

may be the precursor of much good, or the demon of much evil. Who can tell what projects a man like Mr. Disraeli may have in his head? He says (in his "Tancred") that all the great men in France, from Napoleon downwards, were descendants of the Arabs. Mr. Disraeli is himself a descendant from that wonderful race. He has Arab blood in his veins. What may not such a man dare? What may not such a man attempt? What may not such a man do? The Protectionists have been thinking and talking about Lord Derby. Lord Derby, in their calculations, was the be-all and the end-all—their alpha and omega. For him they voted, and by him they swear. But Lord Derby may, after all, become no more than a Sejanus to a Tiberius—a Sir Thomas Fairfax, or a Sir Harry Vane to a Cromwell—a Barras to a Napoleon. These comparisons may appear exaggerations; but when one looks at the critical and artificial state of this nation, a bold man may easily throw things into confusion, and Mr. Disraeli is ambitious enough to attempt to "ride the whirlwind, and direct the storm." If we can make out anything of what "looms in the future" it is, that Mr. Disraeli does not intend long to play second fiddle to Lord Derby. That looms forth pretty plainly. Nor will Lord Derby play second fiddle to the Arab. So that, ere long, we may look for a storm on Mount Olympus. Mr. Disraeli is a man that would much rather be master in a place of candescent heat than serve in Paradise itself. He has already scattered Protection like chaff in a gale of wind, and ere long that clap-fallen party—the Protectionists—will find that, by supporting the Derby ministry, they have given themselves "a master." We see "looming in the future" every sign of a coming storm. The next session will be one that will stir men's hearts. Whether Mr. Disraeli intends to aim a blow at the fundholder—at the people—at the aristocracy—or at the whole present system of government, we know not; but he has said enough to satisfy every one that, like Louis Napoleon when he was elected President, he does not mean to pass his time "like a fat hog in the sty." He will soon be up and doing. Not that he contemplates a military coup d'état—he can't do that; but he is just the man to make a "mighty puddle of our heads," and if he does not "upset the coach," he is very likely to drive it into a ditch. If he can't steer the bark into harbor, he may guide it against a rock. We would not trust such a man; the Protectionists have placed him at the helm, and must, for a time at least, take the consequence. He is not a Jonah, to be easily thrown overboard.—*Brighton Herald*.

A POLITICAL FRASCAS.—The new member for Sunderland, Mr. Digby Seymour, having been accused of dishonesty in his political opinions by his antagonist, Mr. Fenwick, during the late election, which personal aspersions were indignantly repelled, Mr. Fenwick resorted to the expedient of writing to members of the northern bar for their opinion as to Mr. Seymour's politics, and obtained answers which he published. Mr. Seymour was very indignant, and in a speech which he delivered, and afterwards published, he expressed himself in such a way in regard to Mr. Campbell Foster, who was one of the counsel who had written to Mr. Fenwick, as to lead that gentleman to call for an explanation. On Monday the parties met in the debating room at York Castle, and, after some words, Mr. Foster, who had a cane in his hand, struck Mr. Seymour three or four smart blows across the shoulders. Mr. Seymour resented this violence, and a "set-to" commenced, in the course of which both the "learned gentlemen" came to the ground. Mr. Knowles, Q.C., and other barristers present then interposed, and the belligerents were separated. Mr. Knowles, as one of the Commissioners of Assize, felt it his duty to apprise the judges—Lord Campbell and Mr. Justice Wightman—and they summoned Mr. Foster and Mr. Seymour before them in their private room. The facts being there stated, the learned judges required Mr. Foster and Mr. Seymour to enter into their own recognisances in £500 each to keep the peace and be of good behaviour to each other for the next six months. The learned gentlemen were also admonished on the great impropriety of their conduct.

INCOME OF PROTESTANT BISHOPS.—Sir Benjamin Hall's return, obtained from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, to parliament, has been printed. The income assigned to the Bishops are as follows:—The Archbishop of Canterbury, 15,000*l.*; the Archbishop of York, 10,000*l.*; the Bishop of Durham, 8,000*l.*; the Bishop of Bath and Wells, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of Chester, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Chichester, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of Lichfield, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Hereford, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of Ely, 5,500*l.*; the Bishop of Landaff, 4,250*l.*; the Bishop of Manchester, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of Oxford, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of Peterborough, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Ripon, 4,500*l.*; the Bishop of Rochester, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of Salisbury, 5,000*l.*; the Bishop of St. Asaph, 4,200*l.*; the Bishop of St. David's, 4,500*l.*; and the Bishop of Worcester, 5,000*l.*

The yacht race round the Isle of Wight has terminated in the defeat of the celebrated clipper America, the following being the return of the arrival of the yachts off the pier:—Arrow, 6h. 59m. 30s.; Mosquito, 6h. 59m. 31s.; America, 7h. 1m. 20s.; Zephyretta, 7h. 39m. 0s.

SINGULAR CHASE IN THE CHANNEL.—On Sunday evening last the Otillia sailed from the Mersey for Australia, leaving behind no fewer than twenty-three passengers who had the imprudence to come ashore, under the impression, it is believed, that the vessel would not take her departure before Monday. Early on Monday morning they were thunderstruck at finding that she had sailed, taking with her their outfit, necessities, extra stores, and money. In a state of frantic excitement they repaired to the office of the agent, who instantly telegraphed to his agent at Holyhead, directing him to put a steamer in readiness to go in search of the runaway ship, and despatched the whole of the passengers by first train. Arrived at Holyhead, little time was lost in transferring them to the steamer and putting them to sea. After a cruise of some hours, the Otillia was discovered at a considerable distance to the westward; but being on what is called in nautical phrase "a wind," and being moreover a vessel of first-rate sailing qualities, she gallantly pursued her course. Every possible means of attracting the notice of the vanishing vessel was put into requisition; guns were fired, and signals of true "distress" were hoisted, and not a few of the agitated and harassed passengers exerted their lungs with a vigorous hail—a remedy of somewhat doubtful efficacy at four miles' range—but to little effect. The Otillia still held on her course, and continuing rapidly to increase the distance between herself and the pur-

suing steamer, the chase was finally given up in despair, after an exciting trial of five hours. The passengers returned to Liverpool in a state of the utmost despondency.—*Liverpool Mercury*.

M. KOSSUTH IN ENGLAND.—Among the passengers by the mail steam-ship Africa were the ex-governor of Hungary and his lady. Before taking a passage on board the Africa, M. Kossuth had signified his intention of sailing in the Washington, which was advertised to leave New York three days after the steamer. Instead of doing so, however, he secured berths in the Africa for himself and Madame Kossuth, under the name of A. Smith and lady. He threw off his incognito before the passage had been completed. Nothing of interest connected with the Magyar occurred during the voyage. On landing he looked exceedingly careworn. He was accompanied by Count Col. Blethen and Colonel Ihaz, who also secured passages under assumed names, a step, in all probability, in order that they might have a quiet embarkation. The party left Liverpool by the nine o'clock train the same morning.—*Liverpool Albion*.

EMIGRATION FROM SOUTH WALES.—The mania for emigration to the gold mines of Australia is most prevalent in South Wales. From Neath and Pontypridd a number of hardy young men are about to seek their fortune at the antipodes; and from Llanharne and St. Clears many farm laborers have quitted their homes for the diggings. Large parties will soon leave the more populous towns, such as Swansea, Carmarthen, &c.

The Koh-i-noor is undergoing a process of recutting, with a view to bring out its brilliancy more fully. The cutting has been begun under the superintendence of the crown jewellers, Messrs. Garrard, of Pantion street, Haymarket, London. It is expected the work will occupy a period of some months. The Koh-i-noor is to be converted into an oval brilliant, and the two smaller diamonds which accompany it are to be similarly treated as pendants.

At Dorchester two women were acquitted on separate trials of the murder of their illegitimate offspring. In one case a technical objection saved the defendant; in the other the jury, who, notwithstanding the most palpable evidence that the child died from oil of vitriol being poured down its throat, that no other person had an opportunity of approaching it, and that a bottle containing the poison was found under her bedroom, yet she was acquitted. At the conclusion of the second trial Baron Martin observed, "he would now caution the young women of the county, for there had been no less than six of these cases during the last year, and it would end in some young woman being executed."

OUTRAGE AT PRESTWICK.—On Monday last a small party of Orangemen from Kilmarnock, wearing sashes with the inscription of "Derby and the Boyne," accompanied with music and the usual insignia of their order, passed through this place to join their brotherhood in procession at Ayr, intending to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne. On their return homeward, the attention of the inhabitants was attracted by the brutal treatment received by one of their number. So far as can be ascertained, the outrage originated in the injured party leaving the ranks and disclaiming further connection with the brotherhood. He was immediately seized, two or three holding him while as many more beat him on the head with their fists in the most ferocious manner. Cries of "shame" were heard from the crowd, and an onlooker seized one of the assailants by the neck. One of the Orangemen came flourishing a sword, and gave chase to one of the crowd. Whilst this was going on, their victim was thrown on a heap of stones, dragged and torn by the hair, and so battered on the face that he is not likely soon to forget the day "King William crossed Boyne Water." The crowd becoming exasperated, a conflict seemed certain, to prevent which, a few persons went to the chief magistrate of the place and lodged a complaint; but he declined to interfere on the ground that he had not seen it himself. This magistrate has been known, when a meeting was being held of unemployed weavers, to have a party of constables ready to pounce on them should there be the least sign of disturbance. Yet with an illegal procession of Orangemen, forsooth, he cannot interfere, even while a brutal outrage is being perpetrated.—*Glasgow Free Press*.

A young man, well known to the *Ross-shire Observer*, gives the following statement of wages paid at Melbourne:—"A charwoman going out at 7 in the morning till 6 evening, gets 5s. and her meat. The charge of a washerwoman is 6s. a dozen shirts; a dress-maker for making a gown, 8s.; a carpenter or joiner, per day, 15s.; some £1 and some £1 10s. for particular work; a tailor, 10s., some 12s., per day; a laborer 8s. per day, and some 10s.; blacksmiths, from £3 to £5 weekly; tinner I cannot say; they seem to me as if they were making their fortunes. They set up shop in neuk or corner, and thrive; so much the work being required for the diggings. There is no starvation or begging in this country, except some few indolent natives in that condition. Every one cannot make a fortune, but many will in a very short time. Merchants, speculators, &c., often make one in an incredibly brief space, and publicans can do it in three years and less. A half glass of Brandy, called 'a noble,' is 6d., in some houses, 4d.; a glass of rum, 4d. This is the cheapest of all the drinks."—*Weekly News*.

UNITED STATES.

Thomas Collyer, one of the owners of the Henry Clay, has been arrested in New York, for causing the death of a young lady passenger in that ill-fated boat. He was held in \$10,000 bail. The principal officers of the boat, also, have been arrested, and held to bail in the same sum each. An example ought certainly to be made of them. Under the U. S. law they have been guilty of manslaughter; the punishment is imprisonment, not over ten years.—*Boston Pilot*.

THE STEAMBOAT MURDERS.—A subscription is on foot in New York for the purpose of enabling those who lost friends or property by the destruction of the Henry Clay, to sue the proprietors for legal damages. We said as much, last week. This is a free country; all are equal, excepting Irish, the poor and niggers. Poor persons who suffered by the crime committed on board the Henry Clay, cannot be avenged by the laws unless a large sum of money be raised to fee several "first rate lawyers" who will talk for them.—*Id.*

The National Union Convention at Philadelphia, nominated Daniel Webster for President, and J. W. Kennedy, of Pennsylvania for Vice President.

Mr. Corwin, Secretary of the Treasury, visited Canada, it is said, by desire of the President, to personally acquaint himself with the views of the government of the province.—*Boston Pilot*.

SPIRIT RAPPINGS.—The St. Louis *Republican* publishes the following:—"Thomas Connelly, native of Ireland, aged seventeen years, died on the 28th of last month, at the Sisters' Hospital in this city, of insanity, induced by excitement on the subject of Spiritual Rappings."—*Id.*

A convention of spiritual rappers was held in Bromfield Hall, Boston, last week; at which between two and three hundred persons were present, including Rev. A. Ballou, Rev. J. M. and Philopophen, Charles Spear, Le Roy Sunderland, A. J. Davis, Eliza Jane Kinney Eunice Cobb, &c. The proceedings are said to have been of a very disgusting character.—*Id.*

In the month of July there were over 2000 deaths in the city of New York—in the week ending July, the number was 575, 100 of which were by cholera infantum. Last year, about the same.—*Id.*

From the following extracts from an article headed "The Little Humbug," in the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, it will be seen that the great patriot, and Ex-Governor of Hungary, was so taken up during his sojourn in America with the claims of the People in general, that he had no time to attend to such paltry affairs as the claims of his landlady and washerwoman in particular:—

"THE LITTLE HUMBUG."—On the 6th of December last, Louis Kossuth, in Hungarian cloak and hat and plume, landed on our shores amid bursts of music, waving of flags, ringing of bells, roaring of artillery and the acclamations of a hundred thousand men; and, with all the imposing effect that popular enthusiasm and military pageantry could give, was borne through our streets, the guest of the Nation. On the 14th ult., Alexander Smith, a plain and humble man, in plain citizen's dress, walked silently on board the steamship Africa, bound for Liverpool, just five minutes previous to her departure, and, quietly depositing his few effects in the state-room which had been taken in his name, was, amid the unconcern of men, and the repose of nature, borne away from our shores as many a member of that family has been borne before. There was a mighty difference between the entrance of Louis Kossuth and the exit of Alexander Smith; and yet both were one and the same identical man. In plain terms, the great Hungarian has quit us—quit us three days before the time publicly designated for his doing so, and quit us too under the covert of an alias. He who came as a demigod has left us as a runaway. We state further, for the information of the Times, that he did not settle his bill with his landlady quite as satisfactorily as we had supposed. And we would also inform the organ of Kossuth, that he deliberately assured his landlady he was going to Jersey City to stay until Saturday with a friend, and that she must take the sum he offered or commence a suit at law! And this too, within a quarter of an hour of his going on board the steamer and sailing from our shores under the alias of Alexander Smith!"

DARING ACT OF PIRACY.—Advices have been received at Lloyd's of a most daring act of piracy having been perpetrated on board the British ship Nelson while lying at anchor in Melbourne harbor. The ship had received several consignments of gold for merchants in London, and was to have sailed for England in the course of a few days. Early on the morning of the 2d of April two boats with muffled oars, containing twenty-two men, armed to the teeth, went alongside of the ship, and the pirates boarding her, secured two men and a boy, who were in the fore-castle, before they could raise an alarm. They then seized the chief officer (the captain was ashore), and the remainder of the crew, and securing their hands, lashed them below. The gold dust was quickly lowered into the boats, and the men took their departure, previously threatening the helpless crew if they dared to give an alarm, every soul on board would be shot. One of the crew who had secreted himself, after they had gone, released his companions, who, proceeding on shore, gave information immediately to the police authorities. The government have offered £250 reward, and the agents of the vessel £500, for the detection of the criminals.

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The price to be Ten Shillings per acre, payable in Ten equal Annual Installments, with interest: the first instalment to be paid upon receiving authority to enter upon the land. Actual occupation to be immediate and continuous; the land to be cleared at the rate of five acres annually for every hundred acres during the first five years; a dwelling house, at least eighteen feet by twenty-six, to be erected; the timber to be reserved until the land has been paid for in full and patented, and to be subject to any general timber duty thereafter; a Licence of occupation, not assignable without permission, to be granted; the sale and the license of occupation to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions; the Settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions; not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person on these terms.

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Quebec, 6th August, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that future Sales of Crown Lands will be at the prices and on the terms specified in the respective localities mentioned below:

West of the Counties of Durham and Victoria, at Seven Shillings and Six Pence per acre, payable in ten annual instalments, with interest, one tenth at the time of Sale.
East of the County of Ontario, within Upper Canada, Four Shillings per acre: In the County of Ottawa, Three Shillings per acre; from thence, north of the St. Lawrence to the County of Saguenay, and south of the St. Lawrence in the District of Quebec, east of the Chaudiere River and Kennebec Road, One Shilling and Six Pence per acre: In the District of Quebec, west of the River Chaudiere and Kennebec Road, Two Shillings per acre: In the District of Three Rivers, St. Francis and Montreal, south of the St. Lawrence, Three Shillings per acre: In the District of Gaspé and County of Saguenay, One Shilling per acre, in all cases payable in five annual instalments, with interest, one fifth at the time of Sale.

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The Sale to become null and void in case of neglect or violation of any of the conditions.

The settler to be entitled to obtain a Patent upon complying with all the conditions. Not more than two hundred acres to be sold to any one person.

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