EXTRACTS FROM SIR ROBERT PEEL'S SPEECH AT TAMWORTH.

ORIGIN OF THE GREAT CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

I have had the honour of representing you since 1830, and there has never been in the annals of this country a more important and more eventful period than that which has elapsed since the year 1830. It was just at the period that you elected me that those events took place in France which exhibited to Europe physical force triumphant over the constituted authorities of the country, which led a second time to a great revolution in France, and expelled from the throne of that country, for the second time, the elder branch of the house of Bourbon. Those events in France made a deep impression throughout the whole of Europe, convulsed the public mind—in some countries led to revolution, and there were some which escaped from the influence of those great events. This great country was not exempt from that influence; there arose here a desire for change in the ancient institutions of the country; and the consequence was a fundamental change in the Commons' House of Parliament. I then foresaw that the change was accompanied with a restless desire for further change. I then foresaw, I say, the importance of laying the foundations of a great Conservative party—(loud cheers)—attached to the ancient fundamental institutions of the country, not disposed to resist such changes as the altered circumstances of society might require, but a party determined to maintain on their ancient foundations the institutions in Church and State. (Cheering). In order to form that party, it was necessary to widen the foundation on which it should stand: it was necessary to call to our aid men from whom we had been separated in consequence of different party considerations, and by differences upon principles, the causes of which had ceased to exist. My object in public life was not so much to gain a position of political power—that is, of official power—but the object at which I laboured was to build up that great party which has been gradually acquiring strength—(tremendous cheers)—which has been gradually widening its foundations—which has drawn its support from time to time from those who were our opponents—which began with numbers scarcely exceeding 100, but which now presents in firm united ranks a body of 320 members of Parliament—(cheers)—a body not so strong in its numbers as it is strong in the confidence of the country. (Cheers.) And, gentlemen, that party has been pleased to intrust your representative with its confidence; and with respect to all the rumours of difference of opinion and jealousies, depend upon it they are altogether without foundation—(cheers)—and that party which has paid me the compliment of taking my advice and my counsels is a united and compact party, in which no difference of principle prevails as to the course which we ought to pursue.—(Cheers.)

MANUFACTURING DISTRESS.

Gentlemen, I admit the existence of manufacturing distress—I admit and deplore it, but I do not despair. I have seen distress in manufactures and in commerce before now—I think that the causes of the present distress are but temporary, and I hope I shall very shortly see the day when our manufactures will once more revive, and when we shall again fill the place we have always occupied—that of producers for the markets of the world. (Cheers.) Now, let us consider the important question as to how far the distress of the manufactures and commerce of the country is fairly attributable to the corn-laws. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, in the course of last year, complaints were made in the House of Commons of the want of attention paid by the Government to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, and on that occasion a Minister of the Crown, in defending the Government against the charge made against them, gave the following account of the trade and commerce of Great Britain. Mind you, it was the state of them only last year. On the 22d of July, 1840, on this discussion, Lord Palmerston said—"If Ministers had not paid attention to British commerce, they had at least been very fortunate in seeing it advance progressively." He held in his hand a statement of the exports from the United Kingdom. He would take 1830 as the first year. The total official value of the exports was—

In 1830	£38,000,000	In 1835	£47,000,000
1831	37,000,000	1836	45,000,000
1832	38,000,000	1837	48,000,000
1833	39,000,000	1838	50,000,000
1834	41,000,000	1839	51,000,000

And yet all this was under the operation of the Corn-laws—(cheers)—and Lord Palmerston said, and very justly said it too, the exports, then had risen, between 1830 and 1839, from the value of £38,000,000 to the value of £53,000,000, a very considerable increase. It might be said that we exported without being gainers by the process, either giving commodities away, or selling them at a reduced value. But if it appeared that during the same time the imports had also increased in the same proportion, it was quite clear that it would thereby be established, that the wholesale and substantial trade of the country was advantageous while it had gone on progressively extending. Lord Palmerston then gave the official value of the imports of the United Kingdom for those ten years, and here they are. The official value of the imports for the same period was as follows:—

In 1830	£46,000,000	In 1835	£48,000,000
1831	49,000,000	1836	57,000,000
1832	44,000,000	1837	54,000,000
1833	45,000,000	1838	61,000,000
1834	49,000,000	1839	62,000,000

Here, therefore, the imports had increased between 1830 and 1839, from £46,000,000 to £62,000,000; a clear proof that, notwithstanding the local and temporary checks which our commerce had experienced, on the whole it had gone on steadily improving, and that between the two periods it had increased not much less than from two to three. Gentlemen, that is the opinion of the Minister of the Crown for foreign affairs, as to the increase in the trade and commerce of the country from 1830 to 1839, during the whole of which, you will remember, the Corn-laws were in operation. (Cheers.) Now, Gentlemen, this makes one very much doubt whether the Corn-laws can fairly or honestly be assigned as the cause of the present manufacturing and commercial distress. (Hear.) Lord Palmerston, it was true, was speaking last year, and he had not had the report of the state of either for 1840; the returns were only made up to 1839, and you may say it is possible, since then, that a diminution of this increase had taken place, and that causes now existed, arising therefrom, for a repeal of the Corn-laws. Gentlemen, we have now a full account of the state of the trade of Great Britain for the year 1840—we have now the returns of the year not included in the Noble Lord's statement; and what do they say? The accounts of the value of the exports and imports of the country for the last three years, bringing up the returns to the latest possible period, the end of December, 1840, are as follow:—

TRADE OF GREAT BRITAIN WITH FOREIGN PORTS.

Years.	Official value of Imports.
1838,	£59,800,000
1839,	60,300,000
1840,	65,800,000

OFFICIAL VALUE OF TOTAL EXPORTS.

1838,	£104,810,000
1839,	109,700,000
1840,	116,000,000

Last year, you will remember, it was alleged, was one of severe distress among the manufacturing and commercial classes. In perfect fairness, we must, then, give the unfavourable state of the question as well as the favourable. The return I have just quoted gives the quantity of goods sent out of the country, and shows the increase that had taken place; but another return that I hold in my hand gives also the real value. Here it is:—

THE REAL OR DECLARED VALUE OF THE PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF GREAT BRITAIN EXPORTED, WAS IN

1838,	£49,640,000
1839,	52,701,000
1840,	56,000,000

So that, although, as compared with the increased quantity in 1840, there is a diminution of value in 1839, you will find that if you compare 1840 with 1838, there is an absolute increase in the real value. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, these are dry details, and they may appear uninteresting to many,—but, after all, they are the only means by which a great question like that we are now discussing can be satisfactorily settled. It is by a reference to figures and to accounts that we can best approximate to facts. I am now inquiring whether there is such an alteration in the trade and commerce of this country as requires a corresponding alteration in the Corn-laws.

SHIPPING AND NAVIGATION.

I take the navigation and shipping of the country for the last three years, and in looking at them I cannot help thinking, that if there was anything like an absolute decrease in trade and commerce, there would also be a decrease in the shipping of the country. Well, then, what do I find? Here are the returns on the subject:

NAVIGATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Vessels built and registered.

Years.	Tonnage.
1838,	241,000
1839,	295,000
1840,	333,000

Total number of Vessels in the Foreign Trade.

Entered Inwards

1838,	4,000,000
1839,	5,440,000
1840,	4,650,000

Cleared Outwards.

1838,	4,100,000
1839,	4,490,000
1840,	4,780,000

I take the tonnage of the vessels, because I think it the fairest—the number of ships built or dispatched would be no sufficient criterion, because some might be small and others large. Well, then, here is an increase presented within the last three years from 4,100,000 tons to 4,780,000 tons. Gentlemen, I do not, as I have more than once stated this day, deny the existence of manufacturing distress in Nineaton and elsewhere. I admit it and I regret it; but on looking at these great measures we are bound to take the most comprehensive views we can, and by all possible means to avoid the serious error of founding national legislation on imperfect data and confined views. In so doing—in legislating for this district or for that, for the purpose of one interest or another, we might run the dangerous risk of undermining the foundations of our national prosperity. And I do think that if you disturb agriculture and divert the employment of capital from the lands, you may not increase your foreign trade, for it is a thing of doubt under existing circumstances; but will assuredly reduce the home trade, by reducing the means to meet the demand, and thus permanently to injure yourselves also. Gentlemen, I said that I did not deny the existence of manufacturing and commercial distress, and I said likewise that I hoped it would be but temporary—that the cloud would soon blow over, and that the great foundations of manufacturing prosperity were not affected.

THE CAUSES OF COMMERCIAL DISTRESS.

I see causes enough in the world, as well as in this country, why there should be manufacturing and commercial distress at the present moment, totally independent of the Corn-laws, and which we should all bear in mind on any consideration of the question. Gentlemen, I do fear that in the north of England an undue stimulus has been given to manufacturing industry, by the accommodation system pursued in the joint-stock banks. (Hear, hear.) I think the connexion of the manufacturer with the joint-stock banks gives an undue and improper impulse to trade in that part of the country; and I think that, in consequence of this, there have been more manufactures produced within the last two years than were necessary to supply the demand. This, I think, is one of the many causes of the manufacturing and commercial distress at the present moment. But there are several others. Look to the state of some of the countries of the world, which took at one time the greatest quantity of our manufactures. Look to South America, for instance. What the operation of the internal dissensions in that country has been upon our trade and commerce is, perhaps, incalculable. During the period which I have been speaking of, the ports of South America, with which our traffic chiefly lay, have been strictly blockaded by France. Consequently, there has been a complete interruption to our trade in that direction, and a consequent diminution in the demand for our usual supply of manufactures. Now let us go northward on the same continent. One of the best consumers we have for our manufactures are the United States of America, a country with which I trust we shall long maintain the intimate relationship of friendship and peace. (Great cheers.) And, gentlemen, I do hope that neither country—that nor this—will be mad enough to quarrel about a boundary line, when peace can be preserved without detriment to the honour of either—for the preservation of national honour should be the first consideration. And I do further hope that the good sense and moderation of both countries will avert any quarrel between two nations who boast of a common origin, who speak the same language, and between whom any collision could not take place without materially affecting the warm, the best interests of humanity all over the globe. (Hear.) But, as I was saying, that great country labours under a similar distress to our own, which also arises from similar causes. The facility of accommodation afforded by certain banks there gave an undue stimulus to industry; this produced extravagant speculations; many persons failed in consequence, and trade necessarily then came to a stand-still. That, as I have stated, was one of the causes of our own manufacturing distress. Well, then, look at Canada. I hope and trust that that country has now settled down quietly, and that all symptoms of rebellion are at an end; then you will easily conclude that a rebellion could not have taken place in any country without producing a stoppage in the demand for manufactured goods, and a consequent depression in commerce. Look next at the state of the Peninsula, the condition of Portugal and Spain, both internally convulsed, and both still unsettled. This could not exist either without also affecting the demand for our manufactures. Range, then, along the shores of the Mediterranean, and pass on to the coast of Syria. On that coast no doubt the British arms have been triumphant, as I trust they will always be; but unquestionably they affected the demand for our manufactures. Egypt, too, was in a state of warfare; another cause of depression in trade and commerce. Go, then, to China. Under the present circumstances, it was impossible but that the relations in which we stood towards that empire should affect the demand for our manufactures as well as our entire commerce. And then, to come back again to Europe. Look at the state of France during the last year. Look at the enormous outlay of money made by her on military preparations—which sum was, consequently, a diversion of capital from useful purposes. In the great kingdoms of the middle and north of Europe, it was the same as in France. All these causes combined could not exist without essentially affecting our commerce and manufactures. When you come to consider the undue stimulus to industry in the manufacturing districts of the country—when you come to consider the condition of the United States—the state of China—the way in which France has been—when you put these things together, all causes, mind you, affecting the market for your goods—(hear, hear)—and then combine them with the two or three defective harvests we have had, I ask you to answer me the question, whether or not they have not been sufficient to account for the depression of manufacturing industry; and then to say we are called upon, under such circumstances, to substitute a fixed duty on foreign corn for the present ascending and descending scale? (Cheers.) Gentlemen, it is by a careful consideration of these facts I have come to the conclusion, that the existing system should not be altered; and that, moreover, we should, as much as possible, make ourselves independent of a foreign supply. Seeing, then, how rapidly agriculture has increased, and that, according to Mr. M'Culloch, you are enabled to support 7,000,000 of people more than you did twenty years since, with only the same resources, I therefore come to the same conclusion with him, "that a prudent statesman will pause before he disturbs the principle of the existing Corn-laws"—of those Corn-laws which, when you have an abundant supply of your own, excludes altogether the foreign supply, and which, when the price rises in this country, freely admit it. I say, gentlemen, the system proposed has a manifest disadvantage over every other; that when corn rises to a height in price inconvenient to the people of this country, it will not be impossible to levy the duty of 8s. per quarter. The Right Hon. Baronet, who was just two hours speaking, then retired amidst the most enthusiastic cheering.

LORD J. RUSSELL'S ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

"Gentlemen—I request you to accept my sincere and hearty thanks for the honour you have conferred upon me, by electing me one of your Representatives in the Commons' House of Parliament.

"I should have made this acknowledgment at an earlier period, had I not been desirous of explaining to you the course which the general state of the returns will make it my duty to pursue.

"In order to do this the more clearly, I must refer to some past events.

"In the early part of last year, when a resolution declaring a want of confidence in the Government was brought forward, I distinctly announced the intention of proposing additional taxes to meet the increased expenditure of the country.

"In the present year, so soon as the Estimates had been completed, and the probable amount of the revenue could be calculated, her Majesty's Ministers took into their serious consideration the disparity which still existed between the income of the country and the cost of its establishments.

"We found that the new taxes were not sufficient to supply the deficiency.

"We were of opinion that we could not, with due regard to the honour and safety of the nation, reduce its naval and military forces.

"But, upon a careful view of our commercial imposts, we came to the conclusion, that by removing prohibitions and lessening restrictions, it was possible to replenish the treasury, and at the same time to secure to the working-classes a greater command of the necessaries of life at steady and moderate prices.

"The first measure brought forward on this subject was intended to give increased freedom of trade to our Colonies.

"But in defending this measure, in a debate before Easter, I stated that the Cabinet were resolved to apply the same principle to our whole commercial policy, and had prepared propositions to carry their views into effect.

"In the face of this declaration, it has been asserted that our commercial and financial plans were brought forward only because we had been defeated upon a clause in the Irish Qualification Bill.

"It was difficult to refute our arguments; it was easy to misconstrue our motives; and those who were incapable of discovering reasons, have not been unequal to the labour of inventing facts.

"Others have said that, with a precarious majority in the House of Commons, we ought not to have announced measures of such vast importance.

"But had we resigned with a deficient revenue, and without pointing out the means of improving it, the same persons would, with far more justice, have accused us of being afraid to meet the difficulties we had caused, and of imposing upon our successors an unpopular or impracticable task.

"It appeared to us, on the contrary, that it was our duty to lay before the House of Commons plans which we deemed beneficial; when defeated there, we advised her Majesty to appeal to the people at large.

"As soon as the new Parliament meets, we shall take the first opportunity of asking for a clear and decided judgment upon the policy we have proposed.

"The result of such an appeal may now be easily foreseen. In the English cities and boroughs there is a small majority in our favour. In the Scotch cities and boroughs, a very decisive majority the same way. In the Irish boroughs and counties there is also a majority in favour of the policy of the present Ministers. In the Scotch counties the majority will be the other way; and in the English counties that majority will be overwhelming.

"To those who recollect Lord Stanley's description of our English county representation, or who have observed the effect of the Chandos clause of the Reform Act, this result will not be at all surprising. It should be added, however, that the manufacturing districts have not, as might have been expected, tended to restore the balance. As no Ministers of the Crown can stand without the confidence of the House of Commons, our retirement from office will immediately follow the condemnation of our policy. In this altered position, it would be inconsistent with my notions of public duty to harass the Government of the day by vexatious opposition, still less to deny to the Crown the means of maintaining the reputation of the country abroad and internal quiet at home.

"But when the great principles of religious, civil, and commercial liberty come into question, those principles must be firmly and fearlessly supported. Whatever party may be in power, they are so inseparably connected with the progress of society, that although the country may doubt, may pause, may ponder, it will examine, discuss, and finally adopt them.

"I am encouraged to this conviction by former victories.

"Out of power, we obliged our opponents to abolish those tests by which political office was made exclusive and a religious sacrament profaned.

"Out of power, we forced our adversaries themselves to free the Roman Catholics from those disabilities which they had declared indispensable for the maintenance of the Constitution and the safety of the Church.

"In power, we obliged those who had refused to allow representatives of Manchester, Leeds, and Birmingham, to sit in the House of Commons, to submit to a much larger and more sweeping measure of Reform.

"In power, we obtained the sanction of Parliament to the abolition of slavery in our Colonies.

"In power, we have destroyed the monopoly of privileges in our municipal corporations.

"In power, we have carried into practical effect the principles of equality of civil privileges between Protestants and Roman Catholics, and have thereby secured to the Crown the affectionate loyalty of the people of Ireland.

"None of these measures received the hearty assent of the main body of our opponents; to several they opposed a violent and persevering resistance. But truth triumphed over them, and will again. Returned to office, they may adopt our measures, and submit to the influence of reason; or, if they refuse to do so, they will be obliged to relinquish power; and the monopoly of trade will share the fate of religious intolerance and political exclusion.

"But, for the attainment of this object, it is necessary to be vigilant and united; to oppose zeal to zeal; to watch minute details as well as to maintain great principles; in short, to exert for a great and salutary end the same untiring activity which has been exhibited in a more questionable cause.

"As we do not distrust the justice of the measures we have proposed, let not temporary failure check our perseverance.

"I am well aware, indeed, that in the city of London, and in some other places, great exertions have been made, and large sacrifices incurred, in behalf of this cause. Nor can I conclude without again expressing my grateful sense of the support I have received in the late unexpected, and, in many respects, unexampled contest.

"I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your obedient and faithful servant,

"J. Russell."

It is understood that the Marquises of Anglesea and Westminster both obtain dukedoms, and that it is also definitely arranged that Sir Hussey Vivian and Mr. Sandford are to be called to the Upper House. It is also rumoured that Lord Palmerston is to have this honour conferred on him, and we presume the long talked-of Peerage to Sir John Cam Hobhouse will now, if ever, be conceded to him.—*Record.*

Church of Scotland.—The late General Assembly appointed Thursday the 22d July as a day to be set apart for humiliation and prayer, with reference to the present state of the Church.

The meteoric stone which fell a few days ago at Chateau-Renard, says the *Moniteur Parisien*, has the appearance of granite of a light grey colour. Interspersed in the mass are bright grains of metallic iron, which distinguish it from the stones of our globe, in which metallic iron has never been found, probably on account of the rapidity with which this metal passes to a state of oxydation. The surface of the stone is covered with a crust, caused by the heat arising from the great rate of its passage to the earth, and its contact with our atmosphere.

A letter from Frankfort, in the *Cologne Gazette*, states that during the building of the new Catholic church in that place, the Catholics performed divine service in the Protestant church of Sainte-Gertrude, the Protestants having, in order to accommodate them, changed the hour of their own service. In the consecration of the Catholic church, which took place on the 27th ult., the clergyman in the course of his sermon expressed in strong terms his gratitude for the spirit of brotherly love and conciliation manifested by the Protestants in the parish of Sainte-Gertrude.

Christianity in China.—The Institute of Missions in Berlin has received tidings of the celebrated German missionary Gutzlaff, dated from Pekin, the 20th of Nov. last. At that period he was aided in his apostolic labours by 17 Chinese, (to whom six others were shortly to be added,) who, having learned Christianity from him, and embraced its tenets, were serving their noviciate as missionaries. Two of his pupils, of Japan origin, were teaching Christianity to their countrymen and to the Chinese, at Macao; and his two nieces, resident also in the latter place, had converted upwards of 140 Chinese women, all belonging to the higher classes. Here Gutzlaff has addressed to the Missionaries' Institute 38 volumes in the Chinese tongue, containing works relating to the Christian worship, printed at Pekin, Canton, and other cities of China; and the royal library of Berlin has received from him manuscript copies of nine very rare Chinese works, giving the description of a great number of monuments anciently existing in the Celestial empire, of which few or no traces now remain.

NEW YORK, August 7.

A Horrible Murder.—On Sunday morning week, Miss Cecilia Rogers, (who formerly attended John Anderson's tobacco store in Broadway, and was known as "The beautiful cigar girl,") left her home, 126 Nassau street, for a walk; and at the corner of Theatre alley she was met and accosted by a young man, apparently an acquaintance, with whom she proceeded toward Barclay street, as if for an excursion to Hoboken. Nothing farther was heard of her that day by her friends; and alarmed by her non-appearance, they advertised for her in Tuesday's papers. Still nothing was seen or heard of her till Wednesday, when Mr. H. G. Luther and two other gentlemen, who were passing the Sybil's cave, near Castle point, Hoboken, in a sail boat, were shocked by the sight of the body of a young female in the water. They brought it ashore, a coroner's inquest was summoned, and it was proved to be the body of Miss Rogers, and it was evident that she had been horribly outraged and murdered! The inquest returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown. We understand that the deceased was a young woman of good character, and was soon to be married to a worthy young man of this city. It is added that suspicion rests on a young man who has absented himself from the city since the murder was committed.—*N. York Tribune.*

August 12.

The Murder of Miss Rogers.—The body of this unfortunate girl was, yesterday, at the request of our city authorities, disinterred and brought from Jersey to this city, and deposited in the dead house in the Park. And difficult would it be for the most imaginative mind to conceive a spectacle more horrible or humiliating to humanity. There lay, what was, but a few days back, the image of the Creator; the loveliest of his works, and the tenement of an immortal soul, now a blackened and decomposed mass of putrefaction, painfully disgusting to sight and smell. Her skin, which had been unusually fair, was now as black as that of a negro. Her eyes so sunk in her swollen face as to have the appearance of being violently forced beyond the sockets, and her mouth, which "no friendly hand had closed in death," was distended as wide as the ligaments of her jaw would admit, and wore the appearance of a person who had died from suffocation or strangulation. The remainder of her person was alike one mass of putrefaction and corruption, on which the worms were revelling at their will. And as if nothing should be wanting to send the moral to men's hearts, and render it more painfully impressive, the young man who was to have been, in a few days, married to her, now stood beside the rough box in which all that remained of her he loved was lying. She, whom but a few days back he had seen "exulting in her youth," filled with life, hope and animation, whom he so ardently wished to make his wedded wife, to fold to his bosom, to press to "his heart of hearts," now lay before him an inanimate mass of matter, so hideous, horrible and offensive, that the bare idea of coming in contact with it was almost sufficient to make the gorge rise. The remains even of her dress, in which she had been buried, were already so discoloured and half rotten, as to render it almost impossible to be identified, and was so impregnated with the effluvia from her person, that scarcely any person would venture to touch or examine it.

The chief object in bringing the body over to this city was, that it might be identified beyond all doubt, which it appears had not been hitherto done, at least to the satisfaction of the city authorities, until yesterday. Amongst the strangest and most mysterious circumstances of the murder is perhaps the fact that from the hour she last left her mother's door, to the time when her body was found floating in the river, no trace whatever of her has been discovered, nor can any person be found who for one moment saw her in that interim.

BOSTON, August 14.

Murder of Miss Rogers.—Nothing certain in relation to the murder of this young lady at New York, has yet been developed. The girl seen at Hoboken, with a gang of ruffians, it is ascertained, was not her. The body has been disinterred and examined, but was too much decayed to be identified.

A meeting of citizens has been held, at which the city government was censured for neglecting measures to discover the perpetrators of this murder, and $450 subscribed, to be offered as a reward for detection.

Mr. Daniel Payne, the person to whom Miss Rogers was engaged to be married, has been examined before the police magistrates. He testified that she left home on Sunday morning, 25th July, for Mrs. Downing's, and it coming on to rain, he supposed that she would remain there over night, *and did not go to meet her as he had done on former occasions.* —Not returning, on Monday he commenced a search for her, and on Wednesday published an advertisement.—The same evening, he was told that her body was found in the river, *but did not go then, nor after, to see and identify it. Before he was out of bed the next morning, he received confirmatory intelligence that it was the body of Miss Rogers.* [It is to be remarked, that this man's testimony is rather curious, and deserves to be carefully examined. According to it, *he* was strolling about all day on Sunday; did not go to meet her, on her return, as he had usually done, on account of the rain; the same evening, her mother was alarmed at her absence, and went to her aunt's to inquire for her; the aunt became alarmed and inquired for her; and Mr. Payne heard nothing more until he came to dinner next day. Then he commenced searching, and went to Harlem, and Williamsburg, and the next day to Hoboken, Staten Island, &c.; but when informed that her body was found, *he went to bed*, and did not go at all to see her.]

We have no doubt the perpetrator of this horrid murder will be ultimately exposed.—*Bunker Hill Aurora.*