

BAIL COURT—TUESDAY.
(Before Mr Justice Williams.)

Mr Wightman moved this morning to change the venue in a case which should have come on during the late circuit at Appleby. It was an action for damages by a father against the seducer of his daughter. The defendant had let the verdict go by default, and it only remained to have the damages assessed as usual by a Jury. By the time that the case had come to that stage the plaintiff and his law agent had heard various circumstances, both from the mouths of the Sub-jurors of the county and other sources, which left no doubt in his mind that Cumberland Juries were not in the habit of giving damages in such cases. By the advice of Counsel, therefore, the cause was then withdrawn, in order that this application should be made.

Justice Williams observed that it was notorious to all gentlemen who had been in the habit of going the Northern Circuit, that they did not look upon cases of seduction with the same severe eye in Appleby that they did in Lancaster. He could not, however, well grant the application then made, as it would in effect, affix a stigma upon the whole county of Cumberland. The mistake on the part of the plaintiff had been in taking the case in the first instance to Appleby.

THE DIORAMA.—The new view which has been produced at this establishment is one of the most singular and perfect works of the kind ever exhibited. It represents a mountain scene in Piedmont, and the village of Alagna before the fall of an avalanche, by which it was buried, and the appearance of the place where it stood after that catastrophe. The view is under a night effect, when the houses of the village are rendered perceptible, and the feeling of their being inhabited made very strong by their being lit up. The villagers are either engaged in the closing industry of the day, or are enjoying their frugal meals. With sunrise the village has disappeared. The steeple alone rising out of a valley of snow, indicates where it lies buried. The effect is awfully natural. The painting of this picture is exceedingly fine in its peculiar style. It is impossible that the spectator can feel otherwise than as if he were in a wild wintry scene of sublimity. The eye strains in vain to discover the indication of the pencil. Even in the foreground a picturesque cottage rises, which stands forth in perfect relief. Mr Buton can, however, scarcely add to his reputation by this wonder of art, while it is contrasted with the equal realities of Santa Croce.

We find, by the announcement which may be seen in our advertising columns to-day, that the Printer's Pension Society hold their anniversary dinner to-morrow at the London Tavern; Earl Stanhope in the chair. We trust—indeed we have no doubt—that it will be well attended. There are few institutions of a charitable nature, which appeal more strongly to the sympathies of an enlightened public. The occupation of a printer is not a very laborious one, considered as a manual employment, but there are many incidental circumstances connected with it, such as confinement, late hours, over-strained sight from long exposure to candle or gas light, which not unfrequently impair the vigour of even robust constitutions. To these must be added the common casualties of accident and misfortune, and the visitation of old age. When we consider the eminence at which this country has arrived in all the arts and embellishments of life, we cannot doubt its disposition to recognise the claims of those who impart to literature its outward dress and decoration, and to genius its eternal memorial.

It was announced to the last meeting of the Geographical Society, that some interesting particulars had just been received from Mr Beacroft, who has recently ascended the Niger in one of Mr Beacroft's steam-boats, the *Quorra*, as far as Atakora, about two hundred miles up the river. The results of the expedition were to the highest degree satisfactory; the voyagers had been extremely well re-

ceived by the natives, who evinced much friendly disposition, and a strong inclination to trade; they had thus succeeded in procuring several tons of ivory; and throughout the whole expedition, which occupied about eighty days, no loss of life nor other serious accident occurred. The crew was composed almost entirely of Kroomen.

At the last meeting of the Medico-Botanical Society, Dr Sigmond, in the course of a paper on the ergot of rye, observed that from letters received from the medical officers, and the result of an inquiry now going forward, there was little doubt that the disease which had proved so destructive was *ergotism*, produced by eating spurred or diseased rye or wheat. The symptoms were congestion, speedily terminating in gangrene, and the disease had at times, in Europe, assumed the character of an epidemic, as at Orleans in 1557. Earl Stanhope, who was in the chair, stated that an analogous disease was at times prevalent in Switzerland.

(From the Morning Herald, April 25.)

The Ministerial Journals publish a bulletin, which states that letters from Vittoria, dated the 17th instant, announce that, on the preceding day, the advanced guard of General Cordova was attacked at Minano by four Carlist battalions and three squadrons, who were repulsed, however, and pursued to Luco, losing in killed and prisoners 100 men. On the 17th the Carlists refused an offer of battle, and retired within their entrenchments. The division of General Evans arrived on the same day at Santander. It was expected to reach St. Sebastian on the 20th, and was to occupy Ernani and the port of Passages.

From these circumstances it would seem that Cordova has at length determined on making a demonstration, at least, with the large force under his command. That he has as yet done nothing with it, begins once more to provoke insinuations against his loyalty; and most certainly one of three things must be true:—he is not strong enough to compete with the force opposed to him; he lacks capacity for command; or he has betrayed his trust. Having indisposed and paralysed in succession Orma, Iriarte, and now Jauregui (El Pastor)—men of the country in which his operations were to have been carried on, there would appear," says one letter before us, "reason for suspecting that disloyalty may be the true cause of his inaction."

Our Paris letter, in reference to the question of intervention (now called "co-operation") states that although the French Government will not formally or openly interfere in Spain, it is affording daily new assistance to the Queen's party, and new facilities for the increase or renewal of the Foreign Legion it has transferred to her. Five hundred men of the 21st regiment of Light Infantry, formerly the Foreign Legion de Hohlenlohe (but on account of its having turned out in support of the revolutionary movement in Paris in 1830, was incorporated with the French regular army), have received unlimited furloughs, with an understanding that they would proceed from their present station (Algiers) to Spain, and take service in the Foreign Legion. It was also said that the *compagnies de discipline*—(the condemned companies)—would be equally discharged the French army, in order to their entering into that of the Queen of Spain. A report prevailed that "the Royal Audience" or (Tribunal) of Saragossa had been compelled, by another riting of the mob, to pronounce sentence of death on several unhappy persons in the prison of that city, charged with Carlistism.

Our Bayonne letter of the 17th states that Jauregui (El Pastor) had been sent into exile to Pampeluna, because he had refused to sign a petition to the Queen, to beg of Her Majesty not to accept General Cordova's resignation. On the 12th a company of the Legion of Algiers surprised a Carlist post at Savgos, in the valley of Esteribar, and shot the officer, and the twenty-two men he commanded. On the following day, the Carlists retali-

ated on twelve Christiano prisoners of the depot of Azcona. Two ladies, who were encouraging the soldiers of that legion to desert, had been arrested by General Bernelle, and sent to Pampeluna. On the 14th Iturralde marched from Salvatierra towards Irurzun, with eight battalions and two pieces of artillery. Cordova left Logrono on the same day, for Pampeluna with 7000 infantry, 400 cavalry, and a train of artillery. He was expected at Puente la Reyua on the 16th.

Our Constantinople correspondent, of the 30th ult., says, the Turkish Government was then extremely active in collecting money to pay Russia the first instalment of its debt. The squadron under Namik Pacha was still at anchor in the Bosphorus. The espousals of the Princess Mihriah were to have taken place on the 7th or 8th inst.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MARCH 30.

I have to-day to communicate to you the important intelligence that the Russian Government, having become convinced that no Foreign Power would any more presume to interfere in the relations that exist between the Porte and Russia, which are accurately regulated by the well-known conventions, has declared itself ready to facilitate the performance by the Porte of the engagements into which it has entered, and has again remitted a large portion of the military contribution; so that it will be able to pay the whole of the arrear without any great effort, and in one payment, which will be made in a few months. Now, as it is stipulated in the treaty of Adrianople that the fortress of Silistria is to be held by Russia, as a security, till the payment of the whole of the military contribution, it follows that as the Porte is now enabled, by this new proof of the friendship of the Emperor Nicholas, to pay off the whole of its debt, the fortress must also be evacuated at the same time. The Porte was made acquainted yesterday with this favourable resolution of the Russian Government and to day a deputation of the Divan and the Minister of the Porte waited on Mr Butanief to pay their compliments to him, in the name of the Sultan, and to express the gratitude which he thought himself called upon to show the representative of Russia on this occasion. Though the evacuation of Silistria has been much talked of, and the English Journals have necessarily alluded to it, ever since Lord Durham's visit to Constantinople have often represented it as at hand, then as deferred for a long time, or not likely to occur at all, and latterly would persuade us that it was decided upon, and ascribed the merit to England, I can positively assure you that neither England nor France had anything to do with it, and that Lord Ponsonby and Admiral Roussin were much surprised when they heard to day of a convention which must contribute to confirm the friendship between Russia and the Porte. As I have often before observed, the behaviour of these two Ambassadors towards the Porte is now much more friendly; they endeavour on all occasions to inspire the Sultan with confidence; but after all that has passed of late years, it is only by degrees that the Porte can be convinced that the professions made to it are as sincere as it is endeavoured to persuade it. The festival of Benam will this time be celebrated with particular pomp. The accounts from Syria are still unfavorable to Ibrahim Pacha; he had concentrated his troops, and seemed to intend to inspire awe by some new rigorous measures. The several tribes in the conquered provinces, are extremely inimical to him, and it is doubtful whether he will be able at the end to maintain his ground.

PLAN FOR THE CONSERVANCY OF THE THAMES.

On Saturday a public meeting was held at the Thatched House Tavern, St James street, for the purpose of taking into consideration the plan proposed by Mr Martin, the eminent artist, for the purification of the Thames by the formation of sewers along the banks, together with the erection of wharfs, and a spacious public thoroughfare. Lord Euston took the chair, and stated

his approval of the plan, founded upon a conviction of its utility, practicability and magnificence.

It appeared from the report that was read to the meeting, that Mr Martin proposes the construction of a close sewer 20 feet wide, and of adequate depth along both banks of the river, commencing on the north near Millbank, and proceeding towards the tower, round which it will pass, if required to terminate near the Regent's Canal; whilst that on the south beginning at Vauxhall, and proceeding in the direction of Rotherhithe, is intended to diverge thence, and terminate near the Surrey Canal. At the termination of these sewers will be receptacles for drainage, so constructed that the accumulation of all the metropolitan drainage, previous to its ultimate disposal for manure should not afford the least annoyance to its inhabitants. Above the sewers will be erected colonnaded wharfs; thus enlarging and increasing the commodiousness and value of the present wharfs, besides affording greater conveniences in the navigation of the river, to which the public should be gratuitously admitted on Sundays, and at a small charge on other days. This will realise the plan, which has been so ardently advocated by many, of the formation of public walks, besides throwing open the banks of the river for the benefit of the public, and giving London those advantages which have hitherto been exclusively possessed by the great cities on the Continent. The sum of money required for this undertaking, will not be more than has already been expended on the Palace at Picnic, and will be more than counterbalanced by the income which must be derived from various sources. There are numerous minor advantages, which are fully detailed in the statement of the Committee.

The report having been read, was agreed to, and resolutions founded upon it, proposed by Mr Maltby, Dr Kerrison, Col. Alexander, and others.

It is impossible, by description, to give an idea of the magnificent effect of the proposed plan. It is a realization of some of those vast ideas of architectural splendour which Mr Martin has so ably depicted on canvass, not the least part of this recommendation being its simplicity. Unlike most projects, the plan interferes with no existing interests, but will increase the value of every description of property affected by it. If carried into execution, the result must be not only to benefit those concerned, but to increase, incalculably, the grandeur of the metropolis, rendering it the most splendid city of ancient or modern date, and conferring immortal honour on the projector.

The *Journal du Commerce* has the following:—"We are little inclined to believe that our Government has any absolute intention of interfering in the affairs of Spain; but things are so situated that the Cabinet may be induced by some incident to do what it wishes to avoid. It is asserted that in anticipation of such a contingency, the Prussian and Russian Ambassadors have sent couriers to their respective Courts, to require instructions as to the line of conduct they are in such case to pursue. Furnished with instructions of rather an old date, and which are perhaps, are no longer applicable to existing circumstances, the Ambassadors have requested precise orders from their Cabinets, and have put the following questions:—"Should France interfere under pretext of co-operation; to what extent are we to protest? If she should offer or execute a full and decided intervention, are we to demand our passports? Austria follows a separate policy. However, judging by a late article in the *Austrian Observer* on the affairs of Spain it is easy to perceive that she does not entertain any very benevolent feeling towards Queen Christina or her daughter Isabella.

MILITARY CONSPIRACY AT PARIS.

On Friday the trial of the sub-officers, accused of a conspiracy against the State came on for hearing before a Court-martial. A great display of military force was made, and the seven prisoners were brought in each between gendarmes. They were placed in Court immediately