by Mr. Simpson, at an immense outlay of trouble and money. On a week day there are amusements of the most varied kind, suitable to the taste of all classes. To the lover of music, there is a really excellent band, plenty of singing, an amusing ballet, a capital equestrian troup, a brilliant display of fireworks, and last, but not least, dancing for the millions. Yet though thousands are gathered daily in these beautiful gar-dens, one single policeman is all that is on the spot, and his services are scarcely ever required. On the Sanday afternoon these grounds are visited by from 8,000 to 10,000 people. Refreshments can be had on the spot; and yet there is no drunkenness, no disorder; on the contrary, every thing is conducted with great decorum. And yet, these gardens are to be closed on the Sabbath, for that would virtually be the result, for Mr. Simpson, if he is not allowed to sell refreshments, of course cannot be expected to cater thus for the public health and amusement. It is, therefore, for the public to come forward and look after their own rights and enjoyments, and not quietly submit to this But whilst we call upon the masses, thus affected, we would also re-

mind the directors of railway companies, steamboat proprietors, am omnibus owners, to make a further stand against any fresh encroach ments, for, if they do not, they may depend upon it that their receipts will materially fall off. Any one who is at all conversant with railway matters, must be aware, that one of the principal reasons why non-paying dividend lines are now able to return something to the sharehold is, that the Sunday excursion trains have brought unexpected returns to their coffers. Will this important interest remain quiescent, and not take an active course in getting this obnoxious act repealed. If they do not, they will only regret it once, and that will be for ever. It is absurd to suppose that people will avail themselves of the advantage of travelling, if they are to go fainting and fasting; or if, on their return home from a journey of some hundred miles, they are to be debarred from supplying their wants, simply because the curfew bell has sounded.
The interest of railway companies, therefore, is in this instance, bound

But, turning from the public to the publicans. This latter body, or rather a very influential portion of them, have taken up the question with great energy and with unprecedented success. A few days after the tenor of the new law became known Mr. Luce, of the King's Arms Hampton Court, Mr. Adams, of the Star and Garter, Kew, and Mr. Sumpson, of Cremorne Gardens, formed themselves into a suburban defence society. Several of the Metropolitan Licensed Victuallers—Mr. Harris, of the Equestrian, Blackfriars-road, Mr. Symes, of Cogers' Hall, Bride-lane; Mr. Foster, of the St. John of Jeru alem, Clerkenstanced resolutions within my recet at the swatters, maked a large transport of the swatters, maked a recet with the wastern of the swatters of the Methods and the swatters of the swatters o

large proportion of the licensed victuallers were in entire ignorance. Further, they were exceedingly indignant at the conduct of their own "organ," not only for not informing the proprietors of what was going on, but for closing its columns a ainst the complaints of several mem bers of the trade, to whom, among others, the paper belonged. Finally, they acceused the directors of the paper in question with not only giving imperfect reports of their proceedings, but also with twisting some of the speeches so as to make them hear an entirely different meaning to that intended. One gentleman, Mr. Vouseley, who was very indignant on the subject, stated that he was present at a meeting of the Protection Association on Monday last, that the reporters of all the papers with the exception of their own organ were excluded, and that although he denounced the procedings of the society, and condemned the management of the paper, yet that in the next morning's impression he was made to appear as if he had sanctioned everything that had been done. For proof of this he called upon a gentleman who was present at the time to corroborate him in this statement, which he did. The new body do not wish to injure the trade organ, they only desire to change the management of it, and to improve it; and, judging from the unanimous feeling of the meeting,, and the fact that they already number 500 members, whilst the Protection Society, which has been established more in 20 years, numbers only 1,086, it appears more than probable they In the course of the discussion some amusing and yet painful anecdotes

were told of the effects of the operation of the measure. Mr. Palmer, of Rotherhithe, related a case of a man attacked with cholera, who applied for brandy at twelve o'clock on a Sunday morning : the first question pu was, "Are you a traveller?" "No," said the poor man, "I live in the neighbourhood." "Then," said the landlord, "I cannot serve you Mr. Wilson Patten says you must die because you are not a traveller. The landlord, however, did not serve him, but gave him brandy. How ever the poor man did die the same night, and at two o'clock on the Monday morning, the relative, worn out with watching, and another of the family being attacked, applied for brandy. The landlord put his t of the window and asked "Are you travellers?" they
"Then Mr. Wilson Patten says you must all die." Mr. Palmer's house is on the banks of the river, and he quaintly re narked if a man fell overboard from a ship, and was brought to his ouse on a Sunday morning before hours, he was bound before he gave him refreshment to save his lite, to find out whether he was a traveller or not, and if he was not, the law would compel him to let him die. I may be said that these are far-fetched cases, but with respect to the arties attacked with cholers they were only too true, and Mr A' Beckett's (the magistrate at the Southwark police court) opinion was asked, and he said that as far as the law was concerned he was not jus-tified in affording refreshment, and that painful as it would have been for him to do so, he should have been compelled by the act to punish Mr. Palmer for doing his duty in endeavouring to save human life. Another instance was given where the magistrate in a country town convicted and fined a landlord 5s. and costs, not for serving any body, but for merely standing at his door during prohibited hours, listening to an open air preacher. Now if the law does admit of such construction, it is evident that it is so repugnant to common sense and humanity, the ment it cannot long disgrace the Statute Book The new society seem disposed to proceed in a most vigorous manner They have already obtained many thousands of signatures against the act, and during the recess they anticipate getting up a petition or remonstrance signed by many hundred thousands of persons. The promoters of the new movement very justly consider that the surest way to stop future legislation, is not to give way inch by inch, and by making concession after concession, but by shewing a hold front at once to the present aggressive measure, and they then believe that they wil some time at least, any further attempts at aggression against both the rights and privileges of the public and the publicans. A most extraordinary decision has been given by the magistrates at Eccles, in Lancashire. It appears that Sunday last was the eve of Eccles Wake, and the landlord of a public house was summoned for serving during the prohibited hours. The landlord stated that his customers were travellers, and had come from various di tances, ranging from four to twenty-five miles. The magistrates convicted him in the cases of ose who only came four miles, but let him off on the others who came ive miles. But this was not all. It appears that certain inhabitants, and, among others the defendants, had petitioned the magistrates to put down the wake, and therefore, as the chairman said, the only way o assist them was by convicting the publicans. This is certainly one modes of rendering or rather administering an act of Parliament that has ever come under our notice. It is, how ever, only another instance of the oppressiveness of the new act.

WHAT IS A TRAVELLER.

When the question was mooted, with a view that the term "traveller" ight be defined, and the legislative intention understood, no liberal

might be defined, and the legislative intention understood, no liberally satarted by the public) could be found to solve the difficulty; and so those their difficulty; and so those their to be interfered with were tacilly told by the Legislature to "ask about sold find out," as they best ample.

In asking about, we find at Gravesend the magnituates taking a good common sense view (of which our law officers seem inc paths), and defining a traveller to be any one who has travelled from one place to another, either by rail, boat, on finit, or otherwise; and they have nareover decided to give the projunt set the "wo have have any ordering the harms are the second as iv rail, boat, on fast, or otherwise; and they have moreover decided to give the vicious act the "go by" by simply ordering the houses to close at ten at hight, and the pelice not to interfere at other times. And if Lord Palmerston and Mr. Fitzroy, from whom good things are helped and expected, were to instruct Mr Commissioner Mayne to look more to the hundreds of tall smoking chamnes, defying the law, polluting the sir, and injuring the health of the metropolis, and lees to the weary man taking a little refreshment after the performance of his religious duties on the only day he has to rest from his labours, they would be rendering society good service.

Another magistrate decides that he who goes out of town is a traveller; Hampsteader Highigare will do, but he does not tell as whether Islington or Cameen flown would be centured; Another that a drover who goes out to fetch extile and returns with them is a traveller. Another, that a coachman who goes out and returns with them is a traveller. Another, that a coachman who goes out and returns with his cattle and vehicle, too, is not. Another Mr. Nortool expresses his a prinon that a man that goes from the "east to the west end of London," or every as is a traveller. Another, that if a man the west end of London," or rice versa, is a traveller. Another, that if a man goes from "Piccadilly to Whitechapel" be is not. And another—Mr. Hardwith—who should wear on the bench "a cap and bells," coolly determines that a man who has travelled a hundred miles or so, and on reaching his destination goes to a tavere near his hone for the refreshment necessary after his loss pourney, is not a traveller. So, according to this "most learned put du," if I come from Liverpool to London, my house being near the station (though my return may be unexpected and unprovided for, or my cup-board in the condition of that of the renowned Mother Hubt and, "when she got there"—I am not a travelier, and I may either starve or my hoat is to be fined if he entertains me; but, if I live on the other side of London, I am a traveller, of course.

Surely the dissolute and the drunkard could have been reached without all this inteference with the best conducted and most exemplary class of sometry.

Surely the unsource and the structure of the action and the unsource and the the best conducted and most exemplary class of sorrety, of which no other nation can houst a parallel. Could not the bypocritical promoters of the actid-tinguish between the drankard at the graphsace bar, he sot in the tap room, and the decent hardworking, thoughtful, thrifty radesman and aritheer and their helps--a class that, taken in the aggregate for the performance of every moral and accust virtue, are a bright example many of the legislators who by this act (which is but the precursor of other pepperss, annoy, and insult them.

THE BOMARSUND PRISONERS.

"Look on this picture, and on this." A public writer, describing the Russian prisoners brought from marsund to Sheerness, expresses an opinion that such men, thin, lathy, and unintelligent looking, cannot be expected ultimately to resist the superior soldiers of Western Europe. A little reflection will show how groundless such opinions are, and how dangerous. We are told that there are our furnishment of the superior of the superi old that if we saw our Guards and other choice regiments, after a few recks suffering at Varna, we could not suppose that in their emaciated, shores and dejected condition, they were the same men who left our shores in the pride and strength of health and of hopeful anticipations. If we apply this to the Russian and Finnish soldiers who spent the whole of last winter in garrison duty under the severe climate of Aland, whole of last winter in garrison duty under the severe climate of Aland, and when spring returned were prevented by our fleets from receiving that relief and comfort which they so much required, and naturally expected, we ought not look with contempt on such enemies. We should remember their brave defence—the valour of those who served the "invincible gun" at the breach at Nottich, even in their emaciated condition. Nor should we forget Admiral Plumridge's account of the stalwart Russian soldiers we saw and encountered on the Finland coast; or those who, in Circassia and in Georgia, have withstood every trial of climate and of rugged toil. Of the Russians who triumphantly followed the older Napoleon from Moscow to Paris, nearly 200,000 men of all arms, from the Imperial Guards even to the Indeous Kalmuck, all were well-grown men, apable of fatigue and endurance, though their infantry had a complicaied, clumsy routine of manual exercise, and their dirty habits were calculated to engender putrid fevers and other fatal complaints. Their encampments, surrounded by heaps of the offal of slaughtered animals the intestines and the heads (which they do not eat), smelt like hoteds of contagion, enough to kill our well-fed Grenadiers in a few hours But in other respects it would be imprudent to underrate enemies who since the days of Suwaroff, have so often evinced courage, energy, and per severance, and who, therefore, we may be proud to encounter and conquer

The benefit of Mr. Stammers was announced to take place at Drury. lane Theatre on Saturday, and as early as 6 o'clock some hundreds of people were assembled at the various entrances; but the doors remained closed, and after the time for opening (half-past seven) had passed, there was a great deal of tumult and dissatisfaction among the crowd. It was at length intimated by some persons connected with the theatre that Mr. Barry Sullivan, who was to have performed Claude Melnotte, had declined to appear, and that others of the performers had also This announcement only increased the uproar, and Mr. Smith, the lessee, stated that, if they were determined to have a row, it was better that it should take place outside than within the theatre. We understand that the numbers who arrived in the course of the next our were sufficient to have filled the theatre in every part, and one person stated that so great a rush had not been seen since the time of Mr. Brooke. The inconvenience and annoyance to the disappointed visitors was the greater that no notice was posted during the night.

THE NEW PRINCIPLE OF LEGISLATION.

" It is not generally known that an entirely new principle has begun to obtain in legislation, and is gaining wider and broader recognition every day. I allude to the profoundly wise principle of legislating with a constant reference and deference to the worst members of society, and almost excluding from consideration the comfort and convenience of the best. The question, "What do the decent mechanic and his family want or deserve?"

FOREIGN INCIDENTS.

A few days since the electric telegraphic communication from Elsire to Hamburg was suddenly stopped. On investigation it was found that the earth which covered the wires had been dug up in a certain spot and the wires cut, and it was soon afterwards discovered that the author of the mischief was a little boy twelve years of age, who resided in the village of Apenrade, near which place the line passed. He was arrested, and brought before the Correctional Tribunal, by which he was sentenced to be whipped three times, and to receive in all 45 lashes.

On the second day of bombardment, the magazine of Fort Tzee exploded with an awful roar, carrying an immense black cloud in air, from which were seen shooting the large blocks of granite of which the fort is built; one of these pieces was thrown 247 paces, and measured 3 feet 5 inches long by 20 inches thick.

A Constantinople letter, under date August 24, states that the Duke of Cambridge, who has erysipelas in the foot, arrived at Therapia on the 22d. His royal highness is already much better. on the 22d. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS TO THE FORCES IN TURKEY .-ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAINS TO THE FORCES IN TURKEY.—
Owing to the spread of cholera among the troops at Varna, and the
consequent heavy duties which have devolved upon the two Roman Catholic
chaplains with our army in the East (Measra. Wheble and Shehao), the Government have just despatched three more Catholic chaplains to the aeat of
war, to attend upon the soldiers who are of that religion. One of these new
chaplains is a more astic of the Dominican order; the other two are secular
priests. The outfit and passage of one of the three chaplains is to be defrayed
by the liberality of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

Louis Phillippe encouraged all the African Viceroys in their contempt
for the Porte, and the Bey of Tunks was especially favoured, for his
dominions lay close to the newly-acquired French possessions and

dominions lay close to the newly-acquired French possessions, and might one day form a part of them. Now a couple of thousand are encamped on the banks of the Bosphorus, ready to march in defence of the empire, and their master quietly pays his tribute, which the Porte was formerly obliged to neglect demanding for fear of refusal to demands which she could not enforce. A medical man writes from Varna that much of the sickness was owing to the bad meat and bread served out, and that the mortality was

much greater in proportion among officers of the army (not navy) than the men, owing to their being deprived of the better description of food that they had been used to. How much better it would be it a steamer can be spared to place it at the disposal of the army, to go and bring hem their necessary supplies at something like a reasonable rate. The French boat from Italy brought to Malta intelligence of the in rease of cholera at Messina, and among the latest deaths are those of M. Barker, Esq., British Vice-Consul and Acting Consul for Brazils the wife and child of Mr. J. Rickhards, Chancellor of British sulate; Thomas Childs, Esq., a very old inhabitant; and a Mr. Fischer, son of the banker, and lately of the Protestant College.

Captain W. Stewart left Corfu on the 21st of August to join the fleet, and take command of the Firebrand, late Captain Parker and take command of the Firebrand, late Captain Parker.

The Augsburg Gazetle gives some details relative to the arrange ments entered into between Omar Pasha and General Hess for the

occupation of the Principalities by the Austrian troops. The Austrians it says, are to place garrisons in eighteen towns or large villages of Les ser and Greater Wallachia, but all the fords of the Danube, and all the ortified points from Kalafat to Galatz and Ibrail, are to receive Turkish garrisons. Omar Pasha is to pass the Jalomnitza with 60,000 infantry 21,000 cavalry, and 120 pieces of cannon, and to advance to the river Dusco, where he is to establish his head-quarters. After the Russian shall have evacuated Galatz and Ibrail, the Turks are to continue their advance on both banks of the Lower Sereth. Advices from Athens to the 2d instant state that the commander of

the French troops now in Greece insists upon their removal to Athens from their present location, as 1,000 men have died of cholers. The further term had been fixed for the free navigation of Greek merchant essels in Turkish waters.

Travellers from Odessa and Schastopol state, that the Russian com manders have drafted a large number of convicts from the fortresses to which they were condemned, and are employing them at their harbour batteries. At Sebastopol there is a convict battalion of 200 men. The Governor of Cyprus has issued a circular to the mercantile muses of the island, warning them not to sign contracts for the delivery f corn, as the Sublime Porte may find it necessary to prohibit the exportation of that article, in order to provide for the wants of the armie The Frenden Blatt has advices from Galatz of the 1st, according t which a considerable number of French and English gun boats entere the Sulina mouth of the Danube on the 31st of August.

It is asserted that the Russians have destroyed all the fire-engines

and other requisites for extinguishing a conflagration at Odessa, Reni, Brailow, Galatz, and Ismail, with the intention of setting fire to thos important towns should they be forced to abandon them The two Paixhans guns taken from the Tiger were tried on the 24th August at Odessa, in the presence of the General Governor Amenkoff. At the tourth shot one of the guns burst, killed one cannoneer, and wounded several others. Fortunately the pieces of metal did not take horizontal direction, or many lives must have been lost, as there was a great crowd assembled. DENMARK.-The great meeting of merchants, bankers, and the

trading classes, convened by the Society for Upholding the Popular Constitution of 1819, took place in the Casino, at Copenhagen, on the 29th u.t. The Castao, capable of accommodating 3,000 persons, was crowded, and the assembly would have been much greater but for the Government and the assembly would have been much greater but for the Government production of open air meetings. The chair was taken by Mr. C. E. Fenzer, formerly one of the representatives of Copenhagen in Parliament, and among the speakers were Mr. C. E. Brobers, merchaut, and also a member for Copenhagen; M. Wessely, a senator; H. P. Hansen, banker; J. C. Jacobeen, a trewer, and member of Parliament; F. Barfod, a member of Parliament; M. Haummarish, a professor; D. B. Adler and M. Dauchell, merchants; and Mr. K. Puzgaard, of the firm of Puzgaard and Co. The commercial and moneyed classes were never before so fully represented in any public meeting in the capital of Denmark. Mr. Brobers, who proposed the fourth resolution, ware ed the meeting that it implied their readmess to stand upon an impeachment of the immistry, and the refusal of taxes, should such an extreme become necessary; but it was adopted with enthusiasm. A large sum was raised as the first portion of a fond to for supporting the patriots dismissed

raised as the first portion of a fund." for supporting the patriots dismissed from office by a tyrannical cabinet for their votes in Parliament, and for the assistance of the national press against illegal and runnens prosecutions." Mr. Adler, who proposed it, gave a thousand Danish dollars.

Sweden.—The Stockholm Aftenbladel reports that the Norwegian Storthing has lately held several protracted sittings respecting an appeal to be made to the Executive for getting the common frontier of Russia and Norway fixed and settled. It has been complained that for years past Russia has been quietly encroaching on the Norwegian territory, and the Storthing demonsts that to the made in the Storthing demonsts that to the reaching of the storthing demonsts that the storthing demonsts the storthing demonsts the storthing demonsts the storthing demonsts that the storthing demonstration the storthing demonstration that and the Storthing demands that to this sneaking style of invasion th government of the United Kingdom will put an end. Major A. D. de Wangenheim, the last of the surviving officers who served under Frederick the Great, died a few days since at Altdam, near Stettin, at the age of nearly 92.

STATE OF THE WAR IN THE EAST.

The accounts from the theatre of war upon the confines of Armenia and Georgia are so incomplete, and those which arrive in the form of bulleting it are so incompacte, and those which arrive in the form of bulleting of the Russian generals are so liable to suspicion, that we do not pretend to possess an accurate knowledge of the strength and positions of the hostie armies in that part of the world. The little that is at present known with certainty is, upon the whole, unfavourable to the Turks, who have been injudiciously commanded, and exposed on two occasions to severe losses, although, even by the statement of the Russians themselves, the troops of the Sultan fought with a courage and tenacity they had never before displayed in Asiatic warfare. On the other hand, although the Russians claim the victory in two actions, neither of them has proved of a decisive character; the principal division of the Russian army was only able to bring 18,000 men into the field; the troops are dispirited for want of pay, of supplies, and of reinforcements which now arrive in the Transcaucasian provinces with the greatest difficulty; and, even after their late success, they have not ventured to advance beyond a couple of marches from their own frontier. It was stated by the latest British correspondence from the camp at Hadji-Valy, which only goes down to the 28th of July, that the Turkish Muchir had been restrained by orders from the Porte, and by the British consul at Erzeroum, from attacking the enemy, although the Russians were unquestionably very inferior in force; this advice, however, was not steadily tollowed. On the 4th of August the Muchir commence movement grainst the Russian entrembed camp, and early no the reasoning of ment against the Russian entrenched camp, and early on the morning of the following day General Bebutoff attacked the Turkish forces on their march. The action commenced with a charge of cavalry, which drove back the right of the Turkish army. The centre retired upon a rising mound, where the Turkish infantry and artillery defended their position with great courage, while the left wing of the Ottoman army made a manusure which outflanked, and eventually checked, the Russian right. After some hours of obstinate fighting, this attack was, how-ever, repulsed, and both armies fell back in the afternoon upon the encampments they had quitted on the preceding day, which are about seven miles apart from each other. The battle bears the name of the Russian position at Kuruk-Dar. Though indecisive, this action was extremely sanguinary, and fiercely contested. The Turkish army is reported by the Russian General to have lost 15 guns, 2,000 prisoners, and 2,000 killed and wounded; and the Russians acknowledge the los of no less than 600 men killed and 2,271 wounded—an enormous pro portion in an army of only 18,000 combatants. It is further stated that on the day after the battle the Turkish commander evacuated his camp, and retreated to Kars. While these events were occurring near Gumri, the Turks sustained another defeat at Bayazid, which was the more the be regretted, as the Russian corps operating to the south of Mount Ararat thus found itself in possession of a point commanding the main road from the Persian frontier to the Anatolian coast. Bayazid is situated on the water-shed which separates the sources of the Euphrate from those of the Araxes, and the vast commerce carried on with central Asia by the port of Trebizond passes along this track. The exports of Great Britain alone to Trebizond exceed one million sterling, and no part of the Eastern question is of greater importance to our in-terests than to secure these Transcaucasian routes from Russian encroachments.

Upon the whole, we infer from the accounts of these actions, which

are chiefly taken from the reports of the enemy, that the Turkish army fought better than had been expected, and that, if an effort be made without delay to give more efficiency to the staff, it may still be able to inflict a severe blow on the Russians before the close of this campaign.
All the experience of the present war shows that the Turkish soldiers are capable of great endurance in the field, and of great courage in action, but they want, above all things, the foresight and high character of European officers, or, at least, of officers trained in the European school. Almost every successful operation of the war has originated with Europeans; and, from Omar Pasha himself, who is by birth an Austrian, named Lattas, down to the gallant English volunteers who perished fighting hand to hand in the attack on Giurgevo, it is to their European commanders and allies that the Turkish troops and subaltern officers have learnt to look with confidence. At Giurgevo, such was the inaptitude and indifference of the Turkish commander, that, after he had thrown a detachment across the river, contrary to the positive orders of Omar Pasha, and saw that they were engaged with a formidable Russian division, he sat smoking his pipe on the opposite bank of the Danube, and would send neither reinforcements nor ammunition until General Cannon, Lieutenant Burke, and other gallant Englishmen put themselves at the head of the soldiers, and by their personal strength and valour carried the day. Similar instances occurred in Silistria, when the place would undoubtedly have been lost but for the energy and judgment shown by Lieutenants Butler and Nasmyth. The army of Asia has had much fewer of these advantages. It has been entirely under the command of Turkish officers, who spent the winter in plundering their own troops, and have shown throughout the campaign a singular incapacity for high command. General Guyon, who fortunately came to Kars and Erzeroum, probably saved the army from dissolution, for he brought with him his English character, his Austrian military education, and some experience of Eastern troops. But General Guyon had no direct commission or authority from the Porte to command this army, because, although he had assumed the name of Kurschid Bey, he had not apostatised from the Christian religion. Even down to the present time, when the Ottoman empire has just been saved from annihilation by the Christian Powers, it has been almost impossible to induce the Porte to place Christian officers in direct command of the Sultan's troops. The European officers hitherto employed have either been renegades, or else they have been appointed indirectly to advise and assist the Turkish commanders who had the nominal authority. It seems, however, that by the exertions of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe this objection has at length been overcome, and we are informed that General Guyon is now appointed to the chief command in Asia, in place of Mustapha Pasha; at the same time Ismail Pasha, a Turkish officer who distinguished himself in thedefence of Kala fat during the winter, is also appointed to a high post in the same army.

The British Government, feeling the extreme importance of giving

all the assistance in their power to the operations in Asia, have likewise appointed Colonel Williams, of the Royal Engineers, to be her Majes. s Military Commissioner with the Turkish army at Kars. Colonel ty's Military Commissioner with the Turkish army at Kars. Colonel Williams is well known in the service, and especially in the East, as the principal commissioner appointed by Great Britain to survey and adjust the disputed boundary between Turkey and Persia. He spent three years under canvas in his topographical examination of the provinces part of which are now the theatre of war, and therefore possesses a more minute acquaintance than any other man both with the country that a people. We presume that a French officer will also be deand the people. We presume that a French officer will also be detached on the same important service.

THE PRESENT POLICY OF AUSTRIA.

At a cabinet council held in Vienna on the 6th inst., at which the Emperor Francis Joseph presided in person, it was decided by the Mi-Emperor Francis Joseph presided in pressure the guarantees required by Austria and the Western Powers did not amount to a casus belli against Austria and the Western Powers did not amount to a casus belli against Russia, but that Austria would persevere in supporting these conditions, and would maintain her neutral position, while she awaits the results of the attack by the allied powers on Schastopol. This language and this determination on the part of the Cabinet of Vienna do not surprise us in the existing posture of affairs, for that court has already obtained several of the objects for which it had prepared to go to war, and has succeeded without drawing the sword, though in conjunction with the bellievernt nowers. in compelling Russia to repostere has and has succeeded without drawing the sword, though in conjunction with the belligerent powers, in compelling Russia to renounce her aggression on European Turkey, and to evaruate the 'material pledge' she had seized on the Danube. As Russia has not thought fit to resent by any overt measures the conduct of Austria in allying herself to the by any overt measures the conduct of Austria in allying herself to the Sultan, and in conjecting the Russian army to make an ignominious retreat before the troops of Omar Pasha and General Hess, the Cabinet of Vienna appears to have thought that it had not at this moment a sufficient inducement to give a more hostile and offensive character to its attitude, and, in short, to invade the Russian territories, which must have been the next step had war now been declared between the two empires. More than any other State Austria is interested in preventing the extension any other State Austria is interested in preventing the extension of hostilities on a field so contiguous to her own dominions, and the is desirous of the restoration of peace on some such terms as those recently assented to by the Western Powers. Her policy at the present moment is probably based on the hope that the success of the allied forces in the Crimes, the taking of Sebastopol, and the destruction or capture of the Russian fleet in that harbour may render both parties more accessible to negotiation in the course of next winter. If, on the one hand, these operations of the combined forces are as successful as we hope and believe they will be, the stronghold of Russia in the Black Sea will be annihilated and the principal object for which the Western Powers are contending will be ipso facto accomplished. On the other and, if the Emperor of Russia loses Sebastopol and all that it contains efore the close of the present campaign, he may foresee that the whole before the close of the present campaign, he may forcesee that the whole energy and strength of the maritime powers would probably next year be not unsuccessfully directed against Cronstadt. The Austrian Government seems, therefore, to expect that if this be the course of events, one party will be sufficiently satisfied with its success and the other with is defeat to render a renewal of negotiation possible on the basis which he Emperor Nicholas has now so imperiously rejected.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE .- SATURDAY, SEPT. 9.

GUILDHALL.-GEORGE LEE was charged before Alderman Farebrother with uttering a counterfeit five shilling piece with guilty know-ledge. The prisoner purchased a shoulder of mutton of a salesman in Newgate Market, and on being detected could give no satisfactory evidence Newgate Market, and on being detected could give no satisfactory evidence of how he got the spurious coin.—Mr. Jarman, the solicitor attending for the solicitor of the Treasury, said as there was only one uttering there was not sufficient evidence to justify the expenses of the prosecution being undertaken by the Government.—Alterman Fairbrother said if the Government made laws they were bound to maintain them. He was satisfied of the prisoner's guitty knowledge, and should commit him for trial.—Mr. Jarman said that if the prosecution were not taken up by the Government, the whole of the expruse would fall on the prosecutor.—The prosecutor said he was not in a position to hear the expense of the presecution.—Alderman Farebrother said then he would make him the prosecutor, and show the Legislature the gross injustice of paying a solicitor who refused to protect the public.—Committed for trial.

BOW-STREET.—A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN.—Mr. C. Howard, landlord of the Horse and Groom, Maiden-lane, was summoned for refusing to afford proper accommodation in his house for Sergeaut Baker, I the Husara.—Complanant said be went with his billet to defendant's house, between eleven and twelve on Saturday high, to take possession of a bed. The landlord told him not to be in a burry, and, efter using disrespectful language, took him to a small room at the top of the house, centaining a cirty bed, only four feet long. He remed to sleep in it, and the landlord having declined to give him any other, he left the house.—The defendant and his harman gave quite a different version. After producing his billet, complainant said it would answer his purpose hest to take meney, and offered to provide himself for 15a. The landlord offered a lower sum, which he refused, and was then shown to his bed, which was a very good one, and instead of four was air, feet long. At exactly one ninute to twelve the soldier presented himself, and in an insolegat overbearing mannor, demanded his bed. He was, in their opinion, drunk, and on being shown up stairs, be declared the hed was not big groups, and he would not sleep in it, and on leaving the place he told the lai dlord that he would not sleep in it, and on leaving the place he told the lai dlord that he would teach him how to treat a soldier and a gentleman. He then, it appeared, went to the police station. A constable proved that the hed was six feet long, and that there were clean shrets upon it.—Mr. Jaroine said the real secret appeared to be that the soldier was ted the money instead of the bed. That was apparently the key of the whole matter. He should, therefore, dismiss the summons. BOW-STREET. - A SOLDIER AND A GENTLEMAN. - Mr. C.

WORSHIP-STREET .- SINCLATING THE CHOLERA, AND OUT-RAGE.—WILLIAM DAVIS, WILLIAM WRIGHT, and CHARLES GOOD, were charged with violently assaulting Mr. William Bentley, chemist and druggist, in Friars-mount, Bethnal Green. Prosecutor said that, at a late hour on the previous night, he was aroused from his sleep by a loud knock-ing and kicking at his door, and on looking out of the window he saw the prisoner Davis rolling about on the pavement, and howling as if in a state of prisoner Davis rolling about on the pavement, and howling as if in a state of excruciating agony, surrounded by several men, who implored his immediate assistance, as their friend had got the cholera. Believing it to be a case of urgency, witness hurried down, with sothing on but his night shirt, and the moment he opened the door he was received with shouts of the most obstroperous laughter by the whole party except Davis, who continued groaning and rolling on the ground. The prisoner, Wright and Good, rushed at him, and diragged him into the middle of the road, and his shirt having been torn from his back, he was otherwise most brutally treated, till his loud cries bringht two policemen to his assistance, and on their approach the whole gang, Davis and all, rau away, raising a derisive cry of "Cock-a-doodle-doo." He went up stairs and having dressed himself, aided by the police, succeeded in tracing the prisoners to a beer-shop, and gave them into custody.—Mr. Hammill told the prisoners that they had been guilty of a most disgraceful and wanton outrage, and foed them ±6 each, or to be committed for two months to the house of correction.

CLERKENWELL.—ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE ON THE

CLERKENWELL .- ATTEMPT TO COMMIT SUICIDE ON THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—WILLIAM PICKLES, aged 33, residing at 44, Smike-street, Kent-road, was charged with attempting to ing at 44, Smike-street, Kent-road, was charged with attempting to commit suicide on the Great Northern Railway. On Friday evening, about half-past six o'clock, the prisoner was seen walking backwari and forward along the platform of the King's Cross terminus. The train from York was approaching, when the prisoner jumped from the platform and laid himself across the line. Parmentor, railway constable, sprams forward, and seizing the prisoner, dragged him from the perilous position, the train only being 20 yards from the spet, and but for his promptitude the accused would have been cut to pieces. The prisoner cried, and said, in defence, he was very sorry, but the fact was that he was doatingly and foolishly fond of his wife, who had run away with another man, and not being able to find her, he became miserable, had drunk rather freely, and wandered about until he arrived at the railway, when, being tired of his life, and seeing the train approaching, he thought lying on the line would be a speedy method of self-destruction.—The magistrate advised the prisoner to stir up a little philosophy, and despise one who seemed to care so little for him as his wife had done. The prisoner promised to adopt this advice, and not to make a similar attempt in future, and was discharged on putting in hail to keep the peace.

SOUTHWARK.—Decision under the New Betting Act.— SOUTHWARK .- DECISION UNDER THE NEW BETTING ACT .-

SOUTHWARK.—DECISION UNDER THE NEW BETTING ACT.—
JOHN ROBINS was summoned as the alleged keeper and owner of a coffee-house, in Blackfriars-road, for unlawfully keeping a betting-house, and John Palmers was summoned for assisting and conducting the same business, contrary to the statute.—It appeared from the evidence of Henry Richards, an informer, that he went into the coffee-house, and purchased a ticket for the Brighton Stakes, for which he paid a shilling. On the day of drawing he again went to the coffee-house, when Robins told him he had not members enough, and he gave him a ticket for the Rhor Handicap. On the 23d of August the drawing took place. Robins placed the numbers in the box, and Palmer called out the names of the horses, A Mr. Nichols, a baker, was there at the same time, and laid a bet about the racing with Palmer. It was submitted, on behalf of Robins, that there was no proof of his being the keeper of the coffee house, and therefore, the summons, as against him, ought to be discharged. Mr. Combe admitted the validity of the objection, and dismissed the summons against him. It was then submitted, on behalf of Palmer, by Mr. Clarkson, that Palmer knew nothing of Robins, but went accidentally into the house, and met Mr. Nichols, with whom he laid a bet in a friendly way. After a good deal of vidence on both sides, Mr. Combe decided that there was no evidence to implicate Palmer, under the betting act. The summons was therefore dismissed.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE EGYPTIAN FRIGATE FAID GEEHAD.

VISIT OF HER MAJESTY TO THE EGYPTIAN FRIGATE FAID GEEHAD.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY.—Her Majesty paid a visit to the Egyptian steam-frigate Faid Geehad, to-day. She was accompanied by the Duchess of Kent, the Prince of Wales, Prince Alfred, the Princess Alice, some other of the royal children, and attended by the Duchess of Wellington, Lady in Waiting, the Hon. Miss Macdonald, the Earl of Aberdeen, Lord Fizroy, Colone Phipps and Drummond, and a numerous suite. The magnificence and splendour of the Faid Geehad had, it appears reached the knowledge of the Queen, and her Majesty was anxinus to make a complimentary trip to this moble vessel as a sort of return to the young prince who not long since visited these shores, and who, before his hastened departure in consequence of the audden decease of Abbas Pasha, the late ruler of Egypt, paid his respects in a private and unontentatious way to the Queen at Obtorae. The Faid Geehad during her stay at Southampton has been thoroughly repaired and renovated, and now presents an appearance internally of royal magnificence, combined with oriental luxuriousness of fittings.

The Queen and her suite arrived just after five o'clock, in the Fairy, Captain Crispin, and the Gariand, Master Commander Ballatine. The royal yacht was run close alongside the frigate, which was moored in the centre of the tidal basin. A handsome staye, covered with crimon cloth, was prepared for the reception of her Majesty, and upon this she disembarked from the Fairy, and ascended to the deck of the steamer. The royal party were received by Captain Austin, R.N., the Admirally Superintendent of Packets, and, on reaching the deck, by the commander of the frigate, Mutatapha Dedish, surreunded by the officers of the ship, and by Captain Ford, the Ottobasan consult at Southsmipton, who wore the insigning and bears the rank of naval bey in the Turkish service, conferred upon him for services rendered during the war in Syris. The deck authorities were represented by Mr. Hedger and Mr. John Levy. The docks were t

PROVISIONS FOR THE BALTIC.—A letter from Hamburgh, of the 31st ult., states that the great provision merchants of that city had been summoned to London, to make arrangements for the supply of 30,000,000lb. of salt meat, which the English Admiralty require for

THE AUTHORITIES OF ISLINGTON AND THE POOR-LAW BOARD. Considerable excitement prevails amongst the trustees and guardians of the above parish, in consequence of the medical officer of the workhouse (Dr. Semple) having, without consulting or giving any previous intimation to the board, drawn the attention of Messrs. Alfred Austin and R. B. Came, Inspectors of the Poor-law Board, to the overcrowded atate of the sick wards, imperfect construction of the tramp wards, and deficient system of ventilation of the workhouse; in fact, condemning the establishment as totally unfit and inadequate to the wants of the paupers. Mr. Robert Weale was requested to visit the building as a member of the Poor-law Board, on the part of the trustees; and the purport of his report is, that he is quite satisfied with its general condition, his only regret being that the size of the building did not allow the poor to have separate beds in every instance. The guardians, naturally indignant at this uncalled for interference, and the nature of Dr. Nemple's charges, which, in a report of their committee, they disprove, have requested the doctor to resign his appointment, and, in default of his doing so, have given him a notice of dismissal. Fresh disclosures are expected, as another committee has been appointed to make a further investigation of the affair. onsiderable excitement prevails amongst the trustees and guardians of