

chants received secret advices respecting false traders, bankrupts by profession, and all the skillful sharpers which infest commercial places. Sieur Valette, a riband dealer, sold his stock to Sieur Cramoisi, on the notes furnished by Vidocq; and Sieur Lebas, in his turn, sold also ribands to Cramoisi, on the security of Valette. Lebas having met in market articles sold by him for 27 francs offered for only 10 francs, instantly had his suspicions raised of Cramoisi, and went forthwith to consult Vidocq, who according to the complainant, used his best influence, together with threats and fraudulent manoeuvres, to make Valette guarantee the debt of Cramoisi, and to draw to the latter, for the benefit of Lebas, draughts equivalent to the sum due. Cramoisi became a bankrupt and fled, and now Valette wanted to recover from Lebas and Vidocq the loss and interest upon it. Vidocq, having declared his name, age (58), and his business of commercial agent, although defended by M. Renaud Lebon, addressed the court himself as to the facts. He expressed himself in a straightforward manner, and frequently found it necessary to beg for silence on the part of the complainant and his advocate, who were interrupting him. Several witnesses were called, one of whom was examined by Vidocq, Vidocq (in an authoritative tone)—“Silence, Sir, you are telling a falsehood—you are a false witness.” (Confusion among the audience; a great many talking at once.) The fact of the fraudulent manoeuvres not being sufficiently established the court dismissed the accused with costs, but Lebas was ordered to give up the notes.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANKFORT, July 31.

“A vast plan of defence has been drawn up by Russia, and presented by Sultan Mahmoud, and which has been already in part carried into effect. The Emperor Nicholas has placed at the disposal of the Sultan, officers, engineers, sappers, and carpenters. The fortifications of the Dardanelles have been strengthened, the batteries finished, heavy cannon from the Russian men of war have been given to the Sultan to arm Sultanich-Kalassi. Those points of the Asiatic coast which might be the most exposed to attacks by Mehemed Ali were also to be put in a state of defence with the assistance of the Russians. To protect the Sultan against internal enemies, the accesses to the capital are to be fortified, and Constantinople will be surrounded by citadels.”

The Cabinet of Vienna, on receiving the news of Captain Napier's victory, sent a note to the Government at Madrid, urging it to interfere in the affairs of Portugal.—*National*.

The *Nuremberg Correspondent* of the 1st Aug., has the following of the 28th ult. from Berlin:—“We learn that the king, after staying some time at Toplitz, will proceed to Magdeburg, to be present at the military manoeuvres which are to take place there. It is asserted that a division of the second army will march towards the Rhine, to relieve several regiments which have been thinned by desertion. The police regulations respecting travellers are now enforced with increased vigour. The mail coaches and diligences, particularly those going to Poland, take no passengers, except such as are provided with regular passports. With regard to the attempt to assassinate the Emperor of Russia nothing positive is as yet known. It appears, however, that in consequence of some suspected letters which were opened, several Polish officers have been arrested at St. Petersburg. They were provided with passports from Geneva, and described as travelling watchmakers. The examination of their papers, it is said, has led to important discoveries relative to a widely extended conspiracy. Several Russians of note, it is added, are compromised. The affairs of Portugal and England are at present the two principal subjects of political discussion. The victory of the brave Napier has produced such a sensation as has not been felt here since the fall of Warsaw. The late victories of the English House of Commons, and the visible decline of the oligarchy in Great Britain, have had the same effect, in an inferior degree, and called for the anger of a party which will never comprehend what even Napoleon was not ashamed to confess, that ‘He is undone who will not conform to the spirit of the age.’

A report is in circulation that the Cabinets of the Tuileries and St. James's have received, simultaneously, a communication from Madrid, couched in the same terms, by which Spain, in consequence of the new position in which Portugal is placed, calls upon the two Powers, who have shown themselves the protectors of Donna Maria, to give a formal guarantee against the spirit of Propagandism, and against all attempts to create disorder in Spain, otherwise the Spanish government would feel itself compelled at once to interfere in the quarrel between the two Princes of the House of Braganza—a quarrel which tends, it says, to spread the flames of civil war throughout the Peninsula. The same note, it is said, also declares the intention of Ferdinand to grant to his people a charter, founded upon bases settled at

the time of the capitulation of Cadiz in 1823, adding, that the granting of such a charter by the King was the only means of satisfying all parties, while institutions obtained by force never bear the character of a free abandonment of the prerogatives of the crown, and become a continual cause of internal dissensions and struggles. On the receipt of this declaration at Paris, a council of ministers is said to have been held, and extraordinary couriers were despatched to London, Madrid, and Portugal.

During the battle before Oporto and the attack upon Lisbon, Don Miguel was on the road from Lisbon to Oporto. He stopped, it is said, at a country house with his mistress and two Spanish priests. On receiving the news of the complete overthrow of his party, he immediately set out to join Don Carlos of Spain at Coimbra. It is added, that he embarked with that Prince on board the vessel sent by the Spanish government to convey Don Carlos to Italy.—*London Times, August 10.*

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Aug. 2.—A courier has just arrived here in all haste with despatches from the Diet of Zurich, bringing very afflicting intelligence. The unhappy schism between the two Diets of Zurich and Sarnen has at length terminated in the malcontents having recourse to arms. It is well known that while the majority of the cantons adhered to the Diet of Zurich, those of Schwytz, Unterwalden, Uri, Basle Town, and Neuchâtel, formed a separate Diet of their own. The adhesion of the Prussian canton of Neuchâtel and of Basle, which furnishes money, gave rise to an expectation that at some period the other smaller cantons might become the dupes of their policy, and be drawn into violent measures, and this expectation has been just realized by disturbances in Schwytz. As soon as the news reached the government of Zurich, the Diet decreed a levy of 6000 men, who are all assembled to-day. Couriers have been sent off to Berne, which will furnish a contingent of 3000, and to the other cantons who have adhered to the same line of conduct. Many cantons, as ours for example, will probably remain neutral, but who can say whether in the end we may not be led into a general struggle?

POLAND.—A letter from Warsaw, of the 23d July (in the *Journal de Frankfort*), gives the following narrative of state events in Poland, adding that it may be considered as official:—

“From the beginning of March to the 1st May this year, six bands of armed men contrived to enter the kingdom of Poland from Galicia and the Grand Duchy of Posen. The most numerous of these bands consisted of 24 men; all the others had only 12, 14, and 8. They were commanded by Dziewiecki, Zaleski, Lubinski, Sulmerski, Arthur Zawiesza, and one Braikoroski, who is utterly unknown. On the first information given to the authorities, Cossacks, assisted by some infantry, proceeded to search the woods in which the insurgents hid themselves, and succeeded in capturing the most of them: for 35 were taken, and amongst those the principal persons, Dziewiecki, Szpek, Zawiesza, Gezold, and Winniki. It is worthy of remark that in those places where there were no troops, the peasants themselves searched the woods, arrested several of the insurgents, and brought them to Warsaw. All those men are already sentenced or on the point of being so. The remainder of the bands is dispersed, and probably seeks refuge beyond the Polish frontier. Since this result, which was easily to be foreseen, no further attempt of the kind has been made, and there is not the smallest appearance of any movement in the kingdom of Poland. This is the strict truth.”

From the *Globe*, Aug. 20.

“We have just been informed that the French Government has directed M. de Leuse who is now at Oporto, to proceed to Lisbon, where he will act as chargé d'affaires until the Government assumes a settled form. The brother of the Empress, son of Beauharnois, and a Prince of Bavaria, is to accompany the Empress and the Queen, who will not go in a French frigate, as was at first talked of. It is rumoured at Paris that Don Pedro wishes his daughter to marry the brother of the Empress, who is to accompany them to Lisbon, but this may be merely the rumour of the hour.”

Besides the preceding information, we invite the particular attention of the Ministers and the public to the following just remarks of our well-informed friend at Madrid:—“As Miguel took a part in the manoeuvres in favour of Don Carlos, it is possible that their success may be rendered less easy and speedy by the reverses encountered by Miguel; but I can assure you that those who direct them will not stop short on that account, and you may depend upon it, that if they are suffered to go on, you will have a repetition of the manoeuvres practised by Calomarde in 1827 against the daughter of Don Pedro. All the Miguelite fugitives will meet with a good reception. They will be armed, organized, and assisted, and everything will be done to prevent the throne of Donna Maria acquiring stability, and her reign being of long duration. In order to paralyze the effects of

“the vast intrigues, carried on for the benefit of the Holy Alliance, England and France should display greater energy and more prompt decision than they have shown till now. Nothing less than the immediate recognition of Donna Maria, with a determination to support her, on the part of England and France, would produce any salutary effect here.”

United Kingdom.

CHURCH RATES.—At a vestry of St. Andrew's parish, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, on Thursday, a proposition for a rate of one penny in the pound, to defray the expenses of the ensuing, and clear off a debt incurred last year of £50, was met by a couple of resolutions, proposed by the Rev. Mr. Pengelly, to the effect—1st, that it is contrary to the spirit of Christianity to compel pecuniary payments to support what persons conscientiously disapprove; and 2nd, that in the hope of a speedy legislative enactment for the destruction of Church Rates, the consideration of laying a Church Rate should be postponed to that day 12 months. These resolutions were opposed by the Churchwardens. Mr. Orange suggested a way of removing the debt by opening a subscription. The resolutions were carried by a large majority. During the discussion, the Chairman, the Rev. J. Manisty, declared himself most friendly to perfect religious freedom, and hoped the parish would agree to raise the seat-rates in the church, and do away with the necessity of calling upon dissenters.—*Newcastle Journal*.

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION.—The Synod of Ulster has signified its approval of and adhesion to the Government system of Education in Ireland; and in this country the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the identity of which with what has been called the High Church party we need not dwell on, has adopted the plan of publishing, for the use of schools, extracts from the Bible—the very thing which was condemned in Parliament, by the opponents of the plan of Education for Ireland. The Clergy of England have thus expressed in the most unequivocal manner, their approbation of the plan; and as the Presbyterians of Ireland, who have the best opportunity of observing its effects, and of knowing the necessity for its introduction, and who cannot be suspected of favouring in any manner, Episcopacy, have declared their intention to aid its progress, we may now hope that no further opposition will be offered to the progress of an undertaking which promises to give education to the whole of the Irish, and to give it by means of the aid of all Christian friends of civilization, of every sect and persuasion.—*Globe*.

On Saturday night two orderly dragoons arrived express from Cork, with an order to the barrack-master at Fermoy to prepare quarters in that garrison for the 81st Regiment, which will arrive there about the 12th of next month, and also for the 70th, which will soon follow. It is reported in the military circles at Fermoy, that the object of concentrating such a number of troops there is to form an expedition which is intended for some part of the continent—to what part has not been conjectured. The *Revenge*, the *Romney*, the *Dee* steamer, and two transports are under orders for Cove, where their arrival may be daily expected. They are to bring troops from Portsmouth, immediately on the debarkation of which they will take on board others from this garrison. Their destination we cannot name, but, as with those in Fermoy, Lisbon is the port to which surmise has assigned them.—*Cork Constitution*.

RELIGIOUS ENTHUSIASM.—A religious enthusiast, named Hannah Beedham, who pretends she had a trance when in our county hospital two years ago, and whilst in that trance was informed she would die the 1st of August, 1833, has this week been the cause of much folly and idleness. She formerly belonged to the Wesleyan Methodists, but was some time ago discharged by them. Having announced that she would retire to Kelfield to die, she proceeded there some weeks ago, and during the last nine days, has kept her bed, under pretence of illness. She, however, has been visited by many hundreds of people from York, and all the neighbouring villages. She sang hymns and prayed—she spoke comfortably to her friends of her visions unseen—she held converse with spiritual beings about her death; but when the time came for her departure she could not quit this lower world—no, nor even the village of Kelfield. A second Johanna Southcote, she now appeared that which she had always been—the creature of ignorance and enthusiasm.—*York Herald*.

In a letter from a merchant at Para, a suburb of Constantinople, it is stated that the Grand Seigneur's favorite Sultan, the Empress Enildas, has eloped from the Seraglio with a young Russian officer of the Chasseurs of Novogorod.

BISHOPS.—LORDS.—The following are the exact terms of the notice given by Sir Wm. Ingleby on Friday, that early in the next session he would move a resolution declaratory “That it is the opinion of the House of Commons that it would promote the reli-

gion and morality of the country, if the Rt. Rev. the Bishops were no longer summoned to the House of Lords, but permanently resided in their respective dioceses.”

DUBLIN, Aug. 14.

Government Inquiry into the Burning of the Custom-house Stores.

Yesterday, and to-day also, at 12 o'clock, Alderman Darley, Mr. Graves, and Mr. Stoddart (magistrates), sat, by order of the Lord Lieutenant, in the chamber of the Solicitor of the Customs, adjoining the ruined stores, to investigate the causes of the late calamitous fire. They have forbidden the publication of the proceedings till the conclusion of the investigation; but, in truth, nothing of a criminal tendency against any individual has been elicited. It appears that Messrs. Scovell have got no lease of the docks from Government. Several witnesses connected with the management of the stores in which the fire took place were examined, but they could only state the circumstances connected with the discovery of the fire, and the names, quantity, and goods contained in it.

To-day Mr. O'Connell, M.P., attended as counsel on the part of the suffering merchants, and avowed his intention of getting at any evidence that might prove the fire to be the act of an incendiary, and which might enable the owners to recover from the city at large the amount of their losses. However it had appeared in evidence on the previous day, that 36 bales of cotton waste wool for candle-wicks, had lain in store between 40 tallow casks on one side, and 10 casks of leaking palm oil on the other, which latter had accompanied the cotton in the ship *Fearon* from Liverpool, only two days before, and had been landed with it. Mr. O'Connell, in commenting on this fact, read several extracts from chymical works, in which the spontaneous combustibility of cotton wool lying in contact with fixed oils was plainly set forth, viz. Henry's *Elements of Chymistry*, vol. 2, p. 247, *Journal of Science and Arts*, p. 367, and *Journal of Natural Philosophy*, vol. 12, p. 45 and 46. It is most probable that this view of the case (in which the magistrates coincide) will cut short the investigation. However, some chymists are to be examined to-morrow.—On leaving the Custom-house Mr. O'Connell proceeded to the Corn-exchange, where he is now (a quarter past 3 o'clock) addressing the citizens on the subject of his favourite topic—the ship canal. He has appointed to-morrow for the holding of another meeting on the subject of the Parliamentary commission appointed to inquire into the state of our corporate abuses. He is still resolved to keep up as many meetings, and as much agitation, as the law permits. Next week he goes to the county of Meath to electioneer and agitate on his son John's account.

The *Kilkenny Journal* states, on the authority of a London correspondent, that one-third of the police force of that district are ordered to be reduced, and that some of the remainder will be withdrawn to the surrounding counties in a short time.

On Monday, the 5th inst., Mr. Smyth, of Ross-park, Lower Ormond, county of Tipperary, accompanied by Richard Philips, Esq., of Oakhampton, attended at his farm, the Inches, to let over 175 acres of meadowing to such persons as were in the habit of taking them, as well as others, when, after setting a good part of them at the time, surrounded by over 100 persons, three armed men burst through the crowd, two of them put cocked pistols to Mr. Smyth's head, where they continued them for several minutes, at the same time handing him a notice, swearing they would blow his brains out if he (Mr. Smyth) did not comply with what it stated. The third man kept his pistol to Mr. Philips in the same way. After so doing, they passed on without molestation.—*Tipperary Free Press*.

A new pattern knapsack covered with seal skin instead of oil cloth, has been sent over from Hanover to Dublin for twelve months' trial, and if it stands wear, the whole army will be served out with them. The knapsack is so shaped as to give complete freedom to the front rank man, and removes all impediments at present existing to the exercise and firing of the rear rank. It is lighter and cheaper than the common knapsack, and has been introduced from Germany to the notice of the Horse Guards by Captain Kinlock, of the 68th Regt.

Portugal.

The following is an extract of a letter from Admiral Napier, dated Lisbon, Aug. 11:—“My dear _____, I have read the bright speeches of Don Miguel's friends about the blockade. What will they say to the curious letters that have been intercepted? They will surprise the Tory friends of Don Miguel. * * * I have sent three frigates and two brigs to endeavour to take Figueiras, which will alarm them at Coimbra. Villa Flor has begun to march northward. We hear the Miguelites have detached troops from Oporto; in that case Saldanha will be at them.”—*Times*.

Captain Stewart, the Tory member for