CHANGE OF PROPRIETORSHIP OF THE 'NORTHERN STAR.'

TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, TRADES UNIONS, CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES, AND THE PUBLIC.

The proprietorship of this journal has passed from Feargus O'Connor, Esq., M.P., and now belongs to the Editor and Printer, by whom it will be carried on in future.

In making this announcement, it is necessary to accompany it with a brief statement of the causes that have led to the change, the circumstances under which it has taken place, and the spirit in which the new proprietors purpose to conduct it. If, in the performance of this duty, explanations of a personal character have to be offered, it is solely to prevent mis-apprehension or mis-representation at the outset; and we trust that as it is the first, so it will be the last occasion, we shall have to refer to such matters in our columns under the new management.

Since 1848, many causes have conspired to lower the formerly high circulation of the 'Northern Star.' Apart from the natural reflux after a period of high public excitement—which was certain to tell upon it differences of opinion, perhaps we should say of principle, arose between the late proprietor and some of the most active and influential men connected with the Chartist body. These differences led, first to the secession of Mr. Ernest Jones, and then to that of the late editor, Mr. G. J. Harney, and to the com-mencement of periodicals, in which these gentlemen could advocate, with less restraint, what appeared to them the true principles of Democray, and the best course of action for the Democratic party, than they could do in this Journal.

They were naturally followed and supported by those who held the same views, and who thought the course of action they advised was the best.

In the meantime, two other newspapers came into the field; one conducted by a gentleman extremely popular and active, and sold at little more than half the price of the 'Northern Star;' the other backed by large capital, and by a combination of talent, learning, and social and literary influence, which may be fairly said to have had no parallel in the ultra-Democratic press of England.

Add to this list of influences, adverse to the pecuniary position of this Journal, the failure of the National Land Company, in which Mr. O'Connor held so prominent a place, and the consequent with-drawal of a large body of readers and subscribers who formerly supported the paper as being the official organ of that Company, and it will be seen that within the last two or three years the 'Nothern Star' has had to encounter a continuous succession of no ordinary difficulties.

Unfortunately the late Proprietor was so situated as to prevent him from meeting this combination of adverse circumstances in the only practical way, namely -by a liberal expenditure to improve the paper, and to keep it before the public. His own means had been exhausted, or worked up, in the operations of the Land Company, and the diminished revenue of the Journal would not permit of the outlay necessary to counteract the influences which operated so injuriously upon it. At length it became a source of continuous loss to Mr. O'Connor, and he came to the resolution to offer it for sale.

This was done about two months ago, but without securing any desirable or even likely purchaser; and the extinction of a Journal, which has for fourteen years advocated without flinching or wavering the political and social claims of the industrial millions, seemed to be inevitable, as it was impossible that Mr. O'Connor could longer incur the weekly loss consequent upon its publication.

In these circumstances, after consulting with some tried friends of the popular cause, and receiving assurances of their support, an offer was made, which was dictated rather by a sincere regard for Mr. O'Connor's past services, and a desire to aid him in the midst of difficulties, than the result of a businesslike estimate. That offer was accepted; and two weeks ago the copyright of the paper was formally and legally transferred to the new proprietors.

It is not without full and mature consideration they have placed themselves in this responsible position nor do they enter upon their onerous task without having fully counted the cost, and prepared themselves to make such efforts as are requisite at the present stage of the Popular Movement in this country, on the part of a Journal aiming at the honour of representing the Party of Progress. Time will show whether they have mis-calculated their means and strength in this respect or not. In the meantime, they briefly present the grounds which induce them

to hope for success.

In the first place, the 'Star' will continue to afford to the Chartist body, exclusively, the advantage of detailed reports of the proceedings in their various localities, and to the Chartist Executive the insertion of all its official communications in full. In this respect the 'Star' will be all it has ever been to the Chartists of Great Britain; with, we hope, the superadded advantage of a more careful literary supervision, and the utmost impartiality with respect to any difference of opinion which may arise among those actively engaged in the Movement. Where these differences may require public expression, the Editor will stipulate simply that they shall be stated in a courteous and gentlemanly manner, and be kept within such limits as the other demands upon the space of a weekly paper necessarily prescribe.

We are fully aware of the nature and extent of the claims of our Democratic contemporaries; but, in this respect, none of them either occupy, or care to occupy, the ground hitherto held by the 'Star,' and which it will continue to maintain.

The numerous correspondents in all parts of the country who have hitherto reported proceedings in their various localities, will still have a common centre to which information can be communicated, and from which it will radiate in all directions. Specially devoted to this department, special support may be naturally expected and asked for. The 'Star' will still do what it first did for Chartism. It will present it before the nation as a NATIONAL ques-

tion; it will aim at making the Chartists a NATIONAL party, by giving them the means of weekly communicating with each other, and of learning the exact position and actual progress of all, through the medium of what we wish them to retain as the official organ of Chartism.

As to the spirit which will characterise the editorial advocacy of the Charter, we have only to refer to the editorial columns for the last two or three years. When we first accepted a position on the literary staff of the 'Star' it was a departmental one, and did not involve the necessity for writing on special political topics, or taking any share in the active discussion of Chartist policy. Year by year, at Mr. O'Connor's request, we gradually increased the

quantity of 'leader' matter, and extended the range of subjects, until at length, at the close of the session of 1849, at his urgent and earnest solicitation, we undertook the duty of writing all the leading articles. Since August, 1850, the paper has been entirely uer our control; and we may therefore presume that the readers of the 'Star' are no strangers to our views, and need no assurances from us as to the spirit in which we shall treat public questions. We owe it to the late proprietor to state, that he left us entirely untrammelled and independent in this respect; and we may add, that the course taken had his uniform

and unqualified approbation. Substantially, therefore, the 'Star' will, as regards Chartist intelligence and the advocacy of the Charter, be the same as it has been for the last two or three years, and whenever Mr. O'Connor wishes to communicate his views on any public question to the party of whom he has been the leader for so many years, its columns will be as freely and as fully at his disposal as when he was its sole proprietor.

But while our old readers and subscribers will find no change in these respects we must prepare them for additions to, and we hope improvements in, the contents of our columns. There are other and highly important phases of the Democratic Movement, which have hitherto received only scanty and intermittent notice in our columns to which it is intended in future to devote sedulous and unremitting attention.

. We shall endeavour to justify the sub-title of the Star': 'National Trades' Journal, ' by more copious, varied, and practical details, respecting the condition and the efforts of Trades' Societies in every part of the country, and in every department of Industry. Valuable aid has already been promised in this respect, and, in a short time, it is hoped that our pregnable barrier to the assaults of Brute Force, writer of the foregoing remarks. CENSOR,

NAT. TRADES' JOUI

VOL. XV. No. 739.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1852.

PRIOR FIVEPENOR of oil A Five Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter.

columns will contain a more ample and faithful record of Trades' Movements than will be found in any

other newspaper in Great Britain. The rights and interests of Labour may be advocated in a manner becoming its vital importance to the State, without ignoring the value of other indispensable elements of National Greatness and Prosperity, or fostering a blind, irrational, and injurious alienation and hostility between classes. In that spirit we shall attempt to discharge that duty. We belong to the Labour class; we have suffered all that they suffer-we have struggled with and for them; know practically the grievances of which they have to complain; and, with our heart of hearts, will stand by our Order.' But years of intercourse with the other classes of society, have strongly impressed the belief that the cause of the social injustice too often inflicted by class upon class, is less owing to the individuals than to the system of which they form a part, and of which all are more or less the victims. While denouncing, therefore, all injustice—all acts of aggression on the part of employers, and giving to these acts, and to the claims of the workers for redress, that publicity, which must in the long run prove the best safeguard of the labouring classes against wrong-doing and oppression, we shall carefully abstain from all indiscriminate attacks upon bodies of men, and from those sweeping censures which injure the best of causes, by the injustice which it is instinctively felt by all impartial men they necessarily involve.

Above all, we shall endeavour to produce in the minds of the industrial millions the same conviction which has been deeply impressed upon our own for years-namely, that it is by NATIONAL UNION, and CONSTRUCTIVE, COMBINED EFFORTS alone, that they can raise themselves in the scale of society. They have the means: it needs but the intelligence to see how these means should be applied, and the Will to apply them, in order to effect the elevation and emancipation of LABOUR, by uniting it to CAPITAL and SKILL, for the general benefit.

And this brings us to another great and important phase of the Popular Movement: The Co-operative and Working Mens' Associations. The Trades' Unions, without abandoning their own ground of action, or ceasing to hold a protective shield over their members, will find in these Associations a new and effective auxiliary towards accomplishing the essential object they have in viewe By them they will be enabled to keep the balance between supply and demand in such an equipoise as to secure 'a fair day's wages for a fair day's labour !' By them they may make machinery their servant and friend instead of their merciless oppressor and murderer—b their instrumentality they may create new markets for their own labour and skill, and find ample means to set in motion all the industry for which the mere competitive mercantile system can find no occupation, and would doom to the workhouse or worse.

None except those who have of late given attento this subject, can form any conception of the rapid spread of these Associations, for self-supporting distributive and productive purposes, in almost every district of the Kingdom. In Lancashire and Yorkshire especially, the shrewd, practical, hard-headed, but kind-hearted sons of toil have a deep conviction that in this way they can show the truth of the old adage, 'God helps those who help themselves.'
They feel, while labouring to elevate themselves in
the social scale by means of that powerful and beneficial principle of Co-operation and Combinationwhich has given birth to the grandest enterprises of modern times—that they are simultaneously rendering the attainment of political equality more certain and easy of accomplishment, because they are exhibiting those qualities of mind and heart against which no statesman worthy of the name in this country will dare to contend.

For this movement too we shall endeavour to become a faithful reporter. The secretaries of the Co-operative and Industrial Societies will ever find our columns open to their communications; and arrangements are in progress, by which we hope to present regularly a complete and ample digest weekly of intelligence under this head.

These three constitute the leading articles of our political creed: Political Equality and Freedom: Just Relations between Capital and Labour: Associative Action upon Equitable Principles for Mutual Benefit. And these three are not antagonist to, or isolated from, each other. On the contrary, they are but the natural development and complement of each. Mere Political Equality would be a mockery and a sham, if the relations of Capital to Labour were such as enabled the former to dictate terms to the latter, the non-acceptance of which were certain to entail loss of employment, starvation, or the workhouse. Mere Trades' Unions, with their oldfashioned 'strikes' and 'turn-outs,' 'tramps' and 'strike pay,' cannot, either generally or permanently, place their members in such a position as to be able to treat on equal terms with the capitalists-Association solves the problem for them. The means, the energy, the resistance to oppression, which are wasted or ineffective by one method, become the sources of wealth, independence, and

But, indeed, no part of the common good, of the common progress, can be separated from the other. Each is bound to each by an all-pervading principle, which continually urges humanity forward, and every successive victory over ignorance or error, or evil in any single direction, adds to the impetus of the general onward movement. Public Education, Reigious Freedom, Law Reform, Criminal Jurisprudence, and Penal Discipline, Sanatory Improvements, International Policy, and numerous other questions which need not be enumerated here, all constitute portions of the great whole, to which the attention of the progressive Journalist will be naturally directed, and which cannot be overlooked without a neglect of duty. We shall endeavour to prevent that charge being made against us.

While, however, dwelling at this length upon what will be the peculiar and distinctive characteristics of the Northern Star' in future, and the spirit in which we propose to treat the momentous subjects at which we haveglanced, we wish it to be distinctly understood that the carrying out of these plans will not prevent us from giving a good 'newspaper' in the ordinary sense of the term. Home and Foreign News, Parliament, Public Meetings, Literature, Poetry, and Varieties, will find their appropriate columns, and receive due attention. Under the head of 'Free Correspondence,' an arena will be opened wherein all who choose may freely express their opinions on any of the topics of the day, subject only to the regulations we have already stated; and we thus hope to issue a Journal which will be useful to the public, and a creditable representative of the various sections of the Party of Progress, of whom it is intended to be the organ.

Negotiations are pending by which we hope in short time to secure the services of Special Correspondents on French and German affairs, and, generally, to present full and accurate information of the movements of European Democracy.

We are evidently at the commencement of a Future pregnant with events of overwhelming importance. Despotism has pushed its outposts to the very shores of the English Channel. and the time appears rapidly approaching when that great war of principles, predicted by Canning, and foretold by Napoleon at St. Helena, will have to decide whether Europe is to be Republican or Cossack. Our side is already taken in that momentous contest, and whatever may be the issue, we shall boldly and unflinchingly fight for the inalienable rights of Man: Free Thought, Speech, and Action—the imprescriptible rights of People to Govern themselves, and for that Solidarity of Nations which offers the only imunder the command of bloodthirsty and barbarous Absolutism. On these grounds we ask public support, and, in

conclusion, adopt the words of Addison:-'Tis not in mortals to command success, But we'll do more—endeavour to deserve it.

ACTION OR REACTION.

Mr. Editor, -As one of the results of the existing Reign of Terror in France. I fear that Democracy and Liberalism in England will be temporarily arrested in their progress; that the rights of the many will continue to be denied by the absolutism of the privileged few; that the power of popular Government will be successfully neutralised by the impressions of military authority. The coup d'etat of the modern Ananias will add strength to the timidity of the governing classes; and the importance of maintaining 'things as they are,' will be advocated as the doctrine most compatible with the future welfare of the country. Thus, again, Might will be in the ascendant; and the power of the monied classes remain undiminished.

Now, Sir, as a first effect of all this, there will be no Reform Bill introduced in 1852; for, though promised, that which will be talked about in the approaching Session will be but a change in the details of the measure of 1832, not an appreciable extension of the principle embodied therein. Of this, the indications of the times seem to sensibly assure all who attentively study them. It will be forcibly said, that Popular Suffrage renders Government impossible military dictatorship excepted. The ten-pound rating will be pronounced as the happy medium which secures peace and comfort at home; to reduce which would be but to encourage anarchy and civil contention. So constitutionalism will be the scape goat of 1852; and Reformers of all classes will be reminded of their present benefits, and told to be satisfied with them accordingly.

It is to impress my readers with the necessity of thus understanding the effects of the last French Revolution, as bearing upon their own internal condition, that I address these lines to them. The Revolution of 1830 was a successful one on the part of the Freuch people, and it worked well for the liberties of England, for a few months afterwards, that bill which previously found but indifferent support, became a Ministerial measure, and its adoption followed in 1832. So with the dethronement of Louis Philippe in 1848; the People's voice in England became a thing to be noticed and respected; and but for the reaction which followed the eventful days of June, would have secured to the cause of Labour a truer appreciation. Such changes, be they for good or for evil, work proportionately in all countries where the popular will is not represented. As Englishmen. we felt their impression least, because our Institutions were more republican than those of neighbouring nations. Hence, with foreign affairs we are all most intimately concerned, if only as respects the amount of personal liberty and power enjoyed by our adult male population.

The duty, then, that respectively belongs to each is to assure 'the powers that be,' that the promised Reform Bill must be a bona fide measure, and not a sham, if the people's approval is a thing worth valuing. For this end, a People's Party must be formed, with a given object for its purpose. That object, I believe, should be Manhood Suffrage, protected by the Ballot. From this time to the definite settlement of the question in the future Session, these two principles should be constantly kept and advocated before the country; and, if they be accepted, the remaining clauses of the CHARTER which can be shown to be sound in theory, will, soon be admitted also. Thus, supposing the premise to be correct, I am pointing but the true way of making the CHARTER the law of the land-not by diminishing its clauses, but by bringing present forces to bear upon existing things, centre them upon the accomplishment of an avowed object—one that is perfectly coincident with the prin-

ciples of that document. It is only cheating the people into a false belief, if they be told that in the coming Session there is a reasonable prospect of the Six Clauses of the Charter being adopted. The Ballot is the only one likely to be considered with any show of debate. Therefore, to stand forward and declare, that less than the adoption of the entire six is not worth acceptance, is to play into the hands of the Ministerial power. I am for avoiding this. To secure to ourselves as much as we can, under the prevailing circumstances, is my desire; and I feel confident, that if Manhood Suffrage be not obtained, the extension of the vote to Housekeepers and Lodgers will be going a great way to ensure, in a few years after, the admission of the remainder who may then be unenfranchised. Such movements are decidedly progressive; and not to further them is like an hungry man refusing a pound of bread, simply because it is unaccompanied with meat or cheese. A People's Party, then, is the organisation now wanted, whose principles shall be understood by all men. A power which declares for definite results; and not a name, whose followers connect it with every known theory and idea promul. gated, such as a combination of Socialism and Communism, Teetotalism and Rationalism with CHAR-TISM; alliances which I protest against, as tending to make the CHARTER a vehicle for the dissemination of isms, all of which are more or less foreign to its

The Executive of the National Charter Association might be, so far as I am concerned, the leaders of the said Party; calling meetings for the purposes mentioned. Instead of holding up six clauses for approval, they will submit but two, as those which best suit the pressing exigencies of the people; not that the concluding four are inadmissible, but that not being generally approved of, and but matters of detail, which may be effected in the course of any subsequent Session, public opinion is sought to be concentrated upon the principles set forth. This is not sacrificing the CHARTER, nor using its funds and power for another purpose; it is an honest attempt to unite the masses for an appreciable end, vast numbers of whom are not opposed to the Chartist Movement, because that it is made to assume a shape hide-

ous to some, and objectionable to all. I see the Hatters' trade is moving in some such a direction as here alluded to: doing that which I advised the Executive to take the initiative in, in one of ay former letters, addressed to those gentlemen That is a step worthy of general adoption; and I can assure the Hatters, if they will act as a propaganda amongst the 300,000 working men of London. who are easily to be seen and solicited to join them, they will find a large amount of dormant political opinion in the several trades that will gladly adopt a vigorous action, and materially assist the cause of the country at large. The provinces may also be consulted in the same way; and thus a very effective organisation be forthwith established.

But whatever is done must be done quickly, and well. Public meetings must be called in all parts of London. The speeches delivered should have a tone given them of candour and truth, as free from exaggeration as they possibly can be. Men of character, sobriety, and earnestness should be known as the chief movers; and not those who trade upon the cause for want of a more lucrative occupation. Scores of such men as those of the former class are known to me in London who would readily assist therein. and subscribe towards the liquidation of the expenses. if the field opened have an honest pathway through it. Let the Executive, then, move in the direction here pointed out, and wanting funds, attempt to raise a subscription for the purpose, under a specific name, say 'The Public Meeting Fund,' receiving money from all who might choose to give to it; in which case, many voluntary payments would be tendered. amongst the donors to which would be found the

Apublic Meetingal designed to

ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF THE SOCIETY OF FRATER-NAL DEMOCRATS.

A Public tea party, ball, &c., was held on Tuesday evening to celebrate the above event, and also to welcome Mr. Julian Harney on his return from his Scottish tour. The attendance was good.

Mr. D. W. RUFFY was called to the chair, and stated that the object of the society was that a union should be effected among the peoples of all nations. When all were imbued with the feelings of fraternity, war and discord would cease. The year 1852 was ushered in dark and looming, but he had still hope that the sun of liberty would speedily break forth and lead to the fraternity of all na-Mr. THORNTON HUNT responded to the sentiment, "The People of this and every other land—their solidarity

a great truth; their fraternity a great; duty: may they, under the banner of Progress, march together to the accomplishment of their universal sovereignty." This year had brought forward a peculiar crisis in the world's affairs. The late event in France and the dismissal of Lord Palmerston were pregnant with danger to the cause of Democracy, but, at the same time, if due advantage were taken of the rise of events, they might yet be turned to the progress of the cause of humanity. They well knew the manner in which the soldiery, stimulated by extra pay and brandy, had shot down the people in the streets of Paris One in stance had come to his knowledge in which the distributioner were shot in the upper room of a house where they were pursuing their innocent employment. (Shame.) Mr. Hunt then gave another instance in which 200 then gave another instance in which 200 men were butchered in a similar cold-blooded manner. This despotism. of Louis Napoleon was the same as that practised by others on the continent, but it was brought nearer to our eyes, and hence its greater effect. Despotism everywhere meant wholesale murder. The chief danger to be feared from the events in France was that the large geographical addition which France made to the power of absolutism; making it more compact and powerful would act powerfully upon the court of this country. This was already seen by the court interfering more than etiquette usually sanctioned in the dismissal of that wily minister Lord Palmerston. The only hope for the future was in the union of the people of all lands. England and America must unite together. The people were prepared for this, but their governments were not. They were endeavouring to embroil the two nations in a dispute about some paltry port dues in a port of Central America, and thus to prevent a union which would otherwise be too powerful for the

combined efforts of despotism. Mr. Le Blond also responded to this sentiment. It was useless to know or admire a sentiment unless you endesvoured practically to carry it out. It was this feeling of anathy that led the despot of France to perpetrate deeds at which humanity shuddered. It was useless to rush unprepared upon the armed myrmidoms arrayed against the people; but by their every day actions they must protest against every species of tyranny, and spread abroad the doctrines of freedom and enlightenment. The aspect of Democracy was better than ever it had been. The people, both in Washington and London, were too intelligent to be avarice of their rulers. They must encourage a kindly feeling between the people of all nations. The union must be one of action, and not of words only.

Mr. Pettie responded to the following sentiment,-"Our guest, and brother democrat, Julian Harney, founder of the society—the pioneer of the alliance of nations." The speaker dwelt, in eulogistic terms, upon the services of Mr. Harney; showing that men who dared to advocate the rights of the people would ever have to undergo calumny and reproach; but he trusted that their guests, unlike Marat, Robespierre, and others, would like to silence those who had been his enemies, and to see the cause he had so long advocated, triumphant. The Fraternal Democratic Society was known and respected throughout the greater portion of Europe, and was in truth the pioneer to the alliance of nations. They had proclaimed, as far as lay in their power, both by words and actions, their sympathy with the veritable democrats of all nations. The English people, wrapped in dull apathy, and living in comparative comfort, called the French a fickle people. Ah! how little did they know them; while a Frenchman existed liberty would never cease to have an advocate. It might be that down-trodden France might not be able to answer the first call to the alliance of nations. It might come from the glorious plains of Hungary, or the smiling fields of Italy; but, from whatever land it came, France would be the first to answer to the battle call. Kossuth had crossed the Atlantic to cement a union of nations, and woe be to the people if they listened not to his warning voice.

Mr. HARNEY responded. His past and his present conduct ought to be a guaranteo for the future. The present was called the "Fourth Anniversary of the Society," it might with truth be traced back to a much earlier date. Their motto was-"That all men were brethren"but in these they did not include monsters in human shape, such as Nicholas, of Russia; Bomba, of Naples; or Louis, of France. Their Society had somewhat drooped of late, but he had to inform them that, since the issue of their last address he had greatly increased the number of their members, more especially in Scotland and the north of England, He trusted that the men of London would follow the good example thus set them. They held open their doors to all. They were no sect nor party, no worshippers of any man, but lovers of true Democracy. If their society was duly supported they would be able so to expose the doings of the despots of the continent, as would put to shame the lying statements of those who were not inappropriately called the "Press gang." Such a society would have been able to have called meetings that would have exposed the horrible conduct of Louis Napoleon, and have given a true tone to the public opinion of this country. Mr. Harney then alluded to the conduct of a portion of the democratic press who found fault with the strong language which was used at the Newcastle and other meetings, in reference to the conduct of Louis Napoleon. He again repeated the terms he then used, and said, that those who attempted to palliate his conduct, however honest they might be, were equally injuring the cause of Democracy with those who were in the pay of despotism, and receiving Russian gold. He was told that this language did harm-that it would goad the despots abroad to commit greater tyrannies. Would this stand good relative to a common murderer? They would be afraid to denounce him, lest it should goad others to the same course. They knew that tyrants would commit such crimes as long as the power was in their hands. In opposition to the sentiments of his rose water friends he adduced the opinion of Dr. Channing, that a Usurper was the blackest of criminals; that the brand of Cain should be set upon him, and his conduct held up to the deepest detestation. While denouncing the conduct of Napoleon, they must not forget that of his abettors, the clergy; more especially that of the Catholic denomination, the middle class, the Press, and even his old rival candidate for Tiverton, Lord Palmerston, who, at his last speech in that place, predicted that no disturbances would take place in '52, he well knowing the events that were then concocting in Paris. The people of this country were bound to at once organise themselves for the coming storm. Already the French Usurper was threatening Belgium with war unless she consented to put a stop to the Freedom of the Press, and to banish the refugees. Sardinia and the other small States of Europe would be threatened in a similar manner: and unless the people of this country looked well to it, they would see themselves ranged on the side of despotism, and have a new Alien Bill passed. (Mr. Harney was loudly cheered.)

Mr. E. Swift responded to the next sentiment :- "The Democratic Captives and Exiles—victims of oppression—Glory to all who lived, laboured, suffered, and died to establish the Rights of Man." He knew the inspiration of their own hearts would better teach them to respond to that feeling than any words he could utter. The first Apostle of Fraternity told his disciples that they must leave all and follow him, not to pomp and power, but through wretchedness and calumny, and often to the martyr's tomb. This had been the fate of the first disciples, and of all who had succeeded them. It might even be their own case, but they must not shrink from following the great examples that these martyrs had set them. Though they could not all be Kossuths or Mazzinis they could all do much to elevate humanity, and to stimulate them to this was his

Mr. Conviguam, of Brighton, also responded. He endorsed all the sentiments of Mr. Harney, relative to the conduct of Louis Napoleon. There was one party in the metropolis who seemed justly to appreciate the conduct of Napoleon, for they had placed him in their Chamber of Horrors. He had not looked with an eye of friendship upon the conduct of Lord Palmerston, believing that he was not sincere in his professions of liberality, but recent events had removed his suspicions. He believed that the late events in France were the result of a Cohourg coup d'etat. The Cobourgs were near relatives to her Majesty. Lord Westmoreland had been refused admission for his credentials at the Court of Vienna until it was decided here that Lord Palmerston should be dismissed. Lord Granville, who was to supply his place, had married an Austrian Roman Catholic; this was a sufficient fact. He believed that England was to be seduced into a Russo-Austrian Alliance, in opposition to her true interest, which was a Union with France and America. Mr. HARNEY expressed his dissent to Mr. Conyngham's opinion of Lord Palmerston.

A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned to the Ball Room. The song and dance were kept up until a late hour, and the abilities of several well-known professional Vocalists were brought into active requisition.

CANTERBURY ASSOCIATION. On Wednesday a meeting of persons intending shortly to tions of Lyons. • The first of the control of the

proceed to the Canterbury Sett. held at the rooms of the association, Accompliance that dispatches had been received from the colon, statice that dispatches had been received from the colon, dated so lately as the 2nd of September last, announcing the arrival of three of the association's large vessels, with colonists on board in as many successive weeks. Mr. S. H. Selfe presided and was supported by Lord Lyttelton and other leading members of the council. 11 The Chairman read a very voluminary correspondence from Mr. Godley, their a very voluminous correspondence from Mr. Godley, their agent, and from old colonists and recent emigrants. The principal political topic had reference to the erection of Canterbury as an independent province. On this subject numerous meetings, had been held in the settlement, and Sir G. Grey, the governor, had expressed his readiness, so far might be, to acquiese in the wishes of the colonists when properly made known. A handsome bridge had been built over the Eden, and a new church constructed at Christohurch. Mr. Lewell also read an extended correspondence. The writer generally spoke to the abundance and good quality of the ship store, and in pleasing terms of the present state and without a special terms. ultimate success of the colony. Lord Lyttleton said that the meeting must have observed that nearly all the writers who had sent them favourable letters had warned them not to be surprised at the recent be surprised at the reception of a great number of unfavourable ones. All he could say was, that those unfavourable letters did not reach the association. He did not mean to say that there were none such, but he should wish, if any person, had received letters of that description, that he would bring them to the society, because their object was not to puff the colony, but to present a true and faithful account of it to their meetings. But really the case was, that they did not receive those unfavourable letters, and knew nothing of them. A variety of interesting and practical suggestions to intending colonists succeeded; and the

REFORM MEETING AT HADLEIGH, SUFFOLE. On Monday a public meeting, in contexion with the National Reform Association, was held in the New Hall, Hadleigh. The room was well filled by a highly respectable auditory, including many Suffolk farmers.—Isaac Everrett, Esq. (an extensive farmer in the district), in opening the proceedings said that for a long time past everybody had been advocates of Financial Reform, but all were now beginning to be convinced that, in order to obtain and secure it, it was indispensably necessary to go a step furt or and endeavour to obtain Parliamentary Reform. Lord John Russell is the state of the brill but the fillilment of his promise, otherwise it would be a very little bit of a bill he would give. It depended on the exertions of the people what the character of that measure should be. In his (the chairman's) opinion, every man who paid taxes ought to have a voice in the government of the country; but, however much the suffrage were extended, it would be comparatively useless without a better distribution of it than existed at present .-Mr. George Thompson then addressed the meeting at considerable length in explanation of the objects of the National Reform Association, and the proceedings ter-

meeting separated with the customary compliment to the

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

NORTHERN STAR OFFICE. Saturday Afternoon. THE ENGINEERS' STRIKE.

(By Electric Telegraph.) MANCHESTER, Saturday Morning, Jan. 3 .- A masters meeting took place last evening, when resolutions were adopted for giving a week's notice to-day, to close workshops on the 10th inst.

GREAT FIRE NEAR THE ST. KATHERINE'S DOCKS. Yesterday morning the inhabitants of the eastern portion of London were alarmed by the outbreak of an extensive fire, which, for hours, continued to rage, and before it could be mastered laid in ruins a large amount of property. The fire originated in the premises of Mr. Sparks, and before the engines arrived the premises of Mr. Trittner, scum boiler, became ignited. The flames then assumed a still more serious aspect, for the ignitable stock in both premises proved such a powerful auxiliary to the destructive element, that the fire was quickly attacking the premises of Mr. M. Murphy, the Three. Compasses Tavern, as well as those belonging to Mr. Brooks, a builder, and the large soap factory of Messrs. Stevens and Son, in Dock-street. Notwithstanding the exertions of the firemen, the work of devastation continued, and the front of the house No. 11 in the same street became fired, as well as another in Wolf'splace. These premises being let to a number of poor families, the inmates rushed out in a state of bewilderment. carrying with them their children, and any article of furniture they could lay hold of. The poor people were obliged to run about the streets almost up to their ankles in water, while only partially dressed. The fire was not extinguished until property to a considerable amount was destroyed.

RAWMARSH COLLIERY EXPLOSION.—THE

Yesterday afternoon this melancholy investigation was brought to a close. The coroner and jury, on their assembling at the Star Inn, proceeded in the first instance to view the bodies of two other victims of this calamitous catastrophe. This addition to the list of killed swells the number to fifty-two. The individuals recently dead are Timothy Tinsley, jun., of Rawmarsh, aged nineteen, who expired on Wednesday night, and George Sindley, of Upper Haugh, aged twenty-eight, who expired yesterday (Thursday.) Two witnesses were examined, but their evidence did not throw any light on the cause of this dreadful catastrophe. The jury were in deliberation three hours, when they returned the following verdict:-"We find that the fifty-two men and boys whose bodies

we have viewed were accidentally killed by an explosion of fire damp in the Warren Vale Colliery, in the parish of Rawmarsh, in the county of York, in the occupation of Messrs. Charlesworth. The verdict was accompanied by the following remarks:

-The jury, after a long and painful investigation of the circumstances under which the unfortunate individuals lost their lives at the Warren Vale pit on the 20th December, have agreed to a verdict of "Accidental Death," and they feel that although there is no sufficient evidence for them to return a verdict of manslaughter against any particular person, they should ill discharge their duty if they did not accompany their verdict with an expression of their strong disapprobation of the loose manner in which the works appear to have been conducted at the above pit. They further regard the instructions hitherto given to the men quite inadequate to the proper supervision and safe working of it. And it certainly does appear to them that it is very desirable that there should be some stringent rules and regulations at every colliery for the better and safer working of the coal mines, and further, that the proprietors of every mine ought to be held by the legislature responsible for the efficiency of their agents and superintendents.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE COLOSSEUM, REGENT'S PARK .-Last evening, the following fatal accident occurred to Thomas Freeman, aged thirty-two, for many years engineer at the Colosseum. Deceased was oiling the engine, when he lost his balance and fell into the machinery in the presence of his fellow-workmen. Although the engines were immediately stopped, his body was taken out lifeless, horribly mutilated.

GAVAZZI AT EXETER HALL.-Last night Father Gavazzi delivered one of his stirring addresses at Exeter Hall upon the spiritual and temporal influences of papacy. The address was listened to with breathless attention, and elicited constant bursts of enthusiastic applause. It was divided into two parts, and at the close of each a brief interpretation was offered by the Rev. Mr. Rule. At the conclusion of the addresses, which altogother occupied nearly three hours, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the eloquent Father Gavazzi, and the proceedings closed. WINCHESTER. - William Plampin has received through

the Home Office a mitigation of his sentence, from that of ten years' transportation, to two years' imprisonment. The prisoner, it will be remembered, was convicted at the last assizes of stealing a box of gold dust from the South-

Western Railway, near this city.

Collision on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick LINE.—Yesterday the coroner's inquest upon this accident, which caused the death of a clerk in the service of the Electric Telegraph Company, was brought to a conclusion. The circumstances attendant on the occurrence have been detailed already, and the jury found the following special verdict: "That the deceased Patrick Moreton met his death by a collision of two trains on the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, and that the collision was owing to the neglect of the company's officers in charge f the first train to send back a fog or lamp signal to the train following, and further to the neglect of certain officers of the company to supply fog signals to the guard of the first train. We find the directors and managers of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, guilty of great blame and culpable neglect. First, in forwarding an enormous cattle train immediately preceding a passenger train, which cattle train passed Christon Bank when the passenger train was within one minute of being due. Secondly, in appointing an unqualified guard to such a train. Thirdly, in appointing only one guard to a double train (250 yards long.) Also, we find that the production of the printed instructions by the su-perintendent as a proof of the general carefulness of the company's management, appears to us only an attempt on the part of the company's managers to get rid of the responsibility resting on them, and to throw the blame on an unfortunate guard, whilst at the price of a few paitry tracts they get rid of the expense of providing a competent individual, whose sole duty ought to be to see at least once daily, at some central station, that all parties in charge of a train are provided with proper signals." The jury then separated. The other parties who were injured by the collision are said to be going on favourably.

FOREIGN.

Note that the second se

FRANCE, The ceremony of Thursday passed off with, After the Te Deum the official receptions of the mubile out accidents. After the To Down the official receptions of the public bodies took place at the Tuitories. There were no addresses or speeches. The public buildings were illuminated is dense fog prevailing throughout the day, but the "Moniteur" announces that the Palace of the Tuileries will in future be the official residence of the President of the Republic.

General Castellane has closed all the fraterial assessance of Lyans Control of the contro

JSEMENTS.

(a) of he theatres. During the holidays all places of amusement were largely patronised, and panoramas, museums, picture galleries, dioramas, waxwork collections, zoological gardens, public institutions, and, above all, the theatres, had their thousands of admirers.

DRURY-LANE.

Mr. Bunn, once more lessee of this theatre, commenced his new crurse of management on Boxing night. The house was filled to overflowing with a holiday audience, attracted by an abundant and attractive bill of fare. "God save the Queen" having been sang by the principal singers of the operatic company, Mr. Bunn came forward and briefly addressed the addience. He began by taking deserved oredit for the transformation he had effected in the interior of the theatre, which, a fortnight ago, was a mass of dilapidation and dirt, and was now what the audience saw. He might well speak self-complacently on this subject, for the house is decorated with great splendour and taste, and is made most comfortable as well as beautiful. Mr. Buan went on to say that it was his intention to embrace every branch of the drama, and to exert himself to do every branch the greatest possible justice, trusting that the patronage of the public would furnish him with the means of doing so. This address, which was enlirened with some good-humoured jokes, was loudly and cordially applauded. The play was Milman's "F-zio," in which Mr. Anderson and Miss Glyn exerted themselves meritoriously, and earned considerable applause. The Pantomime was entitled, "Harlequin Hogarth; or, the Two London 'Prentices;' and was constructed on the original plan of these Christmas comicalities, a wholesome moral being inculcated through the medium of the allegorical personages introduced. In this case idleness and ignorance are contrasted with knowledge and industry, and the two London Prentices are selected to embody the results of each. The one fights his way through dangers, difficulties, and temptations, to the hand of his master's daughter; the other is lazy, and becomes a thief and a vagabond; and after having run their predestined course the usual transformations succeed. Miss Palser is the merry and agile columbine; Messrs. J. and H. Marshall, Harlequin and Clown; Mr. Silvani, a gutta percha gentleman, covered with gilding and brilliant colours, is the Sprite; and Mr. Barnes, Pantaloon. A long series of pantomimic tricks follow, accompanied with abundance of kicks, slaps, leaps, tumbles, and other pieces of practical humour. One of the happiest things was the hit at "Bloomerism." A great many young ladies, in full Bloomer costume, are engaged in masculine occupations, while a number of men are employed as nursery maids, and in other female duties. At another time we had the submarine telegraph bringing the latest news from France: "Monday, Paris very gay, and abundance of balls." "Tuesday, Paris in a state of siege, and abundance of bullets." Mr. H. Marshall gave most laughable imitations of some of our violinists, Ernst and Sivori in particular, showing, at the same time, a wonderful com-

to have exceeded £1,500. On Saturday evening Mr. Bunn produced "The Belle's Stratagem." The play went off with spirit, and Miss Fitzpatrick was warmly applauded when called for after the fall of the curtain. The play was followed by the appearance of the gifted American children, Kate and Ellen Bateman, in Scribe's little piece, "The Young Couple." their frequent performance of which at the St. James's Theatre is still fresh in the memory of the public. The pantomime, of course, concluded the evening. It went off admirably, working more smoothly and quickly than on the first night.

mand of the instrument. His "Carnival of Venice," a la

Sivori, produced shouts of laughter. His whole perform-

ance of the Clown was excellent. His brother, too, was a capital Harlequin; and Miss Palser was a pretty and

graceful Columbine. The scenery, which consisted chiefly

of street views in London, was beautiful; particularly the

view of a fine street by moonlight, and of a railway sta-

tion. The concluding scene, the interior of the Crystal

Palace, was one of the most gorgeous things we have ever

seen upon the stage. The applause was loud and general

at the close, and the pantomime will no doubt be as popu-

lar as any of its rivals or predecessors. Some idea may be

formed of its extent and beauty, when its production is said

HAYMARKET.

The performances commenced with the "Beggar's Opera," the principal parts in which were ably filled by Mr. Harrison, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, and Miss Louisa Pyne. Then came the novelty of the night—a new extravaganza, founded on a tale of Count Hamiltons's, and entitled the " Princess Radiant; or, the Story of Mayflower." There are, however, several graftings on the original story, for the purpose of enabling the clever author to burlesque characters and events of which Count Hamilton could have had no conception. The Lord Chamberlain has sadly curtailed political hits; but hits of a general kind were plentiful and well-applied. The piece, which was highly successful, was announced for repetition every evening.

PRINCESS'S.

The "Merchant of Venice" was very much cut down, and got through with rapidity to make way for the pantomime, founded on the adventures of the celebrated Billy Taylor, of Tooley-street, whose adventures are so frequently sung by street ballad-singers. Much additional romance is added to the historical records contained in the old ballad, and in the pleasant jumble of periods, characters, and places, which pantomime writers are allowed to effect, a genial humourous Christmas production has resulted. The dialogue in the first part displayed a good amount of jokes and happy allusions, notwithstanding the Lord Chamberlain's interference. The authors of the pantomime are the Brothers Sala and Mr. George Ellis. Mr. Flexmore, the favourite clown, danced a novel "pas de parapluie," which gained much applause. His imitation of several stars of the ballet was very good. Miss C. Leclercq merits notice as an excellent Columbine.

The brilliant promise of the Lyceum announcement was brilliantly fulfilled by the Christmas spectacle. After "The Game of Speculation," in which Mr. C. Mathews sustained the part of Affable Hawk with his usual ability, the audience were presented with a splendidly bound edition of "Planché upon d'Anois," under the title of "The Prince of Happy Land; or, the Fawn in the Forest." An absence of aliusion to the topics of the day was felt in the course of the piece, an omission for which we suppose we may thank the Chamberlain's recent sudden attack of zeal for critical revision. Nevertheless the audience were in the hest humour, cheered one or two hits immensely, and found ample food for admiration in the splendour of the scenery and decorations.

SADLER'S WELLS.

The pantomime at this house is entitled "Harlequin and the Yellow Drarf, or the Enchanted Orange Tree and the King of the Gold Mines." The demand of the Lord Chamberlain to have the tricks submitted to his approval does not appear to have impaired the vis comica of the author. but, on the contrary, the jokes are unusually numerous and good. Master Rochez, who appeared as Sprite, and Master Stilt, who was supernumerary Clown, performed a great number of wonderful gymnastic feats. Mr. Fenton was the Harlequin, Miss De Vere the Columbine, and Mr. Naylor the Pantaloon; all of whom acquitted themselves with credit.

ADELPHI. The contribution to the stock of Christmas amusements given by this favourite theatre consisted of "The Forest Rose, My Precious Betsy, and The Little Red Riding Hood," the last being the Christmas offering. The acting was well sustained. Miss Woolgar made the most spirited of pretenders, and she touched her moustache with all the grace and nonchalance of a young guardsman. Miss Fitzwilliam made the sweetest and most melodious of Red Riding Hoods, and we need only say that Mr. Paul Bedford "did" the wolf. The piece was well received by a numerous audiesce.

OLYMPIC.

The entertainments at this theatre consisted of Holcroft's comedy of the "Road to Ruin," followed by a pantomime, "Red Rufus, or Harlequin Fact, Fiction, and Fancy." The pantomime worked smoothly, and was well

PUNCH'S PLAY-HOUSE AND NEW STRAND THEATRE.

The piece of the evening was the extravaganza adapted by Mr. E. Stirling, under the title of a " Small Piece of Plate,"bearing the inscription of the Mandarin's Daughter." being the story of the Willow Pattern Plate. The piece is one worthy the season, no pantomime could have kept an audience in bester humour.

SURREY

The entertainments at this house consisted of Sheil's tragedy of "Evadne," and a new pantomime, called the "King of the Golden Seas; or Harlequin Prince Blue Cap, and the Three Kingdoms—Animal, Vegetable, and Mineral." The fun was well kept up to the end, and the scenery was of a more mergorious character than we have been acustomed to find at this transportine establishment. The actors knocked eack other about, much to the amusement of the audience, and the pantomime was pronounced to be a decided hit.

ASTLEY'S. Holiday nights are always bumpers at this theatre, and Boxing night was no exception to the rule: the audience was as numerous, as patient, and although noisy, as good humoured as any manager could desire. The performances commenced with an equestrian version of "Azael," which has been some time "running" here, and in which real camels and a well-trained stud compensated satisfactorily enough, it would seem, for the absence of the beautiful scenery, tasteful grouping, and brilliant mise en ecene which Drury-lane and the Italian Opera House associated with the same piece last year. In the circus riding which followed, M. Franconi, Madle. Masotta, Tom Thumb, and other favourite performers exhibited some of their most admired feats with their accustomed success, though at the expense, in one or two instances, of what an unpractised horseman would consider as severe falls, but which these equestrians—even the ladies—regarded with perfect sang froid. Widdicomb, in his handsome dress of blue and silver, was of course at his post, and by his cool equanimity and extreme politeness, turned the sting of the clown's cutting lokes, who seemed to astonish the juvenile portion of the audience quite as much as he charmed our fathersas we believe—by the same attitudes, and the same replie

half a century ago. The grand coup of the evening-and of the season-was of course the pantomime, which the bills describe as original, equestrian, and comic, replete with wit and whim, entitled "Mr. and Mrs. Briggs; or Harlequin Punch's Festival." This title sufficiently indicates the source from which the author has drawn his inspiration. As usual there was a long introduction in which night and morning, nature and art, are personified, and connected with the Crystal Palace; and Mr. and Mrs. Briggs and family are brought in, with the view only, as far as it appears, of converting certain of them into the ordinary pantomimic characters. The busy scenes which followed were well conceived, and making allowances for a first night, the tricks were well executed, but the absence of political hits, and even of social novelties, and from the expected allusions to the Bloomer mania (resulting probably from the excisions of the Lord Chamberlain or the fear of them) rendered the entertainment less animated than on some former Boxing nights.

THE COLOSSEUM AND CYCLORAMA.

The contents of this old established haunt remain at present unchanged, though, after the holidays, it seems the building will be closed for repairs and additions. There is, however, little need of alteration, for, as an exhibition, the Colosseum must ever be without a rival. We have so often expatiated upon the glories of the place, that we long since have exhausted our vocabulary of praises; but it is doing a useful service to the pleasure seeker who may not have had an opportunity of visiting it, to draw his attention to the large panoramic views of London and Paris, the gallery of models, the conservatories, the stalactite caverns, the aviaries, &c., which here invite his inspection. The exhibition is replete with interest—an interest upheld by the variety of the resources and the costly tastefulness of the arrangements.

The chamber in the rear of the Colosseum is still occupied with the Earthquake at Lisbon, a scenic contrivance of the well-known theatrical artificer Bradwell. Aided by the Messrs. Danson, whose architectural pictures are at all times remarkable for their breadth and fidelity, a very illusive portrayal of one of the terrible phenomena of nature is here presented. The waves in the Bay of Biscay, tossing to and fro, threaten instant destruction to the vessels which they carry on their breast; and the moving scenes which depict the progress and calamity and its final close, with all its fearful concomitants, present a vivid mechanical illustration of a tremendous natural crisis-happily but of rare occurrence in Europe.

Taxation and Powers of London,-St. Alban's is the best abused borough in the kingdom; its representation is disposed of by a Parliamentary agent in Cleveland-row for the benefit of a chemist in Oxford-street; its taxation is disposed of in Guildhall for the benefit of that small part of the metrocolis "the city;" and its reputation is disposed of by every critic in want of a scapegoat. The dogma that representation should be co-extensive with taxation." strangely observed in the kingdom at large, is most ludicrously applied to St. Alban's; the representation of the borough is transferred to London, and the taxation of London is extended to the borough; so that the representation of St. Alban's, may be said to be co-extensive with its taxation, both lying along the road between the borough and London. There should be a select committee to inquire into the philosophy and rationale of this arrangement. We can understand local taxation, by which the City of London would provide for itself; we can understand imperial taxation for the metropolis of the empire, in order to render so great a city worthy of its exalted position; but we cannot understand why a particular place here and there should be picked out for a special taxation, which is neither local nor imperial, but capricious. St. Alban's has to pay 13d. a ton on its coals for the improvement of London; and, naturally indignant, the borough meets, resolves, and petitions Parliament. If it were not for the modern interpretation of the word "practical," which makes a merit of being opposed to natural order, scientific fitness, or anything which may be expressed in a theoretical form, we should say that the grievance is too absurd to last; but the new practical philosophy has steeled the intellectual conscience of our statesmen against the reductio ad absurdum. The reductio is the more perfect since this co-extensive taxation has been inflicted by a private bill, which common sense would pronounce to be an insufferable violation of the constitution: but to your practical man, we suppose, it only proves the hoasted "elasticity" of that "glorious constitution under which," &c. Being a private bill, it was not only unconstitutional, but it escaped notice. It is evident that members of Parliament have been suffering the aldermen and council of London to tax St. Alban's without knowing that they were allowing such a permission to slip from them. The fact proves, for the thousandth time, what an unseemly and impracticable burden that private business is upon the central Parliament. It also explains why experienced Parliamentary managers, agents, and officials, defend the private bill system; it enables them to smuggle through so many enactments unseen. But the power is dangerous. For anything we know, a treacherous Minister, might for instance, smuggle through an enactment to depose the Sovereign and alter the succession by means of a private bill. The supposition is not so fanciful as it might seem. According to Lord John Russell, the Papal Recognition of Roman Catholic bishops with territorial titles was a direct infringement of the prerogative, and to that extent a virtual deposition of the Sovereign. Now, that recognition had previously been made in a private or local bill concerning a Dublin burialground, so that, according to Lord John's own showing, some agent of the Pope had already been at work, and had made a great and alarming stride towards setting aside the lawful Sovereign of these realms. Perhaps, since direct evidence is unavailing, that view of danger may suffice to make our Parliament-managers perceive the mischievous character of the private bill system. - Observer.

Printers' types, it is said, can now be made of wire (copper, brass, zinc), and will endure sixty times as long as ordinary type.

> No more Pills nor any other Drugs. 50,000 CURES BY DU BARRY'S

REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD, a pleasant and effectual remedy (without medicine, inconvenience, or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other means Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability have attested that it supersedes medicine of every description in the effectual and permanent removal of indigestion (dyspepsia), constipation, and diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distension, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, pains in the chest, between the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronic inflamination. mation and ulceration of the stomach, augina pectoris, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, hearthurn, nausea and sickness during pregnancy, after enting or at sea low spirits spaces, crapps, spleen, gaparel deeating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, general debility, paralysis, asthma cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blo-d to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover,

admitted by those who have used it to be the best food for Infants and Invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakes stomach, nor interferes with a good liberal diet, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of digestion and muscular and nerrous energy to the most enfeebled. For the benefit of our readers we place before them a synopsis of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Du Barry, upon the invariable efficacy of his Revalent: Arab ca Food.

But the health of many Invalids having been fearfully impaired by spurious compounds of peace beans, Indian and cameal, palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such as Ervalenta, Arabian Revalenta, Arabiaa Food, &c., Messrs. Du Barry have taken the trouble of analysing all these spurious imitations, and find them to be harmless as food to the healthy, but utterly devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flatulent and irritating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure disease than oil to quenching a conflagration. They would indeed play sad havoc with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant; and for this reason the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced attempts

cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the most flattering testimonials from 50,000 persons of high respectability. DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London. Cure No. 75. From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies.—'I have derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health restoring Food.

at imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a single

STUART DE DECIES,—Dromans, Cappoquin, county of Waterford.'
Cure No. 1,609. Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross, - Sirs, -I can-Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross.—'Sirs,—I cannot speak too favourably of your Arabica Food. Having had an attack of bad fever about three years ago, I have ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following my usual avocations; these rensations, added to restless nights, particularly after previous exercise, often rendered my life very miserable, but I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since. I am now almost a stranger to these symp. I am happy to say that, having been induced to try your Farina about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these symptoms, which I confidently hope will be removed entirely, with the divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, in this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanity. I am, sirs, your obedient servant, Alex. Studet, Archdeacon of Ross.—Aghadown Glebe, Skibbereen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849.*

Cure No. 77.

Dear Sir.—I beg to assure you that its heneficial effects have

'Dear Sir, -I beg to assure you that its beneficial effects have been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, Thomas King, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth.

Cure No. 461.

'Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedies, has yielded to Du Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider myself a stranger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. WM. HUNT, Barrister-at-law.—King's College, Cambridge.'

Twenty-five years' nervousness, constipation, indigestion, and debility, from which I had suffered great misery, and which no medicine could remove or relieve, have been effectually cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. W. R. REEVES. Cure No. 180. -Pool Anthony, Tiverton.

Cure No. 4,208. Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramps, spasurs and nausea, for which my servant had consulted the advice of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. I shall be happy to answer the incoming the law of t any inquiries. Rev. John W. Flavell.—Ridlington Rectory, Norfolk.'
Cure No. 1,784.

'Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Barry's admirable Health Restoring Food. Magdalena Purvis.—Moffatt,

Cure No. 49,832. 'Sir,-For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, astima, cough, constipation, flatulency, spams, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutches. Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and spasms in the chest, were often so bad that I had to dit up whole nights, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till morning. My sufferings were so awful that I have ma by a time prayed for death as a harm deliverer. I am were the place to be able to for death as a kappy deliverer. I am very thanktus to be able to say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreadful ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep soundly, addensis, to the astonishment of an my friends. I deep soundly, and am able to walk to church morning and evening, and do not remember ever having been so well as I am now. You a we at liberty to make such use of this statement as you think will be nefit other sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTH, W.-Ligg, near Diss, Nortolk, 14th Oct., 1850.

Gure No. 2,704.
I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit; Du Barry's Health Restoring Food has been to me; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. WALTER Keating .- 2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey.

Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Food.

JAMES PORTER.—Athol-street, Perth.

Cure No. 89.

'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured by Du Barry's Health Restoring Food. Andrew France Haddington, East Lothian.

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The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, September 29th, 1849. The gentleman alluded to is F. Graham, Esq., an intimate friend of the editor's, who may be referred to.

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Our hallowed fairy-ring. We've known a many sorrows sweet! We've wept a many tears. And often trode with trembling feet, Our prilgrimage of age: But when our sky grew dark and wild All closelier did we cling: Clouds broke to beauty as you smiled-Peace crown'd our fairy-ring, Dear Love!

Our hallowed fairy-ring. There, lean your gentle heart on mine, And bravely we'll bear up: Aye mingling Love's most precious wine, In Life's most bitter cup! And evermore the circling hours Some gift of glory bring. We live and love like happy flowers, All in our fairy-ring, Dear Love! Our hallowed fairy-ring,

Away! grim lords of Murderdom! Away-O Hate and Strife: Hence—revellers reeling drunken from Your feast of human life: Heaven shield our little Goshen round From plagues that with them spring-O never be their footprints found Within our fairy-ring, Dear Love!

Our hallowed fairy-ring. But come ye, who the Truth dare own, And work in Love's dear name; Come all who wear the Martyr's crown-The Mystic's robe of flame! Sweet souls a Christless world doth doom, Like birds smote blind to sing-For them we'll aye make welcome room them we'll aye man.
Within our fairy-ring,
Dear Love!

Our hallowed fairy-ring. GERALD MASSEY.

Reviews.

Lord George Bentinck. A Political Biography. By B. DISRAELI, M.P. London: Colburn & Co. LORD G. BENTINCK was a political meteor, and Mr. Disraeli tries to convert him into a fixed star. In the Parliamentary history of this country, few things have been more surprising than the sudden emergence of a man eminent only on the turf, from the obscurity of the back benches of the House of Commons to the leadership of a great party, and the almost sudden extinction of that leadership by death, on his way to a dinner party in the midst of the fields, to whose rural charms and pure air he had retired in order to recruit himself after the labours of

a hard-working session. Nobody but Mr. Disraeli could have written such a biography. The great motive power which impelled Bentinck to action was his strong personal feelings. He did not understand the first principles of Political Science, and never studied statesmanship, or politics as systems. But he hated Peel because he believed he had ill-used Canning; and he had, in an unusual degree, the prejudices of the landed aristocracy, and their instinctive repugnance to anything that interfered with their territorial and political predominence. The impulsive fearlessness of his nature, his strong passions, English 'pluck' and detestation of what he thought 'foul play,' made him a Godsend to the Protectionists at the moment they were deserted by all their recognised leaders. The scion of a ducal house-titled, wealthy, and connected with the land, he was the beau ideal of a leader for them in their then position; and whatever may be thought of the ability with which he discharged the duties of the position, there can be none as to the untiring industry and earnestness he brought to his task. In fact it killed him. It was impossible to see him session after session without seeing that his frame-powerful as it was-was giving way under his protracted and severe exertions. Shortly before the termination of the session which was so soon after followed by his death, we passed him at Whitehall, and were struck with the sunken and dull appearance of his eye, and his once clear and ruddy countenance. There can be no doubt of his self-devotion to the cause which he embraced, and his career throws a powerful light on the position of men placed in such positions. No one took a more modest view of his powers than himself. Leadership was thrust upon him, and what he deemed public duty alone impelled him to accept the perilous position. His chief disadvantages arose from his want of voice, and from his tendency to sleep after he had taken food. During his mortal struggle against Free Trade, he breakfasted at Harcourt House early on the morning,-received deputations and visitors till twelve,-sat in Committee until the Speaker took the chair,—and did not dine until long past midnight. Work of this kind would have killed Hercules. It seems clear to us, however, though Mr. Disraeli is sparing of details, that the life of long excitement previously led by Lord George must have strained his powers and induced a tendency to apoplexy or to heart disease. He knew that his political exertious were sealing his fate. More than once he was heard to say-In this cause I have shaken my constitution, and shortened my days, and I will succeed or die.'

Mr. Disraeli of course paints his late 'noble friend'

Although he took no part in debate, and attended the house rather as a club than a senate, he possessed a great and peculiar influence in it. He was viewed with interest and often with extraordinary regard by every sporting man in the House. With almost all of these he was acquainted; some of them, on either side, were his intimate companions and confederates. His eager and energetic disposition; his quick perception, clear judgment, and prompt decision; the tenacity with which he clung to his opinions; his frankness and love of truth; his daring and speculative spirit; his lofty bearing, blended as it was with a simplicity of manner very remarkable; the ardour of his friendships, even the firceness of his hates and prejudices; all combined to form one of those strong characters who whatever may be their pursuit must always direct and lead. Nature had clothed this vehement spirit with a material form which was in perfect harmony with its noble and command ne character. He was tall, and remarkable for his presence; his countenance almost a model of manly beauty; his face oval, the complexion clear and mantling; the forehead lofty and white; the nose acquiline and delicately moulded; the upper lip short. But it was in the dark-brown eye that flashed with piercing scrutiny that all the character of the man came forth; a brilliant glance, not soft, but ardent, acute, imperious, incapable of deception or of being de-

Lord George's speeches read a great deal better than they were heard. He possessed the raw material of an orator, but it was not cultivated in early life. He came into the field too late in life to conquer his consequent want of facility. His action was ungraceful, his enunciation somewhat broken, confused, and hesitating; but you always felt that he had made himself acquainted by personal investigation with the facts he urged upon the attention of his hearers, and, though you might feel that the philosophy of these facts was above his comprehension, there was no doubt of his sincerity and undoubted faith in the opinions he propounded. It was these, in fact, which constituted the great charm of his whole public life, and many of higher public qualifications who lack that one might take a useful lesson therefrom.

Mr. Disraeli's biography is, as may be expected from so extreme a party man, one long laudation of the virtues of party spirit. It is no new thing for us to hear that doctrine from him. According to his theory, party spirit is the moving power of political and parliamentary life; without thorough cordial party opposition there would be no motion in the political world. This colours his history of the Repeal of the Corn Laws, which gives a new version of that yet recent event, and, in spite of his elaborate attempt at apparent justice to the late Sir Robert Peel, the party hatred with which he hunted and baited the great

statesman in his life time pursues him to the grave. Here is his introduction of the present Prime Minister, apropos of the race, to settle the Corn Laws between rival statesmen after the 'League' had ripened the question :-

The position of Lord John Russell during the last administration of Sir Robert Peel was a mortifying one. Every public man is prepared to endure defeat with the same equanimity with which he should bear more auspicious fortunes; but no one likes to be vanquished unfairly. It was the opinion of Lord John Russell that he had not been fairly treated by the triumphant opposition which had ousted him from the Treasury bench. He was indeed too reserved and too justly proud a man to give any vent to these feelings in the heyday of Conservative exultation. But the feelings were not less lively; he brooded over them with the pain which accompanies the sense of in-justice. Session after session, while his policy was appropriated in detail by those who had often condemned or misrepresented it, the frigid manner often veiled an indignant spirit and the cynic smile was sometimes the signal of a contempt which he was too haughty to express. But when the hour of judgment had arrived, and when he might speak of his feelings with becoming dignity, in giving the reason why at the beginning of 1846, when summoned by his sovereign, he had at first respectfully declined the commission of her Majesty to form a government on account of his weakness in the House of Commons, he added: "I need not now explain why it was, that, in the House of Commons those who in general agree with me in opinion, are inferior in number to those who generally follow the right honourable baronet (Sir Robert Peel); but I must say, on this occasion, that during the whole of our administration, our motives never received a fair construction, nor did our measures ever receive an impartial consideration from those who were our political opponents." This is a grave charge, applying as it does to a very eventful period of nearly seven years, for such was the considerable duration of the Melbourne government. Was the charge well-founded? In reluctantly admitting its authenticity, there are however, in justice to the Conservative ministry, and equally in justice to the Conservative party, several important considerations to be indicated.

After assigning the course of Whig politics ending in the Lichfield House compact as the cause of the bitter opposition to the Whigs, the writer carries on his narrative to the end of 1845; and thus describes the circumstances under which Lord John Russell wrote the famous epistle that will be known in history as his 'Edinburgh Letter.'-

In or out of power, therefore, the position of Lord John Russell since the Reform Act has been more splendid than satisfactory; and when the Whig party, as was inevitable from their antecedents, but, apparently to his mortification, in consequence of his guidance, was again overthrown, and had lost all credit and confidence with the country, it was to be expected that a man of his thoughtful ambition would seek when the occasion offered to rebuild his power and renew the lustre of his reputation with no superstitious deference to that party of which he was the victim as much as the idol, and with no very punctilious consideration for the feelings of that Conservative government which had certainly extended to him an opposition neither distinguished by its generosity nor its candour. Such was the man; and such his fortunes, such perhaps his feelings; who was watching in a distant city in the autumn of '45 "four Cabinet councils held in the week." To one so experienced in political life, and especially to one so intimately acquainted with the personal character of the chief actors, it was not difficult to form some conclusion as to the nature of these momentous deliberations. When the Cabinet dispersed and Parliament was again prorogued. it was evident, to use a subsequent expression of Lord John Russell, that the policy decided on was a policy of inaction. It is in the season of perplexity, of hesitation, of timidity, of doubt, that leading minds advance to decide and to direct. Now was the moment to strike. And without consulting his party, which for the first time he really led, and with no false delicacy for a Conservative Cabinet in convulsions. he expressed his opinions on public affairs in that celebrated Edinburgh epistle, which was addressed, on the 28th of November, to his constituents, the citizens of

It is contended subsequently, at great length and with much ingenuity, by Mr. Disraeli, that the Whig regretted the Edinburgh letter because it prevented the settlement of the Corn Question upon a moderate fixed duty. He cites the printed speech of Lord Palmerston, saying that a low fixed duty would have been a preferable settlement, -mentions the efforts of a deceased Whig peer, in 1846, to bring about a union between Lord G. Bentinck and Lord John Russell,—and argues that but for the Edinburgh letter the moderate duty would have been certainly passed, and Peel thrown out by the junction of the Whigs, the landed interest and the Irish Mem-

It is quite clear that Mr. Disraeli himself believes that this might have been the case. But it matters little now to this country. The repeal of the old protective system must be accepted by all parties as un fait accompli. The duty of the practical statesman is, in future, to adapt our other institutions to the new principle adopted. We have already alluded to the relentless manner in which Mr. Disraeli persecuted and attacked Sir Robert Peel during his life. Here is the portrait he draws of him after his death, in which, through an affectation of candour, the clear-sighted reader will discern all the old rancour. We omit some passages to suit our space.

Nature had combined in Sir Robert Peel many admirable parts. In him a physical frame incapable of fatigue was united with an understanding equally vigorous and flexible. He was gifted with the faculty of method in the highest degree, and with great powers of application, which were sustained by a prodigious memory, while he could communicate his acquisitions with clear and fluent

Such a man, under any circumstances, and in any sphere of life, would probably have become remarkable. Ordained from his youth to be busied with the affairs of a great empire, such a man, after long years of observation, practice, and perpetual discipline, would have become what Sir Robert Peel was in the latter portion of his life, a transcendent administrator of public business, and a matchless master of debate in a popular assembly. In the course of time the method which was natural to Sir Robert Peel had matured into a habit of such expertness that no one in the despatch of affairs ever adapted the means more fitly to the end; his original flexibility had ripened into consummate tack; his memory had accumulated such stores of political information that he could bring luminously together all that was necessary to establish or to illustrate a subject; while in the House of Commons he was equally eminent in exposition and in reply; in the first, distinguished by his arrangement, his clearness, and his completeness; in the second, ready, ingenious, and adroit, prompt in detecting the weak points of his adversary, and dexterous in extricating himself from an embarrassing position.

Thus gifted, and thus accomplished, Sir Robert Peel had a great deficiency; he was without imagination. Wanting imagination, he wanted prescience. No one was more sagacious when dealing with the circumstances before him no one penetrated the present with more acuteness and accuracy. His judgment was faultless, provided he had not to deal with the future. Thus it happened through his long career, that while he always was looked upon as the most prudent and safest of leaders, he ever, after a protracted display of admirable tactics, concluded his campaigns by surrendering at discretion. He was so adroit that he could prolong resistance even beyond its turn, but so little foreseeing that often in the very triumph of his manœvres he found himself in an untenable position. And so it came to pass that Roman Catholic Emancipation, Parliamentary Reform, and the Abrogation of our commercia system, were all carried in haste or in passion and without

conditions or mitigatory arrangements. Sir Robert Peel had a peculiarity which is, perhaps, na tural with men of very great talents who have not the creative faculty; he had a dangerous sympathy with the creations of others. Instead of being cold and wary, as was commonly supposed, he was impulsive, and even inclined to rashness. When he was ambiguous, unsatisfactory, reserved, tortuous, it was that he was perplexed, that he did not see his way, that the routine which he had admirably administered failed him, and that his own mind was not constructed to create a substitute for the custom which was crumbling away. Then he was ever on the look out for new ideas, and when he embraced them he did so with eagerness, and often with precipitancy; he always carried these novel plans to an extent which even their projectors or chief promoters had usually not anticipated, as was seen, for example, in the settlement of the currency. Although apparently wrapped up in himself, and supposed to be egotistical, except in seasons of rare exaltedness, as in the years 1841-5, when he reeled under the favour of the Court, the homage of the Continent, and the servility of Parliament, he was really deficient in self-confidence. There was always some person representing some theory or system exercising an influence over his mind. In his sallet days' it was Mr. Horner or Sir Samuel Romilly; in later and more important periods, it was the Duke of Wellington, the King of the French, Mr. Jones Lloyd, some others, and, finally, Mr. Cobden.

After tracing the manner in which this peculiar temperament influenced his career, and the history of this country through a succession of political crises, Mr. Disraeli proceeds:

Sir Robert Peel had a bad manner, of which he was sensible; he was by nature very shy, but forced early in life into eminent positions he had formed an artificial manner, haughtily stiff or exuberantly bland, of which generally speaking he could not divest himself. There were, however, occasions when he did succeed in this, and on these, usually when he was alone with an individual whom he wished to please, his manner was not only unaffectedly cor-dial but he could even charm. When he was ridiculed by his opponents in '41 as one little adapted for a Court, and. especially the Court of a Queen, those who knew him well augured different results from his high promotion, and they were right. But generally speaking he was never at his ease and never very content except in the House of Commons. Even there he was not natural, though there the deficiency was compensated for by his unrivalled facility,

complete control over his temper, which was by nature somewhat fiery. His disposition was good; there was nothing petty about him; he was very free from rancour: he was not only not vindictive, but partly by temperament, and still more, perhaps, by discipline, he was even magnani-

mous. For so very clever a man he was deficient in the knowledge of human nature. The prosperous routine of his youth was not favourable to the development of this faculty. It was never his lot to struggle. Although forty years in Parliament, it is remarkable that Sir Robert Peel never represented a popular constituency or stood a contested election.: As he advanced in life he was always absorbed in thought, and abstraction is not friendly to a perception of character, or to a fine appreciation of the circumstances of the hour.

As an orator Sir Robert Peel had, perhaps, the most

available talent that has ever been brought to bear in the

House of Commons. We have mentioned that both in exposition and in reply he was equally eminent. His state. ments were perspicuous, complete, and dignified; when he combated the objections or criticised the propositions of an opponent, he was adroit and acute; no speaker ever sustained a process of argumentation in a public assembly more lucidly, and none as debaters have united in so conspicuous a degree prudence with promptness. In the higher efforts of oratory he was not successful. His vocabulary was ample and never mean; but it was neither rich nor rare. His speeches will afford no sentiment of surpassing grandeur or beauty that will linger in the ears of coming generations. He embalmed no great political truth in immortal words. His flights were ponderous; he soared with the wing of the vulture rather than the plume of an eagle; and his perorations when most elaborate were most unwieldy. In pathos he was quite deficient; when he attempted to touch the tender passions, it was painful. His face became distorted, like that of a woman who wants to cry but cannot succeed. Orators certainly should not shed tears, but there are moments when, as the Italians say, the voice should weep. The taste of Sir Robert Peel was highly cultivated, but it was not originally fine; he had no wit, but he had a keen sense of the ridiculous and an abundant vein of genuine humour. Notwithstanding his artificial reserve, he had a hearty and a merry laugh, and sometimes his mirth was uncontrollable. He was gifted with an admirable organ; perhaps the finest that has been heard in the house in our days, unless we except the thrilling tones of O'Connell. Sir Robert Peel also modulated his voice with great skill. His enunciation was very clear, though somewhat marred by provincialisms. His great deficiency was want of nature, which made him often appear even with a good cause more plausible than persuasive, and more specious than convincing. He may be said to have gradually introduced a new style into the House of Commons which was suited to the age in which he chiefly flourished, and to the novel elements of the assembly which he had to guide. He had to deal with greater details than his predecessors, and he had in many instances to address those who were deficient in previous knowledge. Something of the lecture, therefore, entered into his displays. This style may

be called the didactic. Sir Robert Peel was a very good-looking man. He was tall, and though of latter years he had become portly, had to the last a comely presence. Thirty years ago, when he was young and lithe, with curling brown hair, he had a very radiant expression of countenance. His brow was very distinguished, not so much for its intellectual development, although that was of a very high order, as for its remarkably frank expression, so different from his character in life. The expression of the brow might even be said to amount to beauty. The rest of the features did not, however, sustain this impression. The eye was not good; it was sly, and he had an awkward habit of looking askance. He had the fatal defect also of a long upper lip, and his mouth was compressed.

One cannot say of Sir Robert Peel, notwithstanding his unrivalled powers of dispatching affairs, that he was the greatest Minister that this country ever produced, because, twice placed at the helm, and on the second occasion with the Court and the Parliament equally devoted to him, he never could maintain himself in power. Nor, notwithstanding his consummate Parliamentary tactics, can he be described as the greatest party leader that ever flourished among us, for he contrived to destroy the most compact, powerful, and devoted party that ever followed a British statesman. Certainly, notwithstanding his great sway in debate, we cannot recognise him as our greatest orator, for in many of the supreme requisites of oratory he was singularly deficient. But what he really was, and what posterity will acknowledge him to have been, is the greatest member of Parliament that ever lived.

Peace to his ashes! His name will be often appealed to in that scene which he loved so well, and never without homage even by his opponents.

Our readers may judge of the sincerity of the requiescat in pace by the following passage, des criptive of the feeling with which he and his party regarded the late statesman at the time of their great struggle against the 'traitor'.

The large majority in the House of Lords had extinguished in many hearts the lingering hope that the ministerial measure might be defeated. Vengeance, therefore, had succeeded in most breasts to the more sanguine sentiment. The field was lost, but there should be retribution at any rate for the men who had betrayed it, &c. &c. Then he lingers fondly on the final scene in which the fall of the Minister was

accomplished. At length, about half-past one o'clock, the galleries were cleared, the division called, and the question put. In almost all previous divisions where the fate of a government had been depending, the vote of every member with scarcely an exception had been anticipated: that was not the case in the present instance, and the direction which members took as they left their seats was anxiously watched. More than one hundred protectionist members followed the minister; more than eighty avoided the division, a few of these however had paired; nearly the same number followed Lord George Bentinck. But it was not merely their numbers that attracted the anxious observation of the treasury bench as the protectionists passed in defile before the minister to the hostile lobby. It was impossible that he could have marked them without emotion: the flower of that great party which had been so proud to follow one who had been so proud to lead them. They were men to gain whose hearts and the hearts of their fathers had been the aim and exultation of his life. They had extended to him an unlimited confidence and an admiration without stint. They had stood by him in the darkest hour, and had borne him from the denths of nolitical despair to the proudest of living positions. Right or wrong, they were men of honour, breeding, and refinement, high and generous character, great weight and station in the country, which they had ever placed at his disposal. They had been not only his followers but his friends; had joined in the same pastimes, drank from the same cup, and in the pleasantness of private life had often forgotten together the cares and strife of politics. He must have felt something of this, while the Manners, the Somersets, the Bentincks, the Lowthers, and the Lennoxes, passed before him. And those country gentlemen, "those gentlemen of England," of whom, but five years ago, the very same building was ringing with his pride of being the leader-if his heart were hardened to Sir Charles Burrell, Sir William Joliffe, Sir Charles Knight, Sir John Trollope, Sir Edward Kerrison, Sir John Tyrrell, he surely must have had a pang, when his eye rested on Sir John Yarde Buller, his choice and pattern country gentleman, whom he had himself selected and invited but six years back to move a vote of want of confidence in the whig government, in order, against the feeling of the court, to instal Sir Robert Peel in their stead. They trooped on : all the men of metal and large-acred squires, whose spirit he had so often quickened and whose counsel he had so often solicited in his fine conservative speeches in Whitehall gardens: Mr. Bankes, with a parliamentary name of two centuries, and Mr. Christopher from that broad Lincolnshire which protection had ereated; and the Mileses and the Henleys were there; and the Duncombes, the Liddels, and the Yorkes; and Devon had sent there the stout heart of Mr. Buck-and Wiltshire, the pleasant presence of Walter Long. Mr. Newdegate was there, whom Sir Robert had himself recommended to the confidence of the electors of Warwickshire, as one of whom he had the highest hopes; and Mr. Alderman Thompson was there, who, also through Sir Robert's selection, had seconded the assault upon the whigs, led on by Sir John Buller' But the list is too long; or good names remain behind. * The news that the government were not only beaten, but by a mejority so large as seventy-three, began to circulate. An incredulous murmur passed it along the treasury bench. "They say we are beaten by seventy-three!" whispered the most im-

portant member of the cabinet in a tone of surprise to Sir Robert Peel. Sir Roberi did not reply or even turn his head. He looked very grave, and extended his chin as was his habit when he was annoyed and cared not to speak, He began to comprehend his position, and that the emperor

was without his army. On the subject of Sir Robert Peel's susceptibility on occasions like this, Mr. Disraeli tells the following anecdote, referring to another debate:-

It was about this time, that a strange incident occurred at the adjournment of the house. The minister, plunged in profound and perhaps painful reverie, was unconscious of the termination of the proceedings of the night, and remained in his seat unmoved. At that period, although with his accustomed and admirable self-control he rarely evinced any irritability in the conduct of parliamentary business, it is understood, that under less public circumstances, he was anxious and much disquieted. His colleagues, lingering for awhile, followed the other members and left the house, and those on whom, from the intimacy of their official relations with Sir Robert Peel, the office of rousing him would have devolved, hesitated from some sympathy with his unusual susceptibility to perform that duty, though they remained watching their chief behind the tleman to disturb the reverie of a statesman.,

speaker's chair. The benches had become empty, the lights were about to be extinguished; it is a duty of a clerk of the house to examine the chamber before the doors are closed, and to night it was also the strange lot of this gen-We must try to find room for the most pathetic and best written passage in the whole volumne:—the

description of Mr. O'Connell's last appearance in

the House of Commons :--He sate in an unusual place-in that generally occupied by the leader of the opposition, and spoke from the red box, convenient to him from the number of documents to which passed current with the vulgar eye for the precious which he had to refer. His appearance was of great of the worl.

quality for which it was substituted. He had obtained a debility, and the tones of his voice were very still. His words indeed only reached those who were immediately around him, and the ministers sitting on the other side of the green table, and listening with that interest and respectful attention which became the occasion. It was a strange and touching spectacle to those who remembered the form of colossal energy and the clear and thrilling tones that had once startled, disturbed, and controlled, senates, Mr. O'Connell was on his legs for nearly two hours, assisted occasionalty in the management of his documents by some devoted aide-de-camp. To the house generally it was a performance of dumb show, a feeble old man muttering before a table; but respect for the great parliamentary personage kept all orderly as if the fortunes of a party hung upon his rhetoric; and though not an accent reached the gallery, means were taken that next morning! the country should not lose the last and not the least interesting of the speeches of one who had so long occupied and agitated the mind of nations. This remarkable address was an abnegation of the whole policy of Mr. O'Connell's career. It proved by a mass of authentic evidence ranging over a long term of years, that Irish outrage was the consequence of physical misery, and that the social evils of that country could not be successfully encountered by political remedies. To complete the picture, it concluded with a panegyric of Ulster and a patriotic quotation from Lord

> Tales of the Mountains; or Sojourns in Eastern Belgium. 2 vols. London: Pickering.

> This book contains two tales: the first of which, called 'The Mountain Home,' seems designed to point the moral of such truisms as these—that a man with an income will not rise to eminence at the bar; that success in life requires the qualities of resolution, hardness, and the like, as well as of intellectual capability; and that a man who lives abroad on the plea of cheapness misses many comforts and advantages, even if he attains his end. This is done in a fresh and living manner, with a good deal of judicious remark on character and life, expressed in a scholar-like style and with touches of pleasantry. The framework of the story runs thus. Mr. St. Clair, a gentleman of family with eight hundred a year, is by various circumstances induced to withdraw from the pursuit of legal fame, and retire to the 'mountains' in the neighbourhood of Liege, to economise and educate his family well and cheaply. It cannot be said that he fails. His chateau and grounds are delightful, the neighbourhood is beautiful. provisions are cheap, his income is more than sufficient; his time is occupied with gardening, field sport, study, the education of his sons, and varied by occasional visits, especially of the friend who writes the book. But though all is smooth and outwardly happy, it will not do: St. Clair inwardly longs for native scenes, native manners, and old familiar faces. To bring about this desirable result without offending St. Clair by appearing to do so, is the end of the action; and though many of the persons, scenes, and occurrences, do not very coherently contribute to the denouement, it is attained at last. There is much that is sterling in the following remarks:— It is very seldom indeed that we read in the histories of

eminent professional men, that the top step in the ladder of preferment is reached by those whose progress is impeded by such a weight as eight hundred a year, or anything like it in their breeches pockets. The jockey that rides lightest (cotteris paribus) has the best chance of arriving first at the winning post; and if we consult the annals of our most gifted lawyers and physicians (to divinity the argument will not so well apply.) we shall see that Turkey carpets, softsettees, and dainty fare, have rarely been the precursors to the woolsack or the President's chair. And this accounts for the fact that judicial honours are not hereditary-that no man has less chance of being a judge than the son of a judge; and why ?-The father mounted to the top step of the ladder, by dint of patient plodding perseverance; pressing on progressively, step by step, despite every discouragement; keeping his neck steadily to the collar, straining every nerve, heart and soul, applying himself to the uphill task before him, till, perfect in the art of climbhe surmounted every difficulty, and reached the honoured goal of his ambition.

But not only did he work hard; he fared sparingly, was humbly lodged and plainly clad; rose early, and did not begrudge the midnight oil; denied himself, for the sake of those beloved objects at home, whose welfare and advancement were no less precious to him than his own, every luxury; not an idle shilling did he spend; for was not more than every shilling sorely taxed for chambers' rent, and those most trying but indispensable costs, the costs of circuit. When was he ever absent from his post? It was a marvel to himself sometimes, how he got from town to town; but there he was, nay, would have pledged all he had in the world-and Bella parted, I verily believe without a sigh, with the beautiful silver tea-pot, sugar basin, and creamjug, her kind aunt Charlotte's present on her marriage, and which next to her husband and children she prized seemingly above everything on earth-rather than he should be absent at assizes.

Such was the father's plan and progess. The son's career commences under brighter auspices; he is the child of luxury, rolls in the lap of indulgence; is splendidly lodged, daintily fed, and elegantly attired; keeps fashionable hours, has a footman at his call, and a carriage to take him round the Park when his health requires an airing; and though he show his face in court but three times a week, and barely a friendly brief reward his constancy on circuit, there is a good dinner, a luxurious bed, a happy home, and approving smiles to greet him, all the same. He may be a first-rate scholar, a prize-man, adutiful son, an affectionate brother, an exemplary member of society; but he must have studied the six first books of Euclid to little advantage, he must be but slightly versed in the rationale of cause and effect, if he delude himself into the fond belief that such superfine qualifications, per se, compose the stuff of which a judge is made.

A ghost story, when brief and probable, has always an interest; and here is one, told by Mrs St. Clair during a discussion upon the topic, caused by a 'ghost' having been seen about the grounds of the chateau.

Some years ago, being on a visit to a near relation at Rookwood in Oxfordshire, and not choosing, from slight indisposition, to make one of their picnic fishing party to a beautiful park lake some few miles off, I sallied forth, towards the close of the evening, to enjoy a solitary stroll round the extensive grounds and shrubberies of the old manor-house.

Night was fast coming on; but the delicious coolness of the air, after a sultry August day, induced me to prolong my walk later than usual. For no assignable cause, I had been conscious all day of an unusual depression of spiritsa gloom had been hanging over my thoughts that I could neither account for nor shake off. An undefinable apprebension of approaching calamity—that mysterious foreshadowing of impending evil-those inexplicable "hints and pressings of the mind," as De Foe calls them, which, for aught we know, may be, as he says, "the converse of spirits and the secret communication between the embodied and the unembodied," permitted by Providence as warnings and preparatives-had haunted my imagination for some

But I was determined no longer to give way to such ridiculous phantasms, and was debating in my mind whether to proceed through a wicket at the extremity of the shrubbery that opened into a beautiful wood walk, and so, by a circuit ous path, gain the high road, by which I should probably meet my friends returning from their excursion, or retrace my steps to the house, when I thought I saw a tall white igure moving at a short distance among the trees. I was not one to give way, generally speaking, to ima-

inary fears; but most own my feelings at this moment were not very creditable to my courage and usual presence of mind, on which I piqued myself. Insensibly I quickened my steps as I heard the old turret-clock toll nine. It was almost dark, and, in spite of all my fortitude, I felt my heart beating quicker, and quicker, as, neither looking one way nor the other, I turned hashily down one of the more shaded alleys that led by a shorter cut than round the shrubbery to the house. Scarcely had I proceeded ten paces, when the same figure, white from head to foot, crossed the path so close to me as almost to touch my Instinctively, as you may suppose, I started back, and

the blood for a moment left my cheek, I could feel, pale as marble; but it was but for a moment. Recovering, by an immense internal struggle, my self-possession, I moved on with a firm determined step, almost ashamed of the timidity I had been betrayed into; but had hardly reached the end of the avenue when the spectral form of my unknown attendant again intercepted my progress, and, turning its head, regarded me for a moment with a look of deep and unutterable interest, and, waving its hand, vanished from For a moment I stood as if transfixed, gazing in speech

less horror on the spot from which the figure had diaappeared. It was the apparition of my mother-my sole surviving parent-my beloved mother! I did not scream or faint away, as many would have

done under a less appalling visitation. Somehow, I reached the house, and at length, in my own room, threw myself on the bed in a state of mind much easier to be imagined than described. Not a wink of sleep closed my eyes that night; the spectral form of my beloved parent never quitted me. What, think you, must have been my horror, when the following morning's post brought me the intelligence of her sudden death? That I saw her apparition almost at the identical hour at which she was taken ill and died, I am sure of that as I live. No one, not even Mr. St. Clair, can ever convince me to the contrary. The second tale in the book relates to a case of

rivalry in love, where the unsuccessful suitor meets a violent end, and the favoured lover is suspected of murder, found guilty, and condemned to die, but saved at the last moment by a death-bed confession. The scene is laid in the same mountain-land of Belgium as the first tale: the manners and characters of the dramatic persons are appropriate; and as a mere tale, 'The Phrophetess of Embourg' surpasses 'The Mountain Home,' but does not deal so much with realities, or display so much knowledge Varieties.

Cons .- Which is the smallest bridge n the world? - Th B, "idge of your Nose.

WHAT is Bell metal ?- Standing #2,000 for St. Alban's elect ion .- The Month, Lov. E is like most epidemics; the more apprehensive we are of i, the more likely are we to become subjects of the

CHEAP GAS.—At Crewe, every working man's cottage is ighted with gas, at a cost of 11d. a week. How TO BY GIN THE NEW YEAR. - Open the door with the silver key of H. ope, that it may close on the golden hinge of

prosperity.—lbia' A DRAUGHT of 52,840 herrings was recently taken near THE widow of Tippoo Saib lately died at the extreme old

age of ninety-seven. THE THEATRE OF WAR (P'ARIS).—" Until further notice, all free admission refused, and the Public Press Suspended."

Note on Christmas Games .- Many a young lady who objects to being kissed under the misletoe, has no objection

to be kissed under the rose. TIME. - Since Time is not a person we can evertake when he is past, let us honour him with mirth and cheerfulness of heart while he is passing. - GOETHE. THE Castle Donington people had a raffle, the other

night, for a pig—which was followed by a concert. The "Leicester Mercury" chronicles the sport under the head of the "Pig and Whistle." THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED. -A hundred of coals is eighty pounds. A woman of thirty is two-and-twenty. An eightpenny cab-fare is one and sixpence. A butt of Sherry

is often a barrel of Marsala .- Punch's Almanack. MRS. PARTINGTON reading the death of a distinguished lawyer, who was stated to be the father of the Bar, ex-

claimed-"Poor man! he had a dreadful noisy set of children." Gold.-By means of a plan recently devised by Professor Plattnauer, gold ore can now be worked with profit, although it contains only two hundred grains of gold per ton. Value

ENGLISH JUDGES .- It is 150 years since a judge was proceeded against and dismissed, in England, for misconducta fact testifying to the purity of the administration of jugtice in this country.
SUBSTITUTE FOR COFFEE.—It is said that Dr. Moorehead,

about 36s.

of Tullamore, has discovered in the common garden parsnip an excellent substitute for coffee, by merely cleansing, cutting, toasting, and grinding.

RICH BISHOPS.—Ten Irish bishops, Beresford, Fowler,
Bernard, Steward, Percy, Hawkins, Porter, Cleaver, Ayar,

and Knox, bequeathed to their families, £1,850,000, or an average of £185,000 each. Science AT Discount .- " Is not that a beautiful shell?"

asked a lady, wishing to show her science. - "Indade, madam, an' it is," replied an Irishman; "but I am no botanist, and do not understand physiology. LEGAL efforts are being made to compel Lord Guildford to refund the immense revenues he has been deriving, under a

defective title, from the Mastership of St. Cross Hospital. AN IRISH SUMMONS.—An Irish gentleman thus addressed an indolent servant who indulged himself in bed at a late hour in the morning, "Fall to rising, you spalpeen! fall to rising; don't stand there lying in bed all day." RESIGNATION .- Nothing was so much dreaded in our schoolboy days as to be punished by sitting between two

girls. Ah! the force of education. In after years we learned to submit to such things without shedding a tear. BEAUTIFUL CUSTOM .- It was an ancient custom to bury the young at morning twilight; for as they strove to give the softiest interpretation to death, so they imagined that Aurora, who loved the young, had taken them to her embrace.

A HUSBAND ROBBING HIS WIFE. - The High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh, has affirmed a conviction of a husband charged with stealing £200 from his wife, the money being her special property, and secured to her by express contract. The judges were unanimous. A CLOSE SHAVE.—The "Cape Town Mail" has an account of an engagement with the Kaffirs, in which Major

by a ball. The officer observed, with the greatest sang froid, that "it was a very close shave." VIRTUE .- Wealth, honour, and favour, may come upon a man by chance; nay! they may be cast upon him without so much as looking after them; but virtue is the work of industry and labour; and certainly 'tis worth the while to

Horne, of the 12th regiment, had half of his whisker cut off

rchase that good which brings all others along with it.-SENECA. FEES TO WAITERS .- The practice of extorting pence ostensibly as fees and remuneration for the services of waiters, is now prominently under public consideration at some of the City dining-rooms. The obnoxious tax has already been abon loned at one of the largest establishments

in Bucklersbury. STORM PROGNOSTICATOR. It mun be understood at this iz a varry useful inven-

shan, an be way ov infamashun, t'follahin ar sum at signs be which it indecates Storms:-When a Womman hez just wesht t'hause floor an a great faal dog cums in on a rainy day, an runnin all ovver it,

leaves't print ov his mucky feet uppan ivvery fleg, theaze hommast suar ta be a ratlin, not ov hail but sand stones. When a Womman iz goin ta hev a tea pairty, an t'eat hez gortan tut milk-bowl an lapt ivvery drop at cream off, a strong wind is suar ta be heard, espeshally by servant

When a Womman hez gottan hur cloaze nicely wesht an hung aght ta dry, an a long groind pig cums an rooits cloaze prop daan, this is suar ta be follad be squalls. When a Womman thumps a bairn at izant hur awn, and macks it go screamin hoam, depend on it theal be a tre-

mendas hurrican follah. When a Womman hez a dressmacker it hause, an shooze just abaght gottan hur new gaan haaf finisht, an hur husband cums hoam an orders hur off abaght her biznass, this for a sartainty al be foliad be gloominess an happan wet .- Pog-

THE METROPOLIS. - The City of London stands upon 620 acres. The fixed property in houses located on this small spot is estimated at forty millions sterling; and the value of moveable property in the City, according to the "Railway Journal" is considered to be worth a hundred millions

THE SPIRIT OF THE AGE.—One of the latest cases of which we ("Cambridge Chronicle," United States), have heard, is that of a little urchin, who, having been listening quite intently one evening to an animated discussion on pregress and improvement, the next day addressed the following interrogatory to his parent :- 'Pa, is New England Rum the

An Avaricious Boarder. — "My friend," said an American hotel-keeper to an over-avaricious boarder, "you eat so much, I shall have to charge you an extra half-dollar."—"An extra half-dollar!" replied his boarder, with his countenance the very picture of pain. " For goodness sake don't do that! I'm most dead now, cating three dollars' worth, and if you put on an extra half-dollar, I shall certainly bust-I shall."

CATHOLICISM.-It is stated that the Roman Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland have resolved not to celebrate the rites of marriage between a Protestant woman and Roman Catholic man, unless the woman consents that all the children shall be brought up as Roman Catholics. It is added, that Dr. Wiseman will uphold the priesthood of this country in a similar determination,-Liverpool Times.

AN ELECTRO-MAGNET that exerts an attractive force of 220 pounds when the armature is in contact with its poles, only exhibits a force of 40 pounds if the armature is removed one fiftieth of an inch from the poles; hence the great less ; of power. This difficulty overcome, steam engines will be considered "unwieldy lumber." The force in a magnet is s a source of power which never becomes exhausted, and loses s

nothing by what it imparts. MINES OF PURE COPPER. - We gather from the "Lake s Superior Journal" that the copper mines there yield a a produce unequalled in the world. The distinction between a these mines and all others is that the yield is of the pure e metal. Every advancing step only demonstrates more e clearly that this pure lode is not a chance collection, but is, i, in fact, increasing in purity as well as quantity as the miners s

VERY Good.—The Marquis of Townsend, when a young man, and engaged in battle, saw a drummer at his side le kiled by a cannon ball, which scattered his brains in every y direction. His eyes were at once fixed on the ghastly object, t, which seemed wholly to engross his thoughts. A superior or officer observing him, supposed he was intimidated by the ae sight, and addressed him in a manner to cheer his spirits. s. 'Oh," said the young Marquis with calmess, but severity, y. "I am only puzzled to make out how any with such a quan-n-tity of brains ever came to be here."

VEGETABLE TALLOW.—The tallow-tree (Stillingia selifera Ja J is cultivated to a great extent at Ningpo, Chusan, and thehe eastern provinces of China, for the white tallow that sur-urrounds the seed, which is used for, and possesses most of of the properties of beef tallow, furnishing candles, cerates, es, plasters, &c.. for domestic and medical uses. It is not muchchi used for cooking, the Chinese preferring other vegetableble oils that they have in use for that purpose. The tailow is is produced in considerable quantities, and is sold at Chusan an att a very low price; when mixed with wax it forms an excellentent material for candles. The tree itself, apart from the valualuss of the substance it yields, would be an importannt additionion to the ornamental trees of this country, and, it is said, mighight be easily cultivated; the leaves resemble the aspen in shapeaper and colour. RAPIDITY OF THOUGHT IN DREAMING .- A very remarkark

able circumstance, and an important point of analogy, is tes tee be found in the extreme rapidity with which the mental operaeras tions are performed, or rather with which the material changenge: on which the ideas depend are excited in the hemisphericarican ganglia. It would appear as if a whole series of acts, that has would really occupy a long lapse of time, pass ideally througong; the mind in one instant. We have in dreams no true per per ception of the lapse of time—a strange property of mindiadd for if such be also its property when entered into the eterniernal disembodied state, time will appear to us eternity. The rear lations of space as well as of time are also annhilated, id, that while almost an eternity is compressed into a momenment infinite space is traversed more swiftly than by real thoughugh There are numerous illustrations of this principle on recorder A gentlemen dreamt that he had enlisted as a soldier, joinjoini his regiment, deserted, was apprehended, carried back, trie tries condemned to be shot, and at last led out for executiontic After all the usual preparations, a gun was fired; he awoawo with the report, and found that a noise in the adjoining rog ro had, at the same moment; produced the dream, a, as awakened him. A friend of Dr. Abercrombie dreamt the the head crossed the Atlantic, and spent afortnight in America rice in embarking, on his return, he fell into the sea, and awak wake

ing in the fright, found that he had not been asleep tep !

minutes. Dr. Winslow's Psychological Journal.

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OUEEN'S THEATRE BOLE LESSEE-ME. C. J. JAMES. The Pantomine, pronounced by all to be the best produced this season—its georgeous dresses and appointmenta—its beautiful and magnificent scenery, eliciting thunders of applause. All should

witness the Palace of a Thousand Stars, being literally one blaze On Monday, and during the week, The Devils Ducat. Characters by Messrs. E. Green, Burford, Allen, Randall, W. Phillips, and Bigwood, and Mrs. J. Parry. After which The Little Parlour:

To conclude with the New Grand Comic Christmas Pantomime of Beauty and the Beast; or, Harloquin Prince Azor, the Queen of the Roses and King of Thorns. Belle de Nuit, Miss M. Huddart; Harlequia, Mr. Ambrook; Columbine, Miss C. Gibson. Clown, Mr. Harrison; Pantaloon, Mr. J. Matthews.

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be played last), to commence with The Three Weavers.

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Supported by the whole strength of the company.

N.B.—Juvenile Night on Thursday, when the Pautomime will be Dress Circle 1s. 6d., Boxes 1s., Upper Boxes 9d., Pit Stalls 8d., Pit 6d., Gal. 3d.

Stage Manager-Mr. R. Honner To Correspondents.

Notice. All private letters for me must be addressed to 14, Queenstreet, Soho-square; as Mr. O'Connor and myself have ceased to be connected with the Northern Star. Letters on business to be addressed to the 'Proprietors of the Northern Star.

WILLIAM RIDER A TWELVE YEARS' CHARTIST, of Padiham, having read the report of the recent discussion on Co-operation between Mr. Lloyd Jones and Mr. Ernest Jones, in which it is said that not a single hand was given in favour of Mr. Lloyd Jones, informs us that the latter gentlemen wished his friends not to vote—votes proved nothing; and that his Chairman protested against the sense of the meeting being taken in the heat of excitement, as the people would be better able to decide in their calm and thoughtful moments. This tatement, our correspondent says, ought to have appeared in the report. In proof of the above, a Councilman has informed him that, since the discussion, ten new members have been enrolled; and that the receipts have increased £50 per

THE NORTHERN STAR,

Saturday, January 3, 1852.

THE WEEK.

After the exciting events which have marked the few last weeks, the lull which has come over the political affairs of the Continent seems almost like stagnation. The sum of all the accounts which reach us from Paris and the departments, may be expressed in three words, 'France is tranquil;' or, if we choose to vary the phrase, we may substitute for that expression 'Order is restored,' or, 'Society is saved.' How France indeed can be anything but tranquil upon the surface, it is difficult to conceive. It is like the tranquillity of a man burning to speak his wrongs, but with a gag in his mouth—longing to strike one good blow to avenge his injuries, but manacled-fettered, bound hand and foot without a public opinion which dares express itself-without a free thought which may shape itself in words. France is one great prison house, with soldiers for gaolers and executioners. Under these circumstances, the mockery of election has been gone through, and the result is as might have been expected, that Louis NAPOLEON is again the chosen of the French people, by nearly soven millions of voters, against a little more than half a million. Even supposing the returns to be true, admitting that the tickets in the urns were fairly counted, their is nothing to be surprised at in that. Indeed with the general terrorism which dominated over all minds, and with the gentle hints given to printers, that, if they printed negative tickets, they would be deprived of their licenses, it is almost surprising that even half a million of votes were recorded against the Usurper. Besides that, the presses were kent fully employed in many of the departments producing the affirmative voting cards; and although it was said that voters could write their assent or dissent, yet the fact of a sharp-eyed official being able to detect at once whether the document was printed or written, and thence to infer its tendency, was quite sufficient check to men who did not wish a prison door to open before them, to find themselves on board a steamer, on their way to a place of exile in the tropics.

However that may be, there can be no doubt that

if the real votes had been unfavourable the published return would have been much the same. It was the policy of the President to have a vast majority of Yeas,' with just a sufficient sprinkling of 'Nays, to give the whole the appearance of fact and truth; and he must have a very oddly-constituted mind who can doubt that the man who could break promise after promise-heap perjury upon perjury-and coolly cause peaceful citizens to be shot down-would, when the fruit of all his crimes—the reward of all his guilt-was within his reach, hesitate at such a trifle as a little jugglery with a few millions of voting tickets. That jugglery-or the fears of the people-has made him, for the time, the master of France, by law as well as by right: and he is framing a Constitution for a free people, while his police agents are shipping off to Cayenne hundreds of persons suspected-not convicted-of violating what stands for law-the decree of the despot. It is probable, however, that just at this point the troubles of the Would-be Emperor begin to gather most thickly around him. It is comparatively easy for a man who has physical force enough at his back to bully or bayonet a nation into silence, but repression of that sort cannot be everlasting. A society which has once tasted of liberty must have some room to breathe-some leave to think-some power to exercise the faculties which save it from barbarism. How to allow that, and yet continue despotism, is the great problem which the Regent of France has to solve, and if he successfully answers it he will be the first to achieve so apparently impossible a feat. There seems to be now no alternative left Louis Napoleon but to continue to rule by the sword, or submit to fall by the sword;—to persist in ignoring morality, or to quail before the accusing voices of his victims ;--to persevere in crushing and chaining intellect, or to let that intellect free to act and aweep him from power. He is in a bad course, and every step he takes forces lim further into it. He is

curean, ' who, forced to ascend an enchanted ladder, found that retreat was impossible, for as soon as he raised his foot to a higher step, the one below him faded away into nothingness. And when Louis NAPOLEON does reach the last step, what then? It may be that in the bosom of society the pent-up feelings of the people, deried a legitimate channel by which to expend themselves, will have fermented into the fiercest of passions, and that the end will be in reality that which Louis Napoleon pretends to say he has saved France from—an anarchy worse in its details than the savagest orgies of the barbarians, in which slaves, broke loose, will commit enormities from which freemen would turn with indignant horror and disgust. We know nothing which can save France from that last misery, that lowest, deepest, worst degradation, unless some unforeseen event should cast down the tyrant. The Jesuits upon whom he is leaning will evidently be utterly powerless to control the storm. France has gone beyond the influence of faith; the atheism which went before the first revolution has been working ever since in her heart. She really is the least religious country of Europe. Between the scepticism of her philosophers, the disbelief of large masses of her more thoughtful artizans, and the grovelling superstitions of te rest, her soul is engros sed-real reverence there is little or none, and all who can think, dread and detest the wily and unscrupulous followers of Ignatius Loyola more than any other class of the priesthood.

For the rest of Europe all we can say is, that it is dark as blackest night-everywhere Fraud, Fear, and Force. Nothing but a dim hope and an instinctive sense that wrong must ultimately work its own downfall, to give comfort to the people. . The soldier is at once the maker and administrator of law for the world. But, surely, around those who are spreading chains over the souls of men are gathering the signs of coming rain. In spite of ROTHSCHILDS, loans come in but slowly, and though taxes are collected at the point of the bayonet, they are insufficient to supply the void. In fact, the armaments of the world are devouring its industry. Everywhere armies; like a cloud of locusts settling down upon a green field, and the leaving it a waste, are destroying both wealth and the industry which might create it; and if the time arrives, as it seems likely to do, when the means to pay the instruments of terror can no longer be promised, rulers will find that the most dangerous portion of its population is that which has been taken from labour in order to coerce the labourer. It is not beyond the bounds of probability that the weapons which have been sharpened against the people may he turned against the bosoms of Kings and Emperors.

At home the removal of Lord PALMERSTON from the post which he has so long filled both under Whig and Tory Premiers, is deemed the most significant, and excites the greatest interest. We confess that the whole affair is—as it most likely is also to those better informed—a mystery. It is within the region of diplomacy; and whenever we get there we find ourselves involved beyond extrication-in plots, schemes, wiles, and intrigues of the most subtle character. Secrecy and deceit are the presiding genii of the place. Every face seems to wear a veil and every tongue to speak with an assumed voice. To make diplomacy bear that character, no man has perhaps done more than Lord PALMERSTON himself; and if we thought that the change would produce eater openness and frankness. a candour not only to Englishmen but to foreign foes and friends, we should not be disposed to mourn his Lordship's descent from office, although his patriotism were un-

doubted, and his popularity ten times greater than it is. But we are not by any means sure that that is the case. The best recommendation of Lord GRAN-VILLE to the people is that they know nothing of him. His passport to the family circle of the Whigs is, that he is related to two Whig dukes and forms another link in the chain of relationship which encircles power and place, honour and pay. It is said Lord JOHN RUSSELL will really control the policy of the Foreign Office, and that may well be the case, for no one accuses the noble lord who is at the head of the 'Administration of diffidence in his powers to do anything. What the witty canon SIDNEY SMITH said of him years ago is as true now as then-he would be equally ready to command the Channel Fleet, build St. Paul's, or bleed a patient; and so sceptical is he of the possibility of failure, that he would not believe he had really failed when the Fleet had foundered, the Cathedral fallen, or the patient died. If Lord John Russell really is the veritable Foreign Minister, Lord Palerrston's alleged want of courtesy will hardly be mended, and there will be little, if any, more disposition to make diplomacy what it ought to be-honest, candid and straightforward.

In fact we cannot find it in our hearts to be the partisans of either faction. If the result has been brought about to serve the personal spite of a GREY clique, that is contemptible and petty enough. If it has been caused by Lord PALMERSTON giving in his adhesion to the policy of Louis Napoleon and the success of his atrocities, such a course deserved to bring with it political degradation and ignominy. But we must wait for the true explanation till the opening of Parliament furnishes an arena in which, the combatants may fight out their quarrel.

Whatever may be the effect on our foreign policy the cabinet is pretty sure to suffer, if it does not fall from power when deprived of Lord PALMERSTON'S aid, and exposed to his cutting irony. Now that he has gone there is positively not one orator left to give the Whigs a command of the House. Their late ally and present foe, has been their main-stay. Lord J RUSSELL is confessedly far 'too weak for the place.' Sir Charles Wood can hardly stammer through a budget debate. Mr. LABOUCHERE is almost a nonentity in a contest of words. The HOME SECRETARY is so enfeebled by ill-health, that he is scarcely equal to the routine duties of his office, and what with rebellious Caffres, discontented Colonists, and convicts making a new home for crimes imperative, Lord GREY has got his hands crowded with more business than he knows what to do with, and will want help rather than be in a position to give it.

If Lord PALMERSTON then, as his antecedents lead us to expect—giving the world another instance of his versatility and the facility with which he changes sides-turns round upon his quondam friends, and rips up the secrets of the 'GREY Iniquity, '-the weak Cabinet will totter to its fall. What then? The promised new Reform Bill will become more of a myth than it now is, a struggle will be inaugurated of which none can distinctly see the issue. Such are the prospects with which we commence the new year, which augurs to be at least as eventful as its

OPERATIVES AND THEIR CALUM-NIATORS.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, to whose dispute with their employers we adverted at some length last week, have been both bold and wise. Beset on all sides by untruths-misrepresented by their employers at their meetings-stigmatised in advertisements-belied in letters from anonymous correspondents-and calumniated and threatened in Times' leaders, they have determinedly and straight forwardly come before the country. They were told, with all the might of the Editorial authority of the leading journal, that they would have public sympathy and the law against them. Their answer has practically been, that they would try to create a healthier and wiser public opinion than that which finds expression in the 'Times;' and that, as for the law, they would take care not to violate it; and those were answers well worthy of the most intelligent of the working classes.

On Tuesday night the Council of the Amalgamated Society held a great meeting of the trade and the public, at the Hall of Commerce; and so that there might be no mistake as to the objects of the meeting, the handbill by which it was called stated, that it was for the purpose of contradicting the falsehoods circulated by the employers, and echoed through the Press-to offer full explanations, and to initiate a course of conduct for the future. In order still more directly to call the attention of their opponents to their proceedings, cards of invitation were forwarded to the newspapers, and each of the London firms who have joined the manufacturers' combination, had a special intimation of what was about to be done. This was emphatically the right course to adopt. The meeting was really a public one in the widest sense of the term, and altogether a very different affair from step he takes forces I im further into it. He is the hole and corner meeting of the employers, where like the aspirant we read of in Moore's 'Epi- the moral conspiracy entitled the 'Central Associa-

tion' of manufacturers was concocted. We do not know whether or not the principal masters were present-if they were, they were silent listeners; but thousands of men, evidently deeply interested, filled the large Hall, and a propriety of demeanour and unanimity of feeling prevailed throughout, from which those who attend more aristocratic and polished gatherings might take a lesson without any disadvantage to themselves. It is worthy of remark, too, that the Daily Press did homage to the importance of the event, and that the reports of the next morning had given to them a space and a prominence very seldom accorded to the proceedings of mere workmen. All this bodes well for the cause of labour, and shows that if the artizan class only act with prudence and intelligence, a new era is opening brighter than ever yet dawned upon the toilers of th eworld. Another gratifying incident, and one which speaks

volumes for the growing intelligence of the opera-

tives, is to be found in the fact, that the advocates who occupied the platform belonged entirely to their own order-hard handed men, who owe all they have, and all they know, to their own industry and energy. Hitherto, when the workers have been called on to assert a right, or to repel a wrong, they have been obliged to seek for exponents and mouthpieces in other classes than their own; but on that evening the President of the Amalgamated Society's Council filled the chair with more fitness and propriety than a lord would under the circumstances have done; and the speaker, who represented the Council, and those who proposed and seconded the pithy resolutions, were men who had struck out their own tracks of thought, while they were fashioning those vast machines which are destined to revolutionize the world of labour. That this was no disadvantge those who read the addresses will be compelled to admit, and if the speeches and those of the employers are compared, it will be found, that in all but wealth the employed are the superiors-not the inferiors of the employers. They evidently feel better, think better, and speak with more force, facility, and correctness; and if the settlement of the dispute were to rest upon the intelligence of the parties, there can be no doubt which would succeed.

As it is, we have but little fear of the result. In spite of all that there is in influence, interest, and position, to warp the judgment, in spite of the fact that men of talent can be bought to sell their opinions as though free thoughts were as much commodities as cattle; in spite of the fact that a commercial journal, writing not what is true, but what will pay, is ready to make the profits of its advertisements the arbiter of its morality, and to bring all its literary talent to crush poor men, in order to serve its commercial masters; in spite of all this, we would always back right to win in the long run, for there is after all enough good feeling and common sense in the public, to do substantial justice when properly appealed to by straightforward honest intelligence.

That appeal was made, and, so far as we can

see and hear, it has been eminently successful. With a candour which is worthy of all honour, Mr. NEWTON, as the representative of the Council of the Association, admitted every act which that body has really done, and with a firmness which evinced a consciousness of right, he threw back the aspersions by which he and his fellows have been traduced. To glance at the falsehoods first. It has been asserted over and over again by the employers, at their meetngs and in their advertisements, respondents without a name, and in the same leading article type which heaped slanders upon Kossuth, that the men were attempting to dictate to their employers,-copies of the circular really sent by the Society to the manufacturers were distributed at the meeting,-two of the morning papers published it in full, - and it shows as one of the most courteously moderate papers ever written. Instead of attempting to dictate, it breathes the language of entreaty; instead of containing epithets, revilings, or complaints, it preserves a consistent tone of respect; instead of throwing down the gage of defiance, it asks for aid and co-operation. Even addressed to men who dissent from its objects, it ought to inspire a feeling of friendliness. It was said that the Council was composed of a few designing men who coerced the dupes who were members of the Association. The fact was stated and recognised by the assembled operatives as true, that before the Council acted at all, it took the opinion of all the branches; and that from the whole twelve thousand members there came only sixteen dissentient votes to the course proposed to be adopted. It was charged that the operatives intended to strike; the statement was made, and made without contradiction by any one of the numbers present, who must have known its truth or falsehood that a strike was never thought of, and the word never used except by the manufacturers themselves, who threatened to make a strike, by shutting their factories if the men endeavoured to emancipate themselves from their industrial slavery. The Association was accused of requiring the employers unconditionally to discharge the labourers at the machines; the truth was put upon the record that no such demand was ever made, but that on the contrary, it was proposed to put the machine workers on a level with the more skilled handicrafts-men by freely admitting them as members of the Society. The calumny was hinted at that the Engineers desired to force the masters to discontinue the use of machinery. The answer which Mr. NEWTON gave to that is worthy of especial notice, for it embodies more true wisdom than anything the manufacturers have either said or done. It was that, so far from wishing to prevent the use of machinery, they were themselves constantly occupied in perfecting existing machines and inventing new ones, and that they always hailed with a delighted admiration every new development of ingenuity, because, although they knew that it might in the present displace their labour, they felt conscious that the time would come when machinery would save labour, and give the maker the means of existence with less of toil than now; and so they struggled on, trusting that intellect was laying the foundation of a future of prosperity and happiness. As to the charges of Socialism and Communism short work was made of them. The Society has nothing to do with these theories; it does not express itself either for or against them. It has never done so. They do not enter into the deliberations of its members whose business is with the present. They have always recognised the distinction between vice and idleness, and virtue and industry; and so far from endeavouring to equalise the rate of wages, they have ever held and expressed the principle that, the wages

of each man must be the subject of private agreement between himself and his employer. Those falsehoods disposed of, nothing remained but to justify the attempted abolition of piecework and overtime, and that was done with the utmost completeness. The men do not want to work overtime while thousands of their fellow-workmen are destitute of employment, and not working for it they do not desire to be paid for it. If the mere Commercialists think that a few shillings more a week is an adequate compensation for hours of toil, so lengthened as to waste their physical powers-deprive them of social enjoyment-make them strangers to the family hearth, and bar them from intellectual improvement, the operatives are of a different opinion. They want to be men exercising their affections and their reason, and not wealth accumulating machines, shutting out their fellows from the independence of honest labour and with regard to piecework, they ask to have it done away with, or to be continued as a fair free contract between employer and employed, instead of continuing as it is, task-work, at an arbitrarily fixed price, in the adjustment of which they have no

That is the whole case, and one more completely consonant with right was never put before the world. We have only to add, that if after this the employers persist in carrying their threat of shutting their factories into execution, and thus throwing into idleness twelve thousand engineers, beside the thousands of less skilled labourers , who work with them, they will add to their falsehood a wanton cruelty, and turn into execration the contempt and odium which are already due to their proceedings, more particularly as the men offer to submit the whole dispute to the arbitration of such a man, for example, as Lord SHAFTESBURY, and abide by his decision. For the present we leave the matter in that position; but next week, if the contest still continues, we shall not hesitate to do that which we have as yet avoided -expose the miserable petty intrigue which, and not the abolition of piece work and overtime, has roused the vindictiveness of the clique of manufacturers.

Trades Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED co: "TATRADES: bevier decoursed T. S. DUNCOMBE, Esq., M.P., President.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

"If it were possible for the working classes, by combining among themselves, to raise, or keep up the general rate of wages, it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be punished, but to be welcomed and rejoiced at."-STUART MILL.

It has always been the object of the Central Committee to conduct the affairs of the National Association in harmony and good fellowship with all other men and movements professing to have at heart the improvement and wellbeing of the industrious classes. In this spirit they have passed by, unnoticed, the attacks of open foes, and the more insidious whisperings of false friends. The ephemeral popularity of rival associations, disguising themselves by a partial adoption of our principles, and a wholesale appropriation of our own peculiar distinctive title has in every case, as we anticipated, passed away like "the baseless fabric of a vision," leaving not an existing wreck of former pretensions behind but an empty title—the impudent assumption of which enables their former chiefs just to buoy up their ambition upon the surface of the general movement. Our attention has, however, been called to an attack

upon Trades. Unions in general—and the National Association in particular—which may not be passed by so lightly. Mr. Ernest Jones, the celebrated Chartist writer and lecturer, and the hard-working candidate for the premiership of that movement, has denounced in his usual talented and oracular style, every form of Trades' Unions as obstructive to the spread and progress of that politically revolutionary spirit with which he seeks to indoctrinate the

working men of this country. We offer no opinion upon the practical wisdom of Mr. Jones's political teachings. As the directors of a purely non-political movement, we decline embarking upon the stormy sea of Chartist politics, but conceive we owe it as a duty to our members, to defend our principles and practices from the ill-timed and mistaken statements of this new antagonist, who really appears-notwithstanding his generally acknowledged talents as a political teacher-to possess but a contracted and very imperfect knowledge of Trades' operations.

In No. 33, vol. II., 13th December, 1851, of a periodical entitled "Notes to the People," appears an article headed "Trades' Unions," and written, we presume, by Mr. Ernest Jones. As the "Notes to the People" may not be generally read by the members of the National Association, we shall, in justice to Mr. Jones, beg permission of the Editor of the "Northern Star" to reprint verbatim the article in question, and upon which we shall offer; in the next week's "Star" such strictures and explanations as we conceive our duty to the cause of labour demands

"THE TRADES' UNION. "After the thousands upon thousands expended, after the organisation of vast numbers, after the self-denying heroism of the men, and the energy of the committees, the utter fallacy of trying to keep wages up by any mere combina-tion of labour, is proven at last. The Trades' Union has existed for many years: it was to keep wages up. Has it done so? After all the treasures, time, talent, and energy lavished on it, wages have fallen during its existence with constantly accelerated speed! It has failed in its

object.
"Will not this convince the working men that all such combinations must be useless, and that it is only in political power that social remedy can be sought success-

" Again, it was to use the present laws and institutions as its strength and safeguard: where have those laws and institutions placed it now? Alas! In Stafford gaol. "Will not this convince the working-men that it is only in the change of laws and institutions they can find their

"The failure of the Trades' Union in accomplishing what it professed—and its fall before the political power of the rich man's laws, is an instructive page from labour's history. And even, in one of its minor professed objects, that of supporting, by a national fund, men on strike, what good has it done, that might not better be effected in another way? Have the strikes that the National Trades' Union has NOT supported, been less successful than those it has? And does not the weight of supporting turnouts almost always fall on the immediate neighbourhood? And is not the subscription of the working-man often diminished by the consideration: 'Oh! they belong to the National Trades' Union, that will take care of them-we need not impoverish ourselves!' And might not a political association have rendered them pecuniary support as efficiently; and even better? Might not the adhesion of working men to the Charter be insured and increased, by some such benefits being coupled with his subscriptions,—those subscriptions being regulated in amount accordingly? Think of this, Chartists and working-men! Though it appears to me much preferable that strikes should be supported on the voluntary principle, than by any organised, compulsory subscriptions: the latter always fail to realise their obect. Witness the deficiency of funds in the recent aggravated instances of oppression. I believe the voluntary support of the same trade, and the same neighbourhood, is much ; more likely to be rendered when the emergency arises, than a sum to be collected beforehand for prospective cases that may, or may not, arise. Experience proves the truth of this. After all, it is almost always as the case requiring support occurs, that the money has to be obtained; -then where's the use of Trades' Union? Might not all it does be done much better, or, at least, as well, without its being in existence? I ask again—what has it done? Is labour better off through it, since its establishment? Has it realised one of its promises? Has it not, on the contrary, done a vast deal of harm, by directing that time, talent, and money to a useless surface measure, which might have been applied for a radical cure? "The resources wasted in the Trades' Union, might

have carried the Charter ! "Or do you want the 'National Association' as a means of union for the working classes? Political organisation unites them much more effectually. Show me the good the anti-political Trades' Union (for that's what it really is,) has, or can do, that a Chartist Association can not do with ten times greater strength and efficiency! Ah! working men, it is hunting after these fallacies, and dancing after these chimeras, that has kept you where you arein impotence and misery. Do you ask-why the Charter have not been carried yet? Because you are ready to follow every will-o'-the-wisp that dances before your eyes. Because you fritter away the strength the Charter should have claimed, in your Trades' Unions, and co-operative plans, on anti-co-operative principles, and harmonics, and redemption societies, and freehold-land schemes, and a thousand other bubbles, heating your irons in the wrong fire, and heating too many at the same time. Don't blame the Charter, or the Chartists, for not having done moreblame yourselves for having paralysed their action, by diverting your strength from the only channels in which it could operate a national result."

Our space this week will not permit us to reply to what we conceive to be Mr. Jones's mistakes; but we must express our sincere regret that we should be forced into a defence of our principles, against an attack, not from the common foes of all liberty, industrial, social, or political, but from one whoprofesses himself the friend and champion of the rights of labour. Does Mr. Jones imagine he can raise himself or his cause upon the ruins of the Trades' Association of England? Does he suppose the most effective, mode of producing unity of thought and action in the distracted ranks of Chartism, is by throwing the apple of discord, where hitherto mutual good feeling and brotherhood have existed?

We think we shall have no difficulty in convincing Mr. Jones that he is not yet thoroughly conversant with what Trades' Unions have or have not accomplished for labour in this country-and that the true and enlightened policy of patriotic democracy is to conciliate all sections of the working classes, and to promote their working, even though by diverse means, to the accomplishment of the ultimate aim of all-the emancipation of labour.

A closer alliance may be brought about between the industrial and political movements by the force of circumstances, and we for ourselves, should hail the fact as a desirable consummation, but we think that alliance will not be promoted by the line of conduct Mr. Jones is pursuing. We recommend our members to study attentively the article from the "Notes," we have reprinted. Our friends in Wolverhampton, Northwich, Lynn, Walsal, and many other localities, will smile at the greenness of our political monitor upon the alleged failure of the National Association with the molo-dramatic accompaniment of Stafford Gaol,

Our friend's equal innocence of the position of " iron trade, will no doubt call forth an instructive lesson from a quarter quite capable of imparting it. name, we shall be happy to give the widest publicity in our

power to his communication, but it is contrary to our practice to act upon anonymous communication. THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

OF UNITED TRADES. 259, Tottenham-court-road. POSTSCRIPT.

The Central Committee cannot but feel the most intense interest and sympathy in the existing disputes between the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, Smiths, &c., and the lordlings of the British iron manufacture. The same principle is at stake which constituted the bone of contention in the Wolverhampton case—the right of the working classes to decide the terms upon which they consent to sell their labour. And the same unscrupulous and dishonourable means are employed to mislead public opinion by falsehood and misrepresentations.

In this case the Engineers have discovered, by bitter and dearly paid for experience, the demoralising and pauperising tendency of protracted hours of labour, and the injurious operation of that competitive spirit engendered by the system of piece or contract work, which by exacting the greatest possible amount of work for the least possible amount of payment, gradually, but surely, brings down the general value of labour for the sole and especial benefit of a few capitalists, because it is sheer humbug to pretend that the public have any interest in the matter, except indeed that labour in every one of its departments, high or low, skilled or unskilled, should be fairly, aye even liberally

Who shall say, then, that this movement on the part of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers to better regulate matters which they are so deeply interested in is not just and moral in the eyes of God and of all just men?

The important questions of "systematic overtime" and " piece work," with their influence for good or evil on the

interests of the trade, we know to have need fully and dispassionalely discussed in all the branches of the Society, and the determination now come to to abolish for the future both evils; is but the concentrated expression of the will of 12.000 intelligent and industrious workmen, enforcing a legal right in a constitutional manner.

The Executive Council have merely performed a ministerial duty in promulgating the all but unanimous resolve of the Society, only eleven dissentients out of 12,000 objecting to the movement.

If the eleven thousand, nine hundred and eighty-eight are determined to carry out their own resolution, as it is their bounden duty to do, we cannot see what necessity there can be for a general strike. At the expiration of their day's work they have but to put on their hats and walk home. Had the same union existed amongst the factory workers, as is said to exist in this Society, the Ten Hours Bill might have been carried without special legislative interference.

We sincerely hope that no general strike will, in this case, be rendered necessary by the vacillation or treachery of individuals; but that every man will firmly and honestly perform his duty no less to himself than to his fellow work. men, and thus defeat the contemplated stratagems of the combined employers to turn the table upon them (a la francaise) by a coup d'etat.

But should our expectations be disappointed, and the possible collision take place, we trust, for the honour of labour, that the Executive Council will not succumb to the Napoleontic despotism of the employers, but throw themselves and their cause upon the public spirit and patriotism of the working classes of England. It is a great national question, which as deeply concerns the workers of wood, bricks, or stone, as the workers of iron. The universal army of labour is attacked if these men are attacked; and if the pecuniary resources of this powerful body are to be cut off by a species of coup de main, the assistance of the Trades of England must be placed at their disposal, and a certain victory be secured, unless indeed it should enter into the mighty minds of the Bucklersbury conclave, to induce their brother capitalists of all other trades to give to British labour A NATIONAL HOLIDAY Union! Union! National Union is, we again repeat, the one and only remedy for these industrial wrongs, which are general and common to us all. December 31st.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists. &c. held a public meeting on Tuesday night at the Hall of Commerce, Threadneedle-street, "to discuss the present state of the iron trades, and the position of the society in relation thereto." The hall was densely thronged with workmen, not less, probably, than 2,000 being pre-

Mr. J. Musto, the Chairman of the Executive Council having been called on to preside, briefly opened the business of the evening, and said that, in consequence of state. ments which had appeared in the "Times," it was deemed advisable that a public meeting should be called, to give the Executive Council of the society an opportunity of explaining to the public the position in which the society stood, and the proceedings that had been taken. A committee was appointed for the purpose of convening the meeting. The whole of the employers had been specially invited by ticket. [He then read the terms of the invitation.] If any employers were present and wished to take part in the proceedings, he hoped the meeting would be actuated in reference to them by that spirit of fair play which was found in the breasts of Englishmen. (Hear, hear.) Invitations had also been sent to between twenty and thirty editors of newspapers, and he trusted that the reports which would be given of the meeting would so far satisfy the public as to prevent the "Times" or any other newspaper from again misleading them. The public also had been included in the invitations. He would now

introduce Mr. Newton, who would enter into explanations of the proceedings of the Executive Council. Mr. NEWTON, who was received with loud cheers, said that their proceedings, as at first adopted, were not, perhaps, intended to engage so much of the attention of the public as they had done, nor would the Council have forced themselves forward as they now did, but for misrepresentations of their objects and intentions. The combination of employers started at Manchester was either misled by the statement of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt, of Oldham, or was based upon known untruths; but the combination was formed upon the ground that the workmen of Messrs. Hibbert and Platt were about to do an act of injustice to their employers. The matter had been discussed in the newspapers, and the society had been represented as insisting—1. Upon the abolition of systematic "overtime," and, 2. The discontinuance of "piecework;" 3. With claiming that, the masters should at once, and without reserve, discharge the class of persons engaged in, and long trained to, the working of self-acting machines, and employ in their stead mechanics, members of the Union; and, further, 4. (according to "Amicus,") The Council were prepared to advocate an equalization of the rate of wages; to lend themselves, in fact, to an agitation for a trial of the ingenious doctrines of M. Louis Blanc." Now, the first two of these propositions were the propositions of the society. (Hear, hear.) The third was never made by them, and the intention attributed to them of equalising wages was as foreign from their objects and general opinions as anything could be. (Hear.) They disavowed all intention of removing any persons at present in employment. (Hear, hear.) There was nothing in the present proceedings of the Council that expressed or implied any such intention; they had never asked for the removal of a man from a machine who was working at it, who had earned a title to work at it by the time he had been employed at it; and, so far from the opinions of their members being against those men; they had fostered and encouraged them. (Hear, hear.) But here it would be necessary to refer to proceedings some months ago. There was in May a dispute between Messrs. Hibbert and Platt and their workmen, who demanded the abolition of overtime, and asked for the discharge of a certain number of men they called il legal men; and he (Mr. Newton), at the request of the workmen, went down to mediate in the matter. He attended a public meeting there; he heard the explanations which the men gave of their grievances; and he insisted at the meeting that the men should not strike, but endeavour to settle the dispute by moral means-by the aid of a deputation. A deputation was appointed to go to Messrs. Hibbert and Platt. Mr. Platt received the deputation with kindness; he argued the question with them for more than two hours: he made certain propositions to the deputation, which were carried back to the meeting. Those propositions were modified by the meeting, and then sent back to Mr. Platt. The result was, that six resolutions were adopted by the meeting and three of them submitted to Mr. Platt. He would read them to the meeting:-"1. That in future all planing, slotting, shaping, and boring machines, at the workshop of the undersigned, be worked either by mechanics or apprentices, to be taken up by them as they fall vacant. 2. That the labourers at present employed upon those machines be not unduly interfered with before Christmas, 1851, when the machines shall fall catirely into the hands of the mechanics; but if any of the labourers are discharged, or the machines otherwise become vacant, the vacancies shall be filled up by the mechanics at they occur. 3. That Michael Benard have taken from him all authority over workmen in our employ, and that all illegal hands be discharged; we further say that we disapprove of the practices alleged against Benard, and pledge ourselves that they shall not again be repeated." Mr. Platt said he was willing to agree to those resolutions, provided the same conditions were made with other employers, and he himself wrote out an agreement to secure that object. He not only signed the resolutions, but he required that the workmen should endeavour to force other employers to do so; and if that were not done at the expiration of three years, the whole arrangement was to be null and void. His (Mr. Newton's) reason for interfering was, that it had been stated that when men interfered themselves they were always marked by their employers, and were discharged the first opportunity. He (Mr. Newton) left Oldham with the distinct understanding that the agreement was to come into operation at Christmas. (Hear.) The question of overtime was settled in Manchester on the 1st of November, before this agitation on the part of the employers was raised against it. (Hear.) The combination of employers was in consequence of Messrs, Ilibbert and Platt knowing that the agreement was to be fulfilled at Christmas, and the object was to prevent its being fulfilled. Whether it was to be fulfilled or not was a question only for the Oldham men; it was not a question for this society. (Hear.) He had written to Mr. Platt a fortnight ago, representing that he was not treating his men fairly in identifying himself with the combination at Manchester, and Mr. Platt answered that he approved of the document at the time, and should have carried it into effect, but that the workmen had broken it themselves in July last. The men in July made some resistance on the ground that the condition had not been fulfilled which related to Benard, who was a sort of middle man, taking a quantity of piecework and employing fellow men to do it—what the tailors would call sweater"-(hear, hear)-he was most despotic and tyrannical, and Mr. Platt had said the system should not continue. (Hear, hear.) But the society had nothing to do with all this, and had never taken part in the proceeding-He himself attended at Oldham in his individual capacity to try to prevent a "strike," which must be attended with so much misery. (Hear, hear.) The question was between Messrs. Hibbert and Platt and their workmen; the society were determined not to be dragged into the dispute. (Hear.) They disavowed all attempts to remove men from machines they had no such intention. Their disposition was to make common cause with such men, and assist them, rather than they should be thrown idle upon the world. (Hear, hear.) Neither had the society any intention to try to equalise wages; that would be to equalise themselves with the agricultural labourer. (Hear, hear.) What they sought was a

fair opportunity for every working man, as far as practicable, to use his labour. (Hear, hear.) They desired to make it less precarious by regulating the work there was to be done. (Hear, hear.) As to identifying themselves with Socialists and Communists, they had no connexion with any political, social, or religious party, and they advocated their own views, not because Louis Blane advo-cated them (if he did), but because experience taught them that it was necessary some change should be mad in order to elevate their social condition. (Hear, hear, They were 12,000 men banded together for the purpose of charity and providence. They were a reflex of the opinient of the country. They had amongst the 12,000 of whom their charity of the country. their society was composed, men professing conservative and Chartist and Social principles—men who advocated what were called extreme Free Trade principles, and men who advocated Protection. Was it not preposterous these to suppose that it is not preposterous the to suppose that in a society composed of so many different elements they entertained the sentiments attributed in

them? What, then, was it that they asked? That overtime be abolished—time worked over and above six days per week of ten hours per day (or, at least, hity-eight and a half hours per week.) which they held as a principle to be the proper time to labour when there was labour to be performed-(hear, hear,)-and they held that a man ought to be able, by six days' labour, to earn sufficient to keep himself and his family. (Hear, hear.) The society did not ask for a reduction of those hours, but only that a man should be allowed to leave his work when his day's labour was done. The present practice of working overtime was an evil physically, morally, intellectually, and socially. The workmen felt this fifteen years ago, and held meetings about it, and an agreement was come to as to the rate of payment for overtime. It was not uncommon for men to work for weeks together from four or six in the morning till ten at night. (Hear, hear.). A man could not do justice to his employers at such hours; his health was injured by it; a number of men were left idle through it; and the workmen had no opportunities for improvement. (Hear, hear.) Why, but from the long hours of work, had mechanics' institutes proved such a dead failure? (Hear, hear.) But Mr. Scott Russell said, that the men were not forced to work overtime. But, indeed, they were. (Hear, hear.) If a man declined, he was immediately discharged. (Hear.) That was compulsion; he saw on the one side of him excessive labour, and on the other starvation. (Hear. hear.) There were scores who had been discharged because they refused to work overtime. (Hear, hear.) The workmen found that individual refusal was individual sacrifice, and that it must be general; and they had come to that conclusion-12,000 of them. (Cheers.) If Mr. Russell had influence enough with the employers to have his assertion put into general practice, he would hear no more of this agitation with regard to overtime; for all that was asked was that men should be at liberty to decline it if they liked, and not punished for working only six days a week. (Hear, hear.) Then as to the other question-pieceworkthe public thought that every man had a right to make the most he could of his superior ability and expertness. Granted: piecework was not objected to, but only the manner in which it was now carried out. Let it be done by contract between employers and employed, as in a contract between them and their customers, and no man would object. But a piece of work was brought into the work. shop, and a man was told he must do it for so much; if he said he could not do it for that, he was told, "You must do it or leave. I shall give you no more." (Hear, hear.) Was that right, that an arbitrary authority should be exercised over labour with regard to the price to be paid? (Hear, hear.) There was no consultation in the matter; the man was never asked his opinion, and, if he objected, was told that the employer "would not be dictated to "he was to be the sole judge. (Hear, hear.) The gentlemen of the press were before him; they knew whether compositors were thus treated. No; they had a book price. If the employers would establish a board, and allow the workmen to establish their board, and let the question be settled between them, there would be no objection to piecework; but, as it was, it gave the men less than their ordinary wages. The men would abide by the decision of independent parties. (Hear, hear.) Let persons be appointed whose whole soul was not wrapped up in commercial speculation, men who had identified themselves not merely with the commercial progress, but also with the progress of the industrial classes; such men as Lord Shaftesbury, Lord Carlisle, Lord R. Grosvenor, and the Hon. A. Kinnaird. (Hear, hear.) By their judgment the men would be willing to be governed. (Hear, hear.) Asto the charge of being opposed to the introduction of machinery, there was no class of men who more promoted its introduction : they were continually improving machinery. (Hear, hear.) Let it not be said that the "Council of Seven were dictating terms." The movement was instituted by the meeting of sixty delegates at Birmingham, it September, 1850, who passed resolutions deprecating piecework and overtime as systematic practices: circulars were sent out to ascertain the opinions of the society; and out of 12,000, only sixteen votes came in for those practices. (Hear, hear.) Employers said the proceeding was dictatorial. If a question arose in the workshop, and a deputation went to the employers, they were generally discharged; and if men not connected with the workshop were sent, they were asked what business had they to interfere? (Hear, hear.) If employers were so exclusive, and refused to hear their workpeople and listen to their grievances, they must expect that. with oppression after oppression, and petty despotism of foremen and managers, perhaps unknown to those employers—(hear, hear,),—if they treated it all with contempt and disdain, the feeling would at last make itself known in some tangible form, as it was doing now. (Hear.) The men were told they intended to strike on the 1st. Nothing was further from their intention. (Hear.) There was no such thing contemplated in the north. (Hear.) It was only intended that the workman should exercise his right of leaving when his day's labour was done; and if the employers said any man might do so, it was all that was required. (Hear, hear.) If any man thought proper to work, let him do so. (Hear.) Whether the employers would close their works on the 10th he could not say; but after this explanation they would incur a very heavy responsibility in throwing so many men upon the poor rates, or refusing them relief at the risk of anarchy and confusion. (Hear, hear.) The men knew they were in the right, and were willing to be guided by public opinion. They were ready to submit the matter to any impartial tribunal, (Cheers.) The questions in dispute must be settled either now or at some future time, and the feelings he had ex-

had been disposed of. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. R. Braddon then moved the following resolution: -"That, having heard the statement made upon the part of the Council of the Amalgamated Society, this meeting is perfectly satisfied that the acts and intentions of the council have been publicly misrepresented, and that it has never demanded of the employers either discontinuance of the use of machinery of any kind, or the discharge of the workmen employed at machines." He said he thought Mr. Newton had clearly proved that the conduct of the executive council in this matter was strictly honest, and the demands made by them perfectly rea-

pressed were so deeply rooted in their minds, that he be-

lieved they would never be eradicated until the whole matter

Mr. GEORGE USHER seconded the resolution. He was neither a Socialist nor a Communist, but he came forward to second the resolution from the confident belief that the Executive Committee were justified in what they had done -(hear, hear)-and he hoped that the 12,000 associated workmen would support them in their acts.

Mr. NEWTON said, that a request had been sent from Mr. Ernest Jones, stating that he wished to address the meeting. ("No, no, no.") He hoped that Mr. Jones would not identify the meeting with politics. (Hear, hear.) He had his own opinions on politics, but he wished this question to be discussed on its own merits, and apart from any other question whatever. (Hear, hear.)
Mr. Jozes then came upon the platform, and attempted to address the meeting, but he was met with a determined manifestation on the part of the meeting in opposition thereto. He could only say that he cordially sympathised with the objects of the meeting. (Cries of "Off, off.") He was not going to introduce any politics, but as one that thought deeply.—("Off, off.") They might make music as long as they pleased, but he would stand there till he was listened to. ("Oh!oh!" "Off, off.")
Mr. NEWYON put it to Mr. Jones whether, after the

decided declaration of the meeting that they would not hear him, it was right to take up the time of the meeting. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Jones: If they but listened to him for one minute, he should finish. He thought that, if it was their most determined enemy, instead of a friend, who appeared before them, that fair play would induce them to give him a hearing. ("Off.") All he had to say, then, was this, how could they expect to resist the combination of the capitalist and the monopolist? (Renewed uproar.)

Mr. Newron said he would put it to Mr. Jones whether he would proceed, when the enemies of the society might make a handle of his presence.

Mr. Jones said he was not aware that his presence was so disgraceful that it could be used as a handle against the society. The interruption continuing, and the meeting being apparently determined not to hear a word, Mr. Jones at length obtained silence by declaring that he would speak only one minute longer by the watch if the meeting would listen to him. What he had to say to them was that their attempt at a combination of the trade, based as it must be upon strikes against capitalists, would be unavailing, and the next time he appeared before them they would acknowledge the truth of his words and give him a

hearing.
Mr. J. Collis said he agreed with Mr. Newton on the evils of the practice of systematic overtime, but he thought the present extra payment for it was a sufficient check, and that there ought not to be a claim to double time; and he considered that the question was settled with the masters in 1836, and that the men who were then in London could not depart from that agreement without a breach of faith. He would move an addition to the resolution to that effect. (Hisses.) He could not agree in Mr. Newton's statement as to deputations to the masters; he had himself been above twenty years in the employ of Messrs. Miller and Ravenhill, and had been to them on deputations many times, and, instead of being discharged for it, had always been treated with kindness and with the respect due to his position. (Hear.) As to piecework, he had worked piecework, but had never been compelled to take it; when he had disliked the terms he had been allowed to do the work upon common

Mr. Hoskins seconded the amendment, and said there was work which could not be done except by overtime. (Hear.) Systematic overtime was doubtleess an evil, and nine-tenths of the practice-in fact, the system-might easily be abolished. He could not think the demand for double time

The amendment was then put and negatived, and the original motion carried by a large majority. Mr. Henn, of Manchester, who said he came forward as

a witness, confirmed Mr. Newton's account of the Oldham dispute, and said the origin of it was that Messrs. Hibbert and Platt had purchased a machine for boring, and the men were afraid the work was going to be taken out of their hands, and the machine worked by men not brought up to the trade; but that led to other points being also raised. But it was entirely a dispute between Messrs. Hibbert and Platt and their workmen. He would add that, in Manches ter, the men decided to do away with overtime before the council came to the resolution; and a great portion of the employers agreed with the men, and had done away with it, though there were some few exceptions. (Hear, hear.) There would be no objection to piecework if it was carried on honourably; but a man was not asked whether he could do it at the price named, but told he must do it or leave. (Hear.) If men managed, by excessive labour, to more than regular wages by it, they had been offered much less the next time for the same job.

Mr. J. Porramoved-" That this meeting is fully convinced that neither the Executive Council nor the me." bers of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, &c., contemplate a strike on the 1st of January, 1852; and that the assertions put forward to that effect are entirely untrue." He proceeded to comment upon the conduct of some of the speakers at the meeting of employers of labour on Wednesday last, and complained that when the workmen of one of them left him in 1849, on his proposing a reduction of wages, he sent notice to other employers, that they might not take them on. Another of these gentlemen refused to remove to a distance from the engineering department some leadworks, which were injurious to health. If employers paid so little attention to the welfare of their men they ought not to demand from the men entire obedience to their will nor could they expect from them anything beyond what was their duty to themselves-self-protection

Mr. W. Brown seconded the motion, and it was carried nnanimously. Mr. NEWTON said the society had appealed to the public, and would wait their decision. If the employers were willing to settle the question amicably by proper negotiation and with a regard to justice to all parties, the men would meet them honourably, fairly, and moderately. (Hear, hear.) He then explained that the society was one instituted for unimpeachable objects, to make allowances to members thrown out of work by the badness of trade, or incapacitated by accident or iliness. It was an amalgamation of several societies, one of which paid £36,000 to unemployed members in 1848 and 1849. (Hear.) Even then members were working overtime. (Hear, hear.) He might inst mention that, on one of the railways, when trade was bad, and a reduction had to be made, the manager asked the men whether he should reduce them in numbers or in hours of work, and they choose the latter, dividing the reduced amount among all the men." (Hear, hear.) When the objects of the society were known, the public would feel disposed rather to encourage them than to press against them, so long as they kept within proper bounds, and used no threats or intimidation, and that they never would do. (Hear, hear.) In so large a body, isolated individuals might conduct themselves improperly, but the society repudiated anything of the sort, (Hear, hear,) So acting, they bad the opinion of the Attorney-General, that they were acting lawfully. (Hear, hear.)

and to the chairman, closed the proceedings. THE LANCASHIRE ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYERS

A vote of thanks to the press for attending the meeting,

OF OPERATIVE ENGINEERS, &c. On Tuesday afternoon, a numerous and influential meeting of members of the Association of Employers of Operative Engineers, Millwrights, and Machine makers, of Manchester and the surrounding towns and districts, was held at the Clarence Hotel, Spring-gardens. It was attended by upwards of fifty gentlemen, members of different firms. Mr. T. B. Sharp, the senior partner in the firm of Sharp, Brothers, and Co., was called to the chair. The committee appointed at a former meeting reported the substance of what had transpired between the deputation from their body and the employers of London and the vicinity; and also the proceedings of a meeting of those employers at the London Coffee House, on the 24th ult. The warmest gratification was expressed at the cordial reception of the deputation from Lancashire by the central body in London; and, on the motion of Mr. James Nasmyth, of the Bridgewater Foundry, Patricroft, seconded by Mr. John Hick, of Bolton, it was unanimously resolved, "That this association forthwith join, and be come a portion of the Central Association of Employers of Operative Engineers, &c." The committee were authorised to carry out the resolution; thanks were voted to the Chairman, and the other members of the deputation, who had proceeded to London and attended the meeting of the C ntral Association on Wednesday last. We may add that the tone of the meeting was most decided and unanimous in the expression of a determination to resist any and every attempt at dictation on the part of the men, as alike injurious to employers and employed, and destructive of the best interests of the country. A general desire and determination was expressed that as the men had threatened a strike, their object and intention should be tested, and that the question between the employers and employed. having been raised by the latter, should now be brought to some clear and definite issue. We learn that individually, nearly all the firms in this district have received from their customers, for whom they are making mill or other machinery, in some cases under contracts with penalties as to non-fulfilment in time, the most cordial assurance that they approve of the course taken by the employers, and that they are disposed, under the circumstances, to extend to them the utmost amount of indulgence that may be sought in the completion of these contracts. Under circumstances such as these, lacking that which is an element of strength in some strikes, the popular approval and support, it behoves the workmen to pause ere they take a step which, once taken will assured prove irremediable.—Manchester Guardian.

ADDRESS OF THE PROGRESSIVE SOCIETY OF OPERATIVE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS TO

THE CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF LONDON. FELLOW WORKMEN,—We, the members of the above Society, being anxious to promote the interest and to increase the happiness of our fellow toilers, deem the present a fitting opportunity for directing your attention to what we consider calculated as a means to promote that interest and increase that happiness; and feeling confident that nothing but increased intelligence can permanently better the condition of our class, it becomes our duty to devise some plan whereby that intelligence may be obtained and that happiness permanently secured.

Union! (that stereotyped phrase, that has been perpetually upon the tongue of every agitator) is an essential in any project to benefit the working classes, which cannot be

We therefore urge upon you the necessity of a more cordial and extended union, established upon a basis which will at once secure the means for the progressive intellectual improvement of all so united, and which will, at the same time, protect and conserve the rights and privileges of the trade.

Attempts have been made, at different times, to carry out that union that we now recommend, with but (we

regret to say) very little success. We believe that want of success has been mainly attri butable to the fact of all trade societies hitherto being held at public houses, where other influences than those in spired by intelligence and reason too frequently prevail.

To effect a reform in this particular, and also in other matters connected with trade societies, the above society was formed, five years ago, with the following objects in

1. To establish an institution which shall afford facilities to the members in meeting together for the transaction of business, the study of science, and for mutual improvement, apart from the pernicious influences of the public

2. To provide means, and carry out plans, for the profitable employment of the unemployed members, in order to relieve the market of the surplus labour, and at the same time afford permanent support to such members as the vicissitudes of trade may place in a position to require assistance.

3. To make good any loss of tools by fire or otherwise. 4. To establish a depot for the supply of tools to the members at wholesale prices.

5. To establish a library of such works as treat on subjects relating to the trade; to assist in the formation of ciasses for their study; and to provide the institution with those current publications which may be considered most useful to its members. 6. To ensure a sum of money at the death of a member or

a member's wife. How far we have succeeded in carrying out the above can be better ascertained by an acquaintance with our members, or by visiting our Society House, 17, Ryder's Court, Leicester-square, on Monday evenings, where information

and Rules may be obtained and members enrolled. We are enabled to recommend the above with some confidence, having gone through the ordeal of difficulties which must be experienced by all bodies associating for similar objects. We will here state, that we have no desire to see the breaking up of other societies, nor be on any but friendly terms with them, but we do earnestly invite their consideration of our principles, and, if approved of, establish others on the same or better principles. We will not look upon them as rivals, but as auxiliaries in the good cause of progress. We pledge our assistance and the benefit of our experience.

In conclusion, we do hope that the time will come when those who contribute to the building of the splendid habitations of the wealthy, and their stupendous club-houses, which give beauty and grandeur to the vicinity of St. James's, replete with every comfort and convenience to which the advancement of science can point, -we repeat, we hope the time will come when we shall be enabled to direct attention to our own comfortable habitations and club-houses, with a pleasure which shall be enviable by that class who have hitherto lived upon our produce, and who have doubts as to our ability of availing ourselves of that power which directs us to the improvement of our

We subscribe ourselves, on behalf of the society,

yours, &c., Richard Hackworth, President. THOMAS D. FERRIS, Vice-President. ROBERT WEBSTER, Corresponding Sec. WILLIAM NIXON, Financial Sec.

On Thursday night about 200 of the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, Machinists, &c., assembled at the Phœnix Tavern, Ratcliff Cross, to celebrate the anniversary of the society.

Mr. W. Allan, the general secretary, having been called to the chair, begged to propose, "Prosperity to the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and Machinists." (Cheers.) Mr. W. Newton acknowldged the toast. He rejoiced to be able to announce, that at the great works of Messrs. Mandslay and Field, and of the Messrs. Rennie, the men had that day without exception quitted their work at the completion of their day's labour, and so far as reports had up to this time been received, there had been no variation from that course. He looked upon it that their success in the particular matter which now occupied their minds was certain .- Several other speeches followed, which protracted the proceedings till after midnight.

THE NATIONAL PUBLIC SCHOOL ASSOCIATION have received a lettter, stating that the Premier will receive a deputation on Tuesday, the 6th in tant, instead of on the 3lst, The deputation named includes Mr. Henry, M.P.; Mr. Milner Gibson, M.P.; and most of the leading members of the Association.

Co-operative Intelligence. HALIFAX CO. OPERATIVE FESTIVAL.

The first festival of the members and friends of the Halifax Co-operative Stores took place on Monday night, in the Albion Street Son ol Room, which was very tastefully decorated with flags, bar ners, and evergreens, for the occasion. A very numerous party sat down to tea and coffee, consisting of the members, their wives, and children, giving

quite a domestic and family aspect to the affair, and constituting it a merry meeting, quite in consonance with the season. Mr. D. Green, President of the Redemption Society, was in the chair; and there were present, as a deputation from the London Society for Promoting Working Men's Associations, E: V. Neale, Esq., and Messrs, Lloyd Jones and Walter Cooper; Mr. G. A. Fleming, Editor of the "Northern Star;" and other friends of the move-Mr. Green, in opening the business, said, they were met

to talk about Co-operation. It had various aspects-shopkeeping was one of them, but that, though effecting an immediate saving to the members, was the lowest point of view at which it should be looked at. Even that, however, had its recommendations. If any of them sent £1 to the savings bank in the course of a year they would receive 72d, as interest; whereas, if they invested the same sum in a Co-operative Store, it would yield 5s. or 10s. If all the capital and saving of the working classes were invested in stores and workshops instead of savings banks, what an immense saving and advantage it would be to the working classes! That, however, was, as he had said, the lowest view of the subject. The ultimate application of the profits realised was the great question. (Hear, hear. He looked forward to the application of the profits derived from distribution to manufactures which would enable them to employ themselves. (Cheers.) That was the most important feature in the movement, which, so carried out, would emancipate all the labourers so employed. 5s. a year was a small sum in itself, to draw as profit on £1-or a certain amount of purchases, but when a number of os. were set to work to create new wealth it was quite a different thing. There were now about 500 Co-operative Societies in the United Kingdom. Every one of their members were shoes, hats, stockings, and other articles of clothing. Why should not these 500 Co-operative Societies, with the 10,000 persons or more belonging to them, manufacture all these articles for themselves, and, through the medium of the Central Co-operative Agency in London. effect mutual equitable exchanges, and set in motion a new industrial system, in which no master could come in to lower their wages, and there would be no necessity for strikes. (Hear, hear.) If such a system was adopted by the Trades, when strikes did occur the men would leave the masters not to walk about idle and consume money without any return, but to labour in their own workshops, fed by the demands from the stores now springing up in all parts of the country. This was the grand feature of the new movement, which would do more for the elevation of the working classes than all that heretofore has been accomplished. (Cheers.).

E. V. NEALE, Esq., said, he had much pleasure in coming

from London for the only purpose of being present at the meeting, and at a similar one at Bradford, in order to testify, by his presence, how deeply interested he felt in the movement, and how he sympathised with those engaged in the great task. The sentiment he had to propose to them "That Co-operation, wisely carried out in the spirit of Brotherhood, Justice, and Honesty, is one of the best means whereby the industrious classes may free themselves from competitive warfare, dependence on capital, and the caprices of masters; raising themselves thereby to a position whereby they may enjoy the full results of their labour, together with all their political and social rights." That sentiment went to the root of the matter; but before adverting to it, he wished to say a few words on a point alluded to by the Chairman, which was not the least important part of the matter-namely, the saving arising from Co-operative Stores. If, as Mr. Green had told them, they placed £1 in the savings bank they would find at the end of the year they had that pound and 7d. more. Now, they had been carrying on their Store for half a year, under the difficult circumstances, and with the defects and drawbacks which always beset new undertakings, and yet, by their balance sheet, he found that for £100 invested they had, instead of £1 10s., the savings bank interest, £12 in money and goods. This, for each family, was at the very beginning—in one half year, four or five times as much in the savings bank, and it only indicated what might be done when the system was more fully developed. This was a matter not to be overlooked, because it must bring home to the minds of the most sceptical the truth of the principle they advocated, and the practical advantages arising from its adoption, Even if they did not get men who cared for the higher aspects of the question, here was something worthy the consideration of all. But the proposition he had read to them contained much more important principles, because if they looked merely to making profits, they would never understand the true scope and object of the movement, and would be turned aside by every opposing obstacle. It was only when men were actuated by a high sense of principleby what he might call a religious attachment to it—they became men capable of persevering to the end, whatever might be the obstructions and obstacles they had to encounter. The losing sight of this fact constituted to his mind the error of former movements. Those engaged in them had looked more to the machinery they desired to set in motion than the spirit by which it was to be impelled. (Hear, hear.) They might take an illustration from the building of a church. Those who projected the church might have a high sense of the moral and religious objects its erection would promote. When the building itself was begun, however, there would be nothing seen but stones, bricks, mortar, and poles, and if they ended there nothing would be done to carry them on to the object they had in view. It was the spirit which made the editice of a church; it was that made it fulfil its destined end. That must be the way with them. They were actually in the condition of persons who began the building of a church, and who saw nothing but stones to begin with. There was nothing great or grand in shop-keeping—nothing ennobling, but it was a mere beginning. It was the commencement of means to place the members and their families in such a condition as should conduce to develops every noble quality which lay within them, inasmuch as it would place them within such circumstances as would enable them to act as men; because they would have within their reach all that was necessary for the well-doing of themselves and children. If they kept strengly before them that object, they were aiming at one of the grandest objects that could be aimed at in this world. (Cheers.) The words of the proposition were very characteristic of the present state of society when it was described as "competitive warfare." It was indeed a peaceable war-not carried on by muskets, cannons, and swords, but by methods more in consonance with the prevailing opinions around us. The dispositions and feelings of war were however there. They had only to look at what was going on between the Amalgamated Society of Iron Trades and the masters to see a striking instance of a state of complete warfare. On the one hand the men demand what they consider just; on the other, the masters refused what they considered unjust. He would not go into the question between them. That was not a subject for that meeting. He merely asked where was the impartial tribunal to adjust the quarrel? (Hear, hear,) In that case it was not pretended there was any such thing. Society had made no provision for a rational and impartial adjustment of the difference, and the consequence was, that we had simply two bodies of men who were resolved to try who could hold out longest, and starve out the other. (Hear, hear.) What was this but a state of warfare These two bodies of men did not fight with swords or pistols. They were prevented by law from doing that. There were no arms drawn on the field of battle; but would not the struggle in its effects produce misery, loss, and suffering? And yet this in England was the relation between labour and capital—this the only method at present by which disputes could be settled. Now the object of cooperation was to amend this system by calling upon men to do for themselves, on fair principles and by just netions, what they could not now attain except by means of this competitive struggle. This had been done to a great extent in France-especially in Paris-and had been begun in this country with some success; and when he called on them to go further, he only called on them to become the regulators of their own labour, by having in their own hands the capital, which was the regulator of labour. But in doing that they must act in a spirit of justice, not only among themselves, but to all around them. It was not the intention of the best friends of Co-operation to enter into what had been called -he thought foolishly-a Holy Crusade against capital. That was not the principle and the spirit by which they were or ought to be actuated, but simply to claim what they were fairly entitled to; and, at the same time, to render to all around them what was fair and just. To promote a spirit of conciliation, not hostility of brotherhood-not

isolation of mutual help and good offices, instead of separation—and mutual injuries. (Great applause.) Messrs. Lloyd Jones, Walter Cooper, G. A. Fleming. J. Nicholson, J. Chaffer, and other speakers afterwards adne meeting in speeches that were greatly applauded, in support of the following propositions:—
"Working Men's Associations and Co-operative Stores: may they succeed in overturning the iniquitous and sweating system with all its consequent evils; substituting justice and honesty in the affairs of industry and trade. in place of the fraudulent practices now so fearfully preva-lent." "The Brotherhood of Humanity; may it soon be recognised in principle, and practically applied to all the institutions of society and social life." "The founders of and workers in, the several associative plans and institutions, past and present, throughout the world: Honour and gratitude to the departed; lengthened days and a successful issue to the labours of the living." Hearty and cordial votes of thanks were given to the deputation from London and Chairman, and the evening, which was greatly enlivened by a selection of songs, embodying sound moral sentiment, with excellent poetry and pleasant music, and also by some very good performances on the flutina, passed off highly to the satisfaction of all present.

THE SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATIONS.

The Society have appointed a deputation consisting of Messrs. Hughes, Neale, Louis, Lord Goderich, Cooper, Pickard, Jennings, and Locke, to wait upon Mr. Labouchere. The deputation expect to have an interview with Mr. Labouchere the second week in January; but no appointment has yet been made. Several leading members of Provincial Associations and other influential persons are expected to accompany the deputation.

wing form of petition (by working men,) for the The following form of petition (by working men,) for the legalisation of Instatrial Associations has been sanctioned by the Council of Promotors:

Compilers of the United Kingdom

To the Honourable the Commission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in Parliament assembled. "The humble petition of the saveral persons whose names are hereunder. Sheweth .-

"That your petitioners are persons supporting themselves by their labour in the various handicrafts or trades, which they are desirous of carrying on in common upon their own account for the support of themselves and their families. "That your petitioners have at present no means of asso-

ciating together for the above purpose, under the sanction of the law, beyond the number of twenty-five, otherwise than under the provisions of the Joint Stock Companies' Act, 7 and 8 Vict., c. 110; but that the expense of registration under that act in most cases greatly exceeds their resources, whilst many of its provisions are either needless or even prejudicial, for the purposes of associated

"That if the old common law of England applicable to partnerships had continued unaltered your petitioners are advised that they would have been enabled to make such voluntary agreements as would have helped in carrying out the objects they have in view.

"That the objects of your petitioners are analagous in many respects to those contemplated by the acts relating to Friendly Societies, which have been extended of late vears to Building Societies and Loan Societies; and that such objects could be readily carried out by the machinery supplied by these acts.

"Your petitioners therefere humbly pray that the provisions of the said acts relating to Friendly Societies may be extended to all associations of working men formed for the purpose of carrying on their trade, labour, or handi-craft, for the benefit of themselves and their families, in like manner as they have been extended to Building Societies and Loan Societies.

"And your petitioners will ever pray, &c." (Signatures.)

A clergyman at Plymouth writes that he is on the point of establishing a store in concert with some of his working men parishioners and asking for advice and documents to assist them.

The Central Co-operative Agency has received from the Associations in the country, and other friends and correspondents, advices to the effect that they may receive orders for the follwing articles :- Woellen goods of all kinds; Embroidered Vestings; Alpaca Lustres, Plain and Figured; Orleans Plain and Figured; Merinos, Cobourgs, and Fancy Alpacas; Silk Striped Orleans, &c.; Moreens, Damasks, &c.; Blankets and Flannels; White and Coloured Flocks. Samples will be sent on demand.

The Agency is about to fit up a set of cases for the reception of the produce of any Provincial Association which may be sent to them. The partners and trustees think that this step will facilitate the future establishment of a bazaar. They are anxious to do all in their power to cooperate with and assist the Society and the London Associations in carrying out this idea which they think of great importance to the future well-being of the Co-operative Movement.

YEADON, (near Leeds.) - On the 4th of November, fifteen working men enrolled themselves as members of a Cooperative Association, to open a store as soon as possible, and ultimately for the purpose of manufacturing woollen clothes, and thereby employ themselves. The rules are nearly similar to the Bradford rules, viz., shares of £1 each, paid by weekly contributions. Since the date mentioned above, their numbers have increased to forty-three, with every prospect of still greater additions as the principle becomes better known.

A letter informs us that the store opened at Leeds has reached a sale of £35 per week in the third week. The goods supplied from the Central Agency give universal satisfaction.

ASSOCIATION IN PIEDMONT. Turin, Nov. 25, 1851 .- The people are thinking about association in these parts. At Genoa they have a periodical called "L'Associazione Giornel del Povero. comes out three times a week (!) and on Sundays gives an exposition of a passage of scripture, the paper being headed by three quotations from the New Testament. I bought a copy in Turin, which I meant to have sent to you; but, somehow or other, I have lost it. I saw in it that the vermicelli-makers, the blacksmiths, and the tailors here, were associating themselves; and I have seen an advertisement in one of the papers of the latter association. No doubt there are many others, as I only saw one number of the journal. You have no conception how the people here are

going a-head. There are now 2,000 Protestants here; and the building of a Protestant Church, the first in Italy, has just commenced. Altogether Turin is one of the nicest places I ever was in; although there are no fine buildings, the town is extremely handsome; and all the poor people live in the upper stories of the great houses.

You will hardly believe that the house and surface drainages are entirely separate; there being a double set of sewers in every street. At present they all discharge into the Po, but no doubt they will soon use the former for its proper purpose of manure, as some English engineers here, friends of mine, are going to bring the matter before them, together with baths and wash-houses, &c.

DECEMBER 22, 1851.—To-day we visited a most interesting institution in this town; nothing more nor less than a Needlewomen's Association, which has been in existence for a hundred and forty-two years,—time enough for it to have become firmly established, which indeed it seems to be. It has four similar societies, in other parts of Piedmont, affiliated to it, or rather they all form one grand institution. The members are not nuns, but must be single while they remain members; two hundred of them sleep and board in the same building, where they carry on not only needlework, but silk-spinning, ribbon-weaving, and cloth-making. Their work seems excellent. I have not yet been able to find out half as much as I hope to learn about them: as far as I could discover they are managed by a board appointed by government? The gentlemen who accompanied us over the building promised to introduce me to one of the directors, from whom I will endeavour to collect some more information for you about them. Such an example of Socialism, patronised by government for a century and a half was what I hardly expected to meet with in Italy. This institution is mentioned in Murray's Handbook, and has, I dare say, been visited by many highly respectable and great English people, who probably have no idea that they had been admiring a most successful experiment in the abomination called Socialism. The Socialism is but imperfect, it is true, and not quite a model on which society can be regenerated, as the workers have no voice, it seems, in their own government; but, as far as fellow-work is concerned, the organisation of labour seems

BRADFORD CO-OPERATIVE FESTIVAL.

The Co-operatives of this town held their first festival on Wednesday night, in the Temperance Hall, a spacious building admirably adapted for the occasion, and which was profusely decorated with evergreens and artificial flowers. Rehind the chair, on a white banner, there was inscribed, in letters formed of laurel leaves, "The Organisation of Labour." The attendance was, as at Halifax, very numerous, and comprised the female members of the families of those interested in the Stores.

W. Forster, Esq., of Rawden, who was unanimously

called to the chair-after tea and coffee had been disposed of, having first read a letter from Mr. James Holl, of Leeds, apologising for his absence-proceeded to state that a year ago he had first met them at the Mechanics Institution to form the Stores, and he was happy to find that it had succeeded so well. The Stores got into work on the 31st of May, 1851, with fifty members, and then turned over £30 a week. It had now one hundred members, and turned over £45 per week. This was success, but it was not so great as that at Halifax. Before calling upon the talented advocates of the cause around him, he was desirous of stating how far he agreed, and how far he disagreed with the movement, because he had no wish to court a false popularity. It is now some years since his attention was first directed to Socialism, and he confessed that he then looked at it with the same feelings as the class to which he belonged, namely—that it was a system by which persons wished to live upon the property of others. (A laugh.) The more he studied the subject, however, the more he was convinced of the essential truth there was in it, though looking at the schemes of particular Socialists he thought they were little more than beautiful pictures. He was, however, now fully convinced that the principle involved was the only one that could liberate labour from oppression, and create new and superior associations among men. (Hear, hear.) While in an undecided state he first saw the words "Christian Socialism," and he could not too highly eulogise the moral courage of Professor Maurice, and the gentlemen associated with him in that movement. Few there could estimate the sacrifice he and they had made in the circles in which they moved. But while he honoured their motives, there were points on which he differed from them, and probably they would he a little enlightened on these points to night. He certainly did not agree in the condemnation of Competition or of profit-mongering in the abstract, because, in the first place, he did not see how the wants of the country were to to supplied without the present system of production; and, in the next place, he saw that in price profit was an essential element. He could understand that Co-operation in distribution might be capable of extension to any extent, even nationally, but he could not see how that could be done in Co-operation for production. If there were many associations they would compete with each other; if there were one it would require to know exactly how many articles were wanted; that required omniscience, and could not be done. They would either make too many goods-and then the men would be thrown out of work-or too few, and society would not be served; and therefore he could not see how they could dispense with the present mode of finding out what was really wanted. But while he candidly put these difficulties before them, he did not mean they were insuperable. Some of them might say, "Oh, Mr. Forster has no objection to dispose of the shopkeepers, but when you come to his mill it is quite a different matter." He hoped none of them would say that, because though he did not see how the system could work generally, he. did not discourage Co-operation in production. Start a mill by all means; one effect would be to teach them the diff. culties and the anxieties which peset the master.

and for which, he was afraid, many workmen did not give

them oredit. But, above all, he looked to the moral and

educational effect on their own minds, and which could not

fail, in the end, to be very beneficial to all classes. One

point they must attend to, never to let their money lie idle,

and another was, to pay the men who did their work ; that

was the only way by which they could secure good work-

men. He rejoiced to see the principle of fraternity inculcated. Love one another by all means. But they must not only love one another, but do their business better than those who did not love one another-(hear, hear)-and that could only be done by securing persons whose training, education, and talents, enabled them to conduct husiness successfully. It had been said that the Co-operation Movement, as it now existed, would not raise the wagesslave; that he thought was true. The wages-slave could only be raised by some national re-organisation of labour. But as far as it went it tended in that direction. It had been asked, also, how Co-operation would assist political emancipation, and if shopkeeping would help Mazzini and Kossuth to liberate Italy and Hungary ? He believed that patient, constructive, prudent efforts would do far more for that purpose, than any amount of mere speechifying or unorganised agisation which ended in words. Perhaps it mattered little to them what he thought on these questions; but he felt it his duty, in taking the Chair, to state exactly what were his views, and he was sure shey would agree that there ought to be no misunderstanding between them at

E. V. NEAL, Esq., then proposed the following sentiment:—"The opposition of interest between individuals and classes is the great cause of our present social evils." He thought they were deeply indebted to their worthy Chairman for coming forward at this stage of their movement with all these doubts, which exhibited so much strong good sense, and had been expressed in so frank and pratical a manner. Engaged as he was in the very things they proposed to embark in, his views were worthy of all attention, especially as entertaining these doubts. He had thrown his weight and influence on their side by coming forward to aid them on the ground, that though there might be defects in the social movement, these engaged in it were sincerely desirous of improving the condition of their fellow men. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Neal then proceeded in a very bueld and interesting speech to explain the fundamental difference between the competitive system and the social system. The first looked only at the selfish interest of the individual; the second sought to solve the problem what institutions should be established to procure all that was requisite for our welfare as men, and at the same time secure the same rights and enjoyments to all their fellow men. That was the essential difference between the two systems. The one tended to treat men as slaves, which was once considered a natural institution, though now it was disguised under the name of free labour; the other sought to treat man as man. With respeat to the practical difficulties which had been stated by the Chairman, Mr. Neal went into an interesting statement of the facts connected with the origin, progress, and results of the Paris Working Men's Association, in order to show that practically the whole of these objections had been successfully, and experimentally surmounted. He also ably showed that the elevation of the nearest or highest portion of the working classes would be the surest and most certain way of raising the lowest of the wagesslaves, and concluded amidst great applause. Mr. John Shaw, of Leeds, having briefly supported the

Mr. WALTER Cooper, in proposing Co-operation as the expression of the spirit of Truth and Brotherhood said it would be beneficial to all classes, and the great means of permanently securing the physical, intellectual, and moral wellbeing of the people. In speaking to this sentiment, Mr. Cooper detailed the experience of the Castle-street Association of working Tailors, of which he is the Manager. That Association began twenty-one months ago, with a borrowed capital of £350, of which they had paid back £150 five months ago, though he thought they had done wrong in commencing repayment so soon. They had, also, nine months after starting, divided £100 among the members as profits, which was another great mistake. But, notwithstanding these mistakes, and the other errors and mistakes incident to a new undertaking, in which all parties were necessarily inexperienced, they had done business to the amount of £800,—had paid all their members an average. wage of upwards of thirty shillings a week. Had given them a week's holiday in the country out of the funds, 23 well as a holiday in the Great Exhibition; and the resudi was, that if all they owed was paid, they had now a sven plus of £350 left as the consequence of their associated exertions. (Cheers.)

The Rev. Dr. Goodwin spoke to the sentiment,-" Education and Frugality, the supporters and results of true Co-operation." And-

Mr. LLOYD JONES proposed—" Co-operative Stores in the true Co-operative spir readily practicable means of leading to the full develop-ment of the principle of Association."

Mr. G. A. Fleming, Editor of the " Northern Star," concluded the proceedings by giving—" The Press, free and honest: the great means of diffusing true political and

social ideas among the people." The proceedings were interspersed with some excellent vocal and instrumental music, and the whole evening passed off most agreeably.

Chartist Entelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION. ELECTION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

On Wednesday evening last the scrutineers appointed by the Metropolitan localities attended at the Office, 14, Southampton-street, Strand, and having inspected the votes received, gave the following as the result of the gross poll :--

Ernest Jones
John Arnott
Feargus O'Connor
T. M. Wheeler 505 502 470 James Grassby ... John Shaw W. J. Linton J. J. Bezer G. J. Holyoake Robert Le Blond Thornton Hunt 282 P. M. M'Douall 180 J. B. Leno J. B. Leno C. F. Nicholls H. T. Holyoake A. E. Delaforce A. J. Wood J. M. Bryson George Haggis

Robert Oliver ... Robert Oliver ... 9
Messrs. J. B. O'Brien, Gerald Massey, and Arthur Trevelyan, having declined to serve, the votes received on

their behalf have not been recognised. We, the undersigned, hereby certify the above to be a correct return, and declare the nine persons first named to be duly elected to form the Executive Committee for the ensuing year.

Joun Washington, City Locality. EDWARD John Loomes, Finsbury Locality. 14, Southampton-street, Strand.

December 31st, 1851. [We have received from Mr. John Arnott, a detailed list of the votes sent in by forty-two localities, with the number polled for each candidate, but which, from its great length, we are unable to insert.—ED. N. S.]

FINSBURY,-At the usual weekly meeting held on Sunday it was resolved that a deputation be sent to the Political Victims' Association, for the purpose of convening a meeting to petition parliament for the liberation of all political prisoners. It was also resolved that the question should be brought before the Metropolitan Delegate Council. Mr. E. Loomes was appointed scrutineer of votes, from this locality, for the new Executive; and four members were en-

CHRISTMAS AT O'CONNORVILLE .- A tea party, soiree, and ball, was held in the School Room, on Boxing-day, on which occasion a goodly number of the allottees, their wives, and families, assembled to take part in the entertainments provided for the occasion. After tea, Mr. John Sturgeon, jun., was called to the chair, and opened the business with an appropriate speech. Several sentiments were ably responded to by the allottees. Singing and dancing were kept up till an early hour in the morning, when the company separated highly satisfied with their evening's

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL .- This body met on Sunday afternoon, at the Literary Institution, Leicesterplace, Saffron-hill. Credentials were received from Ernest Jones and C. Murray, for the John-street locality; from C. J. Nicholls, for Hoxton; and from Mr. Washington, for the City. Mr. Nicholls was called to the chair. Upon the minutes being read, a long discussion took place upon the rules agreed to at a prior meeting, the majority of which were at length confirmed. A sub-committee was appointed 1 to get up a public meeting to consider the present position a of affairs on the Continent. Mr. Washington was elected 1 Secretary for the ensuing quarter; a Treasurer was also a appointed. On the motion of Ernest Jones, a resolution a was agreed, deprecating the meeting of localities at public c houses, and urging the necessity of a coalition of the body y to obtain suitable halls. The deputation appointed to wait it on the Executive gave in their report. Re received from the localities, and monies paid in for the use 19 of the Council.

LITERARY INSTITUTION, Leicester-place, Clerkenwell. ---Mr. Fussell lectured here on Sunday evening. Subject : The Events of the Past Year." The speaker glanged in the the various events in this country connected with the orga- anisation or struggles of labour, dwelling prominertly ly upon the present strife between the engineers, and their it employers. Mr. Bezer also addressed the audience.

> MONIES RECEIVED
> FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JANUARY 1st, 1852.

THE HONESTY FUND.

S. Kinn, Paisley J. Hourir

A. Friend ..

NATIONAL CHARTER FUND.

£ s. d. d1 0 0 0 66 9 0 60 66

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£0 1 (1 (

Received by John Arnott.—T. Garbutt, Barnsley 1s—Roytonytong per J. B. Horsfall 2s—Montrose, per D. Herschell 11s 6d—M—J. Monaghan 1s—Sheffield, per C. Bagshaw 3s 2d—New Radford, pe, pew W. Lees 4s 3d—W. J. Hatfield, Cambridge 1s—R. Hamer, Radeliffic liffic bridge 1s—M. W. Norman, Ventnor, Isle-of-Wight 1s—V. Down 1s—1s—Newprot, Isle-of-Wight, per E. Urry 5s—Edinburgh, per, J. AlexAlexander 12s.—Total £2 4s 11d.

The Metropolis.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—The official report says—The deaths registered in the metropolitan districts have declined from 1,206, the number returned in the preceding week, to 1,040 in the week which ended last Saturday. In the ten corresponding weeks of 1841-50 the deaths ranged from 810 in the year 1845 to 1,403 in the year 1848, and the average was 1,137. If this average be corrected in proportion to the greater amount of population now existing, it becomes 1,251, compared with which the mortality of last week shows a decrease of 211. It appears from a comparison of the results obtained in the present return with those of the previous week, that the mortality from nearly all classes of disease is diminished. The mortality from phthisis, or consumption, has fallen from 150 in the previous week to 93 in the last. This latter number is lower than usual, for in corresponding weeks of 1841-50 it ranged from 102 to 160. A few special cases registered last week may be recorded here: A bird-stuffer, aged 48 years, was poisoned by arsenic (post. mort.). The deceased had placed some arsenic on bread and butter, to poison mice, and afterwards ate the bread himself, whether intentionally or by mistake is not known. On the 22nd December the son of a cheesemonger, aged 18 years, died from "rupture of the appendix vermiformis cœci, from the lodgment of an orange pip (5 days(, post mort)." In Bethnal-green, at 7, New street, Turk-street, on 26th September, the son of a bricklayer's labourer, aged 11 weeks, died of "fits brought on by inflammation of the bowels and divers parts of the body, accelerated by want of proper medical treatment (inquest)." A commission agent, aged 26 years, died of "exhaustion from fasting (inquest)." He was a Jew, and was engaged in the observance of one of the fasts that belong to his religion. A chemist, aged 24 years, was accidentally suffocated by inhaling a large quantity of ether. Last week the births of 660 boys and Gl5 girls, in all, 1,275 children, were registered. In six corresponding weeks of 1845—50 the average number of 1,252. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the barometer in the week was 30 024 in.; the mean daily reading was 22.556; on Sunday, declined to 22.490 in. on Monday, and on each of the remaining days of the week was above 30 in. The mean temperature of the week was 38.7 deg. On Sunday the mean daily temperature was 46.5 deg., or 7 degrees above the average of corresponding days in ten years; it fell continuously, till on Saturday is was 32·1 deg., or nearly 6 deg. below the average. The wind was in the south at the beginning of the

week, but on Tuesday changed to the north.

DISCOVERY OF A BODY IN VICTORIA-STREET.—An inquest was held by Mr. Wakley, on Monday, respecting the death of William Herbert, whose body was found on Saturday lastin a vault on the line of the intended new street (Victoriastreet), Clerkenwell. It appeared that on the previous Friday evening the deceased left the company of a female, promising to return in a few minutes. The body was found the next morning in the vault, but life was extinct. The jury returned a verdict, "That the deceased died from the effusion and the fall." The coroner, at the request of the jury, said he would make a representation to the Lord Mayor upon the dangerous state of the locality.

FIVE DEATHS OF CHILDREN BY FIRE.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest on the body of Maria Schoonaert, daughter of a French bootmaker, living at No. 19, Ryder's, court, Leicester-square. Deceased's father, who was a widower, and she his only child, left her alone in the room for a quarter of an hour on Wednesday afternoon last, there being at the time a small fire in the grate, and on his return he found her lying on the floor, her clothes nearly burnt from off her body. Having raised an alarm, deceased was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where she rapidly sank, and died at five o'clock the same afternoon without having been able to give an account of the accident, although, no doubt, it occurred through her playing with the fire. The coroner said the conduct of parents leaving children alone where there was a fire was very reprehensible. At that time there were four children lying dead in St. George's Hospital who were burned to death under precisely similar circumstances. Verdict, "Accidental Death."

SUPPOSED ROBBERY AND MURDER AT CAMBERWELL .-On Monday an adjourned inquest was resumed on view of the body of William Honnor, aged fifty, late a traveller in the establishment of Messrs. Grey and Co., No. 71, King W:lliam-street, who is supposed to have been knocked down and robbed by some men at Camberwell, and who have died of the injuries inflicted on that occasion.-Mr. E. Wood, of the establishment of Messrs. Grey and Co., stated that deceased was at his usual duties on Saturday week last, when ceived a note from him, dated the Police Station, Camberwell, in which he observed that he was in difficulty. Witness found him at the Police Court, and that he had been fined 10s. 6d., which he advanced for him. Deceased informed him that he had been knocked down and robbed. He had a wound at the back part of the head.—John Munden, porter at the Metropolitan Lodging House, Buxton-street, said that deceased was a lodger last Tuesday. Witness went to his room and knocked at the door. Witness heard that he was in the room. This was between seven and eight o'clock in the morning. Witness went again at eleven o'clock, but got no answer. The next morning he rapped at the door, after which he looked through the window, when he saw him in a chair. Witness burst the door open, and discovered that deceased was dead .-Mr. Champneys, who attended deceased at the police-station. stated that he had made a post mortem examination of the body. There was a diagonal wound at the back of the head. and in removing the bony covering, he found, in a corresponding position with that injury, a quantity of blood effased. The brains adjoining were also in a state of inflammation. He attributed death to these causes. There was a mark under the breast as if deceased had received a blow, and his left eye was blackened.—The jury returned a verdict, "That death was caused by a wound on the back of the head, causing inflammation and effusion of the brain, but by what means these were caused there was not sufficient evidence to the jury to show."-The coroner observed that he had no doubt that the police would make every inquiry

NUBEROUS FIRES AND PROBABLE LOSS OF LIFE. - Late on

Saturday night the inhabitants of Watling-street, City, were greatly alarmed in consequence of the sudden outbreak of a fice in the extensive premises occupied conjointly by Messrs. Strachan and Co., the anti-corrosion paint manufacturers, and Messre. Boatwright and Brown, sealing wax manufacturers. The flames were not extinguished until the side stores on the first floor were very seriously burned, and much of the contents consumed .- Another fire broke out in the private residence of Mr. J. Cage, 9, Mason'splace, York-street. Fortunately, the fire was confined to that portion of the building in which it commenced. About the same time a fire originated in the premises of Mr. J. Herring, No. 6, Duke's-court, a narrow alley running out of St. Saviour's-court. It appears that the neighbours had their attention attracted to the premises by loud cries of "help," and upon entering they perceived Mrs. Herring completely enveloped in flames. By a desperate effort the fire was subdued, but not until the unfortunate woman was frightfully burnt, so much that she was removed to the hospital, where she remains in a very precarious state. The disaster is supposed to have been caused from a spark flying out of the grate and coming in contact with some wearing apparel. About an hour later a fire broke out at 32, Cliftonstreet, Finsbury, on the premises of Mr. Wagstaff, flock, list, and rug merchant. Fortunately, it was extinguished before much damage was done. Between four and five a.m. the same day, a fire happened in the premises, of Mr. C. Hawkins, British wine manufacturer, No. 2, Bedford-street, Somers Town, which was caused from a defect in an adjoining flue. The engines were quickly on the spot, but the fire was not extinguished until much damage was done to the premises. A few hours previous to the above outbreak another fire, and attended with a considerable loss of property, broke out in the wadding manufactory of Mr. J. Davies, No. 5, John-street, Curtain-road, Shoreditch. The flamesoriginated in the carding rooms, and at one time threatened destruction to the whole factory. The engines promptly attended, but the flames were not extinguished until a serious amount of property was destroyed.

Suicibe from Waterloo-Bringe.—On Saturday aninquest was taken on view of the body of Jas. Russell, a farrier, who resided in Bond-street, Waterloo-road, and who is supposed to have committed suicide from Waterloo-bridge.—Verdict—"Found Drowned."

Accident on Board the Dendee Steamer.—On Saturday an inquest was held respecting the death of Mr. Thomas Burns, aged 3S, son of a respectable medical practitioner at Dundee. It appeared that the deceased had entered on board the Dundee steamer, from Dundee, being at the time in a state of intoxication. After the vessel had been about eight hours from the port a noise was heard in the engineroom, when upon the engineer going there he discovered deceased among the machinery. The engine was stopped, upon which the deceased was taken out, being without any signs of life. His body was nearly cut in two.—Verdict—"Found Dead."

"Found Dead."

MANSLAUGHTER AT WHITECHAPEL.—Mr. W. Baker held an inquest on Tuesday respecting the death of George Hankin, who, it was alleged, had died from violence received in a fight with a man named Peter Draper. Police constable Clarke proved that Draper struck the deceased with his fist with great violence, which knocked the deceased backwards on the pavement, the latter being intoxicated, and not able to save himself. Witness asked Draper why he had struck deceased, and he (Draper) replied "Because he struck my father-in-law." Mr. J. G. Kent, the house-surgeon, said the deceased died from an extensive fracture of the skull, no doubt by a severe fall. The jury returned a verdict of "Manslaughter" against Peter Draper.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A DRAYMAN.—Mr. Payne held an inquest on Monday, on the body of Samuel Wright Gall, a

drayman in the service of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co., being the second case of a person belonging to that firm coming to a premature death within the last four days. The deceased, with five other draymen, on Friday, had been with their drays to deliver beer in the Harrow-road. On their return deceased and another man stopped in Crawford-street, at a public-house, on leaving which deceased's dray was behind. Deceased's companion had got about 200 yards in advance, when on looking back he saw his companion carried from the road; the dray had passed over his body. Deceased said he was not hurt much, and wished to be conveyed home, to Brand's buildings, Southwark, where he died on the following day. The jury returned 2 verdict of "Accidental death," at the same time condemning the practice of draymen riding on their vehicles. A gentleman from Messrs. Barclay, Perkins, and Co's., said it was contrary to orders that the men should do so; but in consequence of these accidents fresh regulations would be made, in conjunction with the police, to put a stop to so dangerous a practice.

SECRESION FROM THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—On Sunday morning the Rev. Tenison Caffe, M.A., publicly announced

from his pulpit that he had ceased to be a clergyman of the Church of England, having been joined in that step by his congregation assembling in that chapel. He stated that he had left the Church of England because the doctrine of baptismal regeneration was taught in its formularies, and held by the Prayer-book to be a fundamental prin-

DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER IN MILLBANK PRIson.—On Tuesday Mr. Bedford held an inquest in Millbank Prison, on the body of Elizabeth Ann Chambers, aged sixtyfour, the daughter of a deceased clergyman, and a prisoner therein, under sentence of transportation for life. The deceased, described as single, and whom the witnesses styled a lady by birth, was highly respectably connected, and formerly kept her carriage. On the 27th of June, 1850, she was received into the above prison from Newgate, under sentence of transportation for life, for forging and uttering, and for a previous conviction. She was admitted as fortyfive years of age, but she subsequently stated to some ladies who visited the prison that she was sixty-four. By her own desire she was kept apart from other prisoners, and would not see any relatives or acquaintances. She made no complaint, but enjoyed good health up to the 15th of Aug. last, when being ill she was removed into the Infirmary where she remained a fortnight. On the 28th of Oct. suffering from loss of appetite and great debility, she was re-admitted into the Infirmary, in which she remained gradually sinking, till the afternoon of Sunday last, about five o'clock, when she died. Mr. Helps, assistant surgeon of the prison, said that deceased while in the Infirmary, was supplied with everything she fancied, including wine, beer, and brandy. On making a post mortem examination of the body he found the cause of death to be extensive disease of the lungs. The jury returned a verdict of "Natural death."

MUTINY AMONGST THE CONVICTS AT WOOLWICH .- On Saturday the convicts who had been at work during the day in the dockyard, on their return to the Warrior convict ship, where they sleep during the night, showed symptoms of insubordination and defiance of their guards, by several of the gangs rushing into one of the compartments set apart for one gang, and refusing to separate and go to their proper places until their grievances were redressed. The mutinous convicts, about 130 in number, complain that the authorities have broke faith with them, as certain periods had been fixed when, if they conducted themselves well in the interval, they would be sent out of this country, and obtain tickets of leave on their arrival at their destination. The time at which several of the convicts expected they would have been sent out of the country having been exceeded, owing to the difficulty experienced by the authorities in finding localities where that class would be received, has been the cause of the present insubordination. The whole of the convict guards were kept on board the ship during the night, in case of any ontbreak. On Monday, Captain Whitty and several of the authorities from London visited the Warrior, and examined several of the ringleaders, but the result of what took place has not been made known. The mutiny among the convicts at Woolwich became quite intolerable betwixt twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday, when they returned from their work in the dockyard to take their dinner on board the Warrior convict ship. They no sooner entered the ship then they rushed down and took possession of two of the decks, defying the guards or any of the military to come near them, at the same time singing, cheering, and swearing, and some who had got hold of pipes and tobacco commenced smoking. The guards were threatened in such a manner that they represented to Mr. Masterman that it would be dangerous to go out with the convicts in the afternoon, if examples were not made of some of them. Captain the Hon. Montagu Stopford, acting superintendent, was immediately communicated with, and the aid of the guards of the Royal Artillery and Royal Marines called on board, and the guards in charge of the convicts, with drawn cutlasses, went below and brought up and heavily ironed thirty-eight of the most outrageous, and disarmed them of the knives, forks, and sharpened files, of which they had by some means become possessed. Twenty of the convicts were, in the course of the afternoon, conveyed to London in the police vans sent down to Woolwich for the purpose, and safely secured in Millbank Penitentiary. The other eighteen were also heavily ironed and taken on board the

Wye in the river.

Funeral of Mr. Turner, R.A.—On Tuesday the mortal remains of the great artist who has just been removed from us, full of years and honours, were received within the walls of St. Paul's, and borne to their final resting-place in the catacombs.

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Wednesday night one of the inmates of No. 10, Great St. Andrew's-street, Seven Dials, perceived smoke issuing from a back room in the house, and immediately raised an alarm, when Mr. Armfield, the landlord, on going up stairs, found Mary Manton, aged 50, dressmaker, lying on the ground nearly burnt to a cinder. The engines were promptly on the spot, and a plentiful supply of water being obtained the fire was extinguished, when the unfortunate woman was removed in a shell to the workhouse. The house surgeon was promptly in attendance, but all human aid was in vain. It is supposed that the deceased woman accidentally set fire to herself, as the candlestick was lying by her side.

FEARFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT AT THE CAMDEN TOWN RAILWAY STATION.—As Joseph Springate, a porter in the employ of the Birmingham Railway Company, attempted on Tuesday to cross the line, some luggage trains were put in motion and knocked him down. The unfortunate man fell with a shriek to the ground, and upon his removal to University College Hospital it was found that his ribs had been frightfully injured, if not fractured. Little hopes are entertained of the poor fellow's recovery. A short time since another porter lost his life on the same spot, under precisely similar circumstances

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENT DURING THE FOG.—On Tuesday an inquest was held on the body of James Burnet, aged 24, an engine-stoker. The deceased was in the service of the Eastern Counties Railway Company, and last week while in charge of a train heavily laden with coals, which were being conveyed from Blackwall Basin to the station at Barking, the deceased stepped off the engine on to the tender, when he by some means fell over the side of the carriage across the rails. The morning was very foggy, and when the train was stopped deceased was discovered fearfully mutilated, the right leg being cut off near the knee and the right arm fractured. There were twenty-five waggons, the whole of which passed over him. Deceased was conveyed to the London Hospital, where he expired shortly after his admission. Verdict—Accidental Death.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE LONDON DOCKS.—On Wednesday evening an inquest was held on the body of Charles Austin, aged twenty. The deceased was a watchman employed in the London Docks, and on Tuesday night, November 18, he was directed to go on duty to protect some goods on board the Emeliana, of Spain. The night was very dark, owing to the dense fog; and while he was in the act of stepping from the gunwale of a barge he fell overboard. On Monday one of the dock firemen was standing on the North Quay, Wapping, when the body suddenly came to the surface of the water, having been seven weeks missing, and being in an advanced state of decomposition. After some observations from the coroner, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

The Provinces.

MR. RAMSHAY AND THE LIVERPOOL COUNTY COURT.—
The sitting of this court was resumed on Monday, before
Mr. Joseph Pollock, the judge. There were nearly 1,200
cases entered for trial. Mr. Ramshay, the late judge, did
not attend the court, but he sent a letter to the clerk, dated
"Temple, Dec. 27, 1851," adjourning the sittings in the
following terms:—

"Sir,—You will please to adjourn the County Court, when it shall be holden on the 29th inst., to the 27th of January, A.D., 1852; and I do hereby order the same to be so adjourned accordingly. "WILLIAM RAMSHAY." Judge of the County Court of Lancashire, holden at

Liverpool."

This communication was in Mr. Ramshay's own handwriting, but no allusion was publicly made to the circumstance, and the business of the court proceeded as usual. It seems to be the opinion of the new judge, Mr. Pollock, that Mr. Ramshay will undoubtedly endeavour to reinstate himself in his office, for in the course of the day Mr. Wheeler, solicitor, applied to his Honour to have a case reheard which Mr. Ramshay had already decided against Mr. Wheeler's client. At the November sitting a similar application was made to Mr. Pollock by Mr. Wheeler, but his Honour declined to interfere until the result of Mr. Ramshay's appeal was known. His Honour again postponed the rehearing of the case until after next term, and, from this decision, it is obvious that he expects Mr. Ramshay's case to come before the judges this month.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF A LIVERPOOL MERCHANT. An inquest was held on Saturday upon the body of a highly respectable merchant, named Mr. Duncan M'Lachlan, of the firm of Wilson and M'Lachlan, ship owners and ship chandlers, whose death was the result of a frightful accident which happened to the deceased on the evening of Christmasday. It appears that Mr. M'Lachlan had a number of friends dining with him at his residence in Upper Parliamentstreet on Christmas-day, as we learn was usual with him at this season of the year. Somewhere near eleven o'clock his guests, who were chiefly relatives and intimate friends of the family, took their departure, and in about an hour afterwards the family retired to rest. The deceased had not been in bed more than an hour before he had occasion to get up and to go into an adjoining apartment, when, unfortunately, on passing the landing at the head of the stairs, he missed his footing and fell down from the top to the bo:tom, a distance of several yards. On Dr. Bruce examining the deceased he said that the spine was severely fractured, and that the deceased had also received other internal injuries, which led him to believe that it was impossible he could recover. After lingering in great agony until the following morning the deceased breathed his last. The firm of which Mr. M'Lachlan was a member was highly respectable and well known on 'Change, and Mr. M'Lachlan himself, who

was in the prime of life, was universally esteemed. THE RAWMARSH COLLIERY EXPLOSION .- A subscription has been commenced by the Rev. Mr. Mahon, incumbent of Rawmarsh, in aid of the widows and orphans of the men who perished by the explosion on Saturday week, when fifty lives were lost. Messrs. Charlesworth, the lessees of the colliery, have given £250, and Mr. J. C. D. Charlesworth, £50. There is perhaps no district of similar extent in any portion of the kingdom which has been the scene of such frequent disasters, and involving so great a sacrifice of life, as the tract of country comprised within a circuit of five miles around Rawmarsh. To go back only ten years, we find that during this comparatively short period five accidents have occurred, by which an aggregate of 220 lives has been sacrified. The adjourned inquiry into this case was resumed on Tuesday. The important feature in

the proceedings was the examination of the government inspector, whose opinion appeared to be that, as some short time before the accident there had been a fall of coal in the mine, a quantity of gas had been liberated, and that coming in contact with one of the lighted candles used by the men it had exploded. After the examination of other witnesses, the inquest was adjourned to Friday.

ANOTHER RAILWAY ACCIDENT. — On Saturday, about midday, as the mail train which leaves Birmingham at six a.m. arrived near Liverpool, on the London and North-Western line, when between Huyton and Roby stations, the express train, due about the same time, came in contact with it, and several of the passengers by the former train received severe injuries. In one carriage six persons were very seriously, and three dangerously wounded. One of them, Miss Rogers, of Ruyton, was conveyed to the house of Dr. Bainbrigg, in Islington square, where it was found that she had sustained great injury in the head, the skull being in one place laid completely bare. The wounds were promptly dressed, but the young lady was too much injured to permit her return home, and she was conveyed to the house of a friend in Liverpool, where she is progressing

Wakefield.—The Convict Sarah Ann Hill.—A petition to the throne in favour of a commutation of the sentence of this wretched woman, left for execution at York, is in course of signature. It has been prepared by the town clerk, at the instance of the watch committee, and will be signed by the mayor and several other magistrates. The Rev. Mr. Jones, to whom she made a sort of confession, is taking an active part; and doubtless the memorial will be numerously and respectably signed. We hope it may find favour in the breast of the Home Sccretary. We understand the circumstances of the woman have from her youth been unfavourable to the pursuit of habits of virtue. She was an illegitimate child, and was, we believe, born in one of the streets of Wakefield.—Leeds Mercury.

COTTON MILL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—One of the mills belonging to Mr. Elkanah Cheetham, of Stockport, called the Lower Carr Mills, was discovered to be on fire on December 26th. The loss is estimated at about £4,000, covered by insurances.

Horses Poisoned .- Driffield .- Mr. Thomas Wilberfoss, of Wetwang, has lost three valuable draught horses, under circumstances at present involved in mystery, though there is no doubt that their deaths have been caused by poison. A fourth horse is also in a very precarious state. and not likely to recover. It is not said that any one is suspected to have intentionally or otherwise administered the poison. There is, however, a very reprehensible practice amongst farmers' servants of drugging their masters' horses for the purpose of making their skins look sleek and smooth, and in good condition. Several old cads and castaway jockies are said to be going about the country selling farmers' servants' receipts for horse constitution balls, and other nostrums for drugging horses, and that the waggoners get these prescriptions made up at druggists, at their own expense, the ingredients often being of a very dangerous nature, and highly injurious to the horses. It is not long since that a farmer in this neighbourhood detected one of his servants in this practice, and very properly summoned him before the magistrates for his conduct, and he was severely dealt with .- Hull Advertiser.

DARING HIGHWAY ROBBERIES.—Mr. King, lace manufacturer, Walker-street, Newton, accompanied by a young lady of the name of Smith, residing in Newcastle-street, Nottingham, was walking along the Trent-lane, a rather lonely road, a mile from the town, and had proceeded 300 yards past a railway gate, which crosses the road, when a man in a suspicious disguise passed them. He almost immediately gave a peculiar whistle, and in a moment three other men, armed with bludgeons and other weapons, rushed upon Mr. King and his companion from the hedges on each side of the road. Mr. King begged that they would not maltreat the lady. The villains, however, beat her with bludgeons until she became insensible, accompanying their violence with the most revolting brutality. Mr. King offered the robbers all his money and valuables, but implored of them to commit no more violence. In consequence, however, of his having no considerable sum on his person, the robbers proceeded to further brutality; and a blow from one of the ruffians laid open his skull. The fellows then decamped over the hedge of a field. The unfortunate gentleman and lady when discovered were in a pitable plight. Both the sufferers remain in a very critical state. On Monday night, shortly after ten o'clock, Mr. Samuel Latham, rent-collector was attacked by a highwayman as he was on his way home to Darlton, about three miles from Nottingham. After walking half the distance in safety he overtook a man who appeared to be intoxicated, who, however, dealt him unseen a tremendous blow on the head with a life-preserver. Mr. Latham turned upon the fellow quickly, but received a second blow on the head before he was sufficiently on his guard to prevent it. The force of the second stroke, however, was not so severe as the first, in consequence of his having weakened his assailant by dealing him a tremendous blow on the side of the head with a thick walking-stick he carried in his hand. The combatants then closed, Mr. Latham hugging his adversary and biting his face severely, making him cry for the assistance of three comrades who lay in a hedge bottom close by. These fellows rushed to the rescue, and found Mr. Latham lying his full length upon the highwayman, and biting him savagely. He was throttled off by the accomplices, who, having released their comrade, ran off together, without attempting either to rifle Mr. Latham's pockets or to retaliate the punishment he had inflicted upon his first assailant. Both were covered with blood, which flowed freely from Mr. Latham's head and from the highwayman's face and nose. They no doubt thought he was loaded with a large sum of money he had been collecting during the day; but they were mistaken, as he had left it behind him at Nottingham. About the same time Mr. Joshua Driver was attacked in North-street, Nottingham, by a powerful fellow, but a cry being raised the desperado decamped without effecting the robbery he intended.

DEATH OF A MISER.—Perhaps an unparalleled instance of penuriousness and covetous disposition has been brought to light at Wistow, about four miles from Cawood. A few days ago an old man, who had the reputation of being a miser, was found dead in his bed there. When a boy he had the misfortune to lose one arm by the discharge of a gun, and as he had shortly afterwards a little money left him. he was enabled to subsist without working for a livelihood. Deceased lived by himself in a small house, which he allowed no one else to enter for the last twenty years and more. He appears to have indulged a monomania for the accumulation of all sorts of extraordinary articles, to an extent scarcely credible. Although the house is small, it was found on examination to contain two waggon loads of property of various descriptions. On the ground floor there was just a narrow road to the fire, and upstairs the deceased could barely have found room to get to the bed. The following is a list of the articles found in the house, most of which have it is stated, been stolen at different times: - one and a half tons of coals (although it is well ascertained he has only bought one ton for twenty years), a cart load of sticks, a quantity of gateposts, a pair of harrows, several ploughshares, a cartwheel, sundry posts and rails, a guide post, a quantity of children's wearing apparel, a bushel and a half of partly burnt candles, fifty half worn brooms, a number of spades and shovels, a quantity of linen, principally belonging to children; a large number of tops, balls, and marbles, which nearly filled a bushel measure; many stones weight of staples, hasps, nails, crooks, &c.; one sack full of cow ties and halters, eighteen farmers' whips, eighteen plough hames, a large number of rakes and forks, &c. The amount of £650 in sovereigns, spade guineas, together with 7s. pieces, was found in different parts of the house; and although this is not half the amount he was possessed of, yet he pinched himself so much of the necessaries of life, that it is thought his sudden end was brought about principally by his penuri-

Suicide by Poison.—An inquest was held on Saturday last in Duke street, Chelmsford, on the body of John Clay. a young man in the service of Messrs. Cremer and Lovell surgeons, who had terminated his existence by taking prussie acid. He had for some time been in a very nervous state of mind, brought on in a great measure, it is said, by habits of intemperance, to which, unhappily, he was much addicted. Being frequently employed in the surgery, it appears he too well knew the nature of the contents of some of the bottles; and while the attention of Mr. Perry, the assistant, was taken off, the unfortunate man availed himself of the opportunity to swallow a quantity of the deadly acid, a bottle of which he took from the shelf. A verdict of "Temporary derangement" was returned. Deceased. who bore the character of an honest and industrious man, has left a widow and four children, the eldest of whom is about twelve years of age.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR WIGAN, -The inquest upon the bodies of the thirteen unfortunate persons killed in one of the coal mines belonging to Mr. Haliburton, at Ince, near Wigan, on the 22nd December, was held at Hindley, before Mr. Driffield, coroner, on Tuesday. The inquiry had been previously opened to identify the bodies, but no evidence of importance had been gone into. From questions put by the coroner it appeared that all the persons working in the part of the mine where the explosion occurred had been killed, and no further evidence at all bearing upon the subject being obtainable from workmen on the premises, he proceeded to examine Mr. Dickinson, one of the government inspectors of coal mines, who gave his opinion as to the state of the pit. He traced the explosion to the accumulation of gas in the wide drift, and said :- I cannot reconcile this accumulation of gas in close proximity and open to the working places of the men and boys with the proper examination by the fireman, such as appears to have been required by the rules of the pit. Had the fireman tried the place, he would, I think, have detected the gas, and have dislodged it; or, failing to dislodge it, he would not have allowed the men and boys to work close to it with naked lights, or would at least have cautioned them of the danger. But no such intimation appears to have been given. The boy Banks, the only one from that part of the workings who escaped, says he heard nothing said about there being danger. The conclusion, therefore, forces itself upon me that these old drifts had not been examined that morning. -The jury found a verdict to the effect that death had resulted from accidental causes.

MURDER AT BELPER, DERBYSHIRE.—On Monday evening a man named Antony Turner, who had been dismissed from the service of a lady named Barnes, residing with the Rev. J. Bannister, of Field House, Belper, borrowed a carving knife, of Mr. Hasland, who keeps a provision shop, and proceeded to the above residence. He knocked at the door, and stated that he wished to see Mrs. Barnes. That lady refusing to see him, he rushed past the servant, and before the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Bannister, who was at home, could be obtained, he severed Mrs. Barne's head from her body, and made his escape. The marderer is a married man, a tailor by trade, about forty-five years of age, stands about four feet eight inches high, rather dark, and of forbidding appearance, and had an attains the state.

murder a pair of drab trowsers and black coat.-The murderer, Turner, was captured on Monday near to his own house. A young man named George Jackson met Turner as he was coming in the direction of Wirksworth, about half-past seven in the evening. He felt confident it was Turner, and he walked briskly up to him. Upon seeing him do so, Turner got on the shady side of the road, so as to be out of the reflection of the moon, which was shining very bright at the time. Jackson wished Turner "good night," as he suspected he was the man. Turner made no roply, but went on as fast as he could, and on arriving at the end of the lane, he jumped over a high wall, and ran across the fields. Jackson then sought the Belper constables, and told them what he had seen, and the pursuit was planned. Wragg and S. Taylor, two of them, went up Belper-lane towards Turner's house. When they arrived near to Turner's house in Lane end, they met a young man named Watson, who told them that Turner had taken refuge in his mother's house close by, and they were afraid of harbouring him. The two constables went into the house together, and on seeing them Turner retreated up stairs, and made an attempt on his life by cutting his throat with a common table knife; but the wound was a very slight one, a constable having struck him a blow on the arm before he had time to do himself much injury. He was immediately secured, and Mr. Pym, magistrates clerk, just then coming up in a light cart, he was put into it and conveyed to Bel per lock-up, where he arrived at ten o'clock, an immense mob being there to witness his arrival. The populace yelled and shouted until he had reached the interior of the building. Two of the Belper constables remained with him about two hours, and a third one stopped with him all night. He was very talkative. On being conveyed to the lock-up on Monday night, he met a man who has succeeded him as collector of rents, and he is stated to have said to him, "If I had met you, I should have murdered you. I am an honester man than you, though a murderer." We understand he expresses himself pleased that he did not kill Mr. Bannister. He was very tired when captured, and had evidently walked a number of miles; he was perfectly calm and collected after his arrest.—The inquest upon the body of Mrs. Barnes commenced on Tuesday, at the New Inn, Belper. The evidence given was substantially in accordance with the above facts. ATTEMPTED MURDER AT SOUTHAMPTON .- A man named

Harris, a gardener by trade, has been fully committed to take his trial at the Winchester assizes, for attempting to murder his wife. Some time since Harris suffered six months' imprisonment for ill-using his wife. They had been living separate lately, and the poor woman had maintained herself and child by stay making. On Saturday last Harris persuaded his wife to be reconciled, and they both walked and made some purchases together. While crossing, in the evening about nine o'clock, a new made road, not much frequented, in order to get to their home, they were heard violently quarrelling by the wife of one of the Sappers and Miners stationed at the Ordnance Survey-office, which is close to this road. Presently the soldier's wife who had heard Harris and his wife quarrelling, as she passed them by was alarmed with the cry of murder, she hastily returned and found the man and woman struggling on the ground. She heroically seized the fellow as he was in the act of attempting to cut his wife's throat with a gardener's knife, and pinned him to the ground, but not before he had cut two large gashes several inches in length in the lower part of his wife's cheek. The alarm given by the two women

soon brought assistance, and Harris was secured. YARMOUTH .- A SWINDLER .- During the last few days our town has been visited by perhaps one of the most impudent swindlers that ever victimised our enlightened townsmen. A smart fellow, dressed in a naval frock coat and blue cap, with gold band, recently went to the East of England Bank, in this town, and representing himself as one "George W. Welch, lieutenant, commanding her Majesty's cutter Arrow," tendered two bills of exchange, drawn by himself on the "Accountant General of the Navy," and upon which he obtained cash to the amount of £75, the bills being subsequently found to be utterly valueless, no such person as Lieutenant G. W. Welch being in existence. The fellow, with the most impudent effrontery possible, volunteered a statement to the bank manager to the effect that he was compelled to run into our roadstead from provisions being short. Having readily obtained the eash, he paid a similar complement to the Messrs. Gurneys and Co., where equal good fortune attended him, and, with an addition of £30 in his pockets, he speedily disappeared, doubtless upon an intended tour of the provinces, for the "Police Gazette" informs us that "his next appearance in public" was at Harwich, where he relieved the bank of Messrs, Cox and Co. of the trifling sum of £29, in exchange for some of his valuable paper securi-We hear that the Forresters have been set in mo tion, and are upon his scent, if indeed he is not already

captured.—Bury Post. EXTENSIVE FORGERIES.—LEEDS.—An extensive forgery on the above company has just been brought to light in this locality. From what has transpired within the last few days it is evident that forged notes of the Yorkshire Banking Company (which has branches in most of the large towns of Yorkshire) have been rather extensively circulated. Last Friday two men, named Jones and Jackson, were committed for trial from Bradford on five separate charges of having uttered these notes; and in all, as far as can be ascertained, twenty £5 notes have been passed in that town alone. On Saturday last Inspector Graham, apprehended three men, one of whom was identified by two Leeds tradesmen (who accompanied him) as the man who had paid them each a £5 forged note on Christmas-eve. On the same evening a great number of other forged notes were also paid in Leeds, The three men apprehended are named James Ellis, Edward Marshall, and John Green. They were brought to Leeds on Monday, and underwent a long examination Mr. Inspector Graham produced a large quantity of tea, some silk handkerchiefs, and other articles, which had been found on Sunday in a house in York-street, Leeds, and these articles are what appear to have been purchased by the parties who paid the forged notes in Leeds on Christmas eve. As far as can be ascertained, all the notes paid in Leeds were passed off on the same evening (namely, on the 24th ult.), and almost at the same time. Not more than two hours seem to have elapsed between the first payment and the last, though they were made in different parts of the town. Ellis and Marshall were committed for trial at the next York assizes; and Green was remanded.

Freland.

Another Sanguinary Outrage. - The "Newry Telegraph" contains the following account of another atrocious attempt at agrarian murder which has been committed in the county Louth:-" Although so short an interval has elapsed since the brutal murder perpetrated at Castleblaney, the painful task has again devolved upon us of recounting horrors which are enough to curdle the blood. The victim, in this instance, is Mr. James Eastwood, J.P., D.L., of Castletown House, in the county of Louth, situate within a mile of Dundalk. Mr. Eastwood, while walking home from Dundalk to Castletown, about four o'clock on Wednesday evening, had approached a quarry on the side of a by-way leading from the Castleblaney-road, and facing his orchard, which is situated at the back of his dwelling house. He had crossed the stile, at the gate leading to the farm-yard, when he observed three men following him. They soon made up to him, and began to use abusive language, which was immediately followed by an attack with, it is supposed, sticks and stones, he having no means of defence further than an umbrella, which he carried under his arm. Having beaten him, they flung him into the quarry, leaving him for dead. At half-past four or five o'clock, a young man, about sixteen or seventeen years of age, passed the spot, and saw Mr. Eastwood lying in the quarry. He was afraid to speak, and passed on. A few minutes afterwards, a woman coming for milk to the farm-yard discovered him, and, having procured assistance, he was removed to his own house. On examining his clothes, it was found that the gold watch worn by Mr. Eastwood was missing, and part of the chain remained round his neck. Some silver was found in his pocket, which it is supposed was all he had had in his possession, as although he had got the price of a cow that day in Dundalk, he had lodged the amount in bank. At the place where he was found, a large patch of blood is to be seen in the quarry, also a stone having blood on it. The reputation borne by Mr. Eastwood is that of a kind and considerate landlord. According to the last accounts Mr. Eastwood has so far rallied that hopes are now entertained of his ultimate

In consequence of the numerous sanguinary outrages perpetrated in the district above referred to, the government has decided upon sending a strong military force to aid the already augmented body of police acting there. Two companies of the 74th Highlanders are ordered to the proclaimed district.

district.

THE "DEFENDERS."—It is said that matters have been adjusted in the Catholic Defence Association by a verbal and "understood" retractation on the part of the remonstrating members, and that we are to hear no more of the opposition to Mr. Wilberforce, either on the ground of nationality or unfitness.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY. — An extra "Gazette" was published on Saturday, containing the Lord Lieutenant's proclamations of the parishes of Clontibret and Mucknow, in the barony of Cremorne, county of Monaghan, Derrynoose and Keady, baronies of Tyranny and Armagh, county of Armagh.

FIRE AT SPIKE CONVICT DEPOT.—A fire broke out last week in the convict prison at Spike Island, which for a time threatened the destruction of a great portion of the prison buildings. Four buildings out of eleven in the range, and everything contained in them—namely, provisions, stores, clothing, bedding, &c., were entirely consumed. The other buildings were saved by pulling the roof off a fifth. The damage is estimated at between £2,000 and £3,000.

The Assassination of Mr. Bateson.—Sir Robert Bateson, Bart., brother of Mr. Thomas Bateson, the victim

of the Castleblaney tragedy, has written a long letter to the editor of the "Belfast Chronicle," vindicating his relative from certain charges of oppression preferred against him by a northern paper.

STATE OF LEITRIM.—The "Boyle Gazette" says:—"We are concerned to find that the above county promises at this season a plentiful supply of business for the next assizes. Within the last week assizes.

this season a plentiful supply of business for the next assizes. Within the last week several houses have been feloniously entered—the inmates sworn against taking ground or working for those who may obtain it; but we add with regret, a man was deprived of life near Cloone, on Christmas night, by a parcel of midnight legislators."

Decrease of the Population.—A Kerry paper furnishes

before the assistance of the Rev. Mr. Bannister, who was at home, could be obtained, he severed Mrs. Barne's head from her body, and made his escape. The murderer is a married man, a tailor by trade, about forty-five years of age, stands about four feet eight inches high, rather dark, and of forbidding appearance, and had on at the time of the has fallen off 13,442 in the decade between 1841 and 1851.

The numbers were in the former year 71,626, and in the latter 53,184—thus showing a decrease of 19 per cent. The population of Tralee in 1841 was 13,120, and in 181, 16,828—giving an increase of 3,708, or 20 per cent. Which is chiefly attributable to the admission of paupers into the auxiliary workhouses within the town. Now, there can be no doubt but that at least half of this increase must have been caused by an influx into Tralee of persons from districts outside of this union, so that we may fairly set down to 21 per cent.—Killarney.—This union presents a somewhat more favourable picture, the decrease in population what more favourable picture, the decrease in population being only 15 per cent. The numbers in the census returns are, in 1841, 60,808; in 1851, 50,388—decrease, 10,420.—Kenmare.—The falling eff in the population in this union has been greater on the average than even in Tralee, reaching to nearly 24 per cent. The numbers are represented to have been, in 1841, 28,026; in 1851, 21,232—decrease 6,744."

0, 1852

THE MAYNOOTH GRANT.—IMPORTANT PETITION.—A numerously-signed address has been presented to her Majesty praying for the withdrawal of all state assistance from the College of Manooth. This is likely to be the precursor of hundreds of other petitions on the same subject. The secretary of Sir George Grey barely announces that the right honourable the Home Secretary had the honour to lay the address before the Queen.

lay the address before the Queen.

General Meeting of Poor Law Guardians.—A General meeting of the poor law guardians of the county of Clare in being organised for the purpose of representing to the legislature the condition of that county, with a view to an equitable arrangement of the Treasury demands for the famine loans.

THE PROVOSTSHIP OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—The high office of provost has been conferred on Dr. M'Donnell, one of the senior fellows, and one of the most popular men in the Irish University.

PRAYING FOR THE POPE.—Archbishop Murray hat through his Archdeacon, invited his clergy to say certain public prayers ordered by the Pope, to avert threatened calamities from the Church and State.

STRIKE OF ENGINEERS.—The "Northern Whig" says.—
"The mischief is not confined to England; it has made its appearance in Belfast, and in such a manner as proves that a skilfully arranged organisation exists between the engineers and machinists of Great Britain and Ireland. In our leading establishment in this town, twenty-six of the workmen have struck, after presenting their employer with a notice similar to that of the men of Oldham."

ANOTHER CASE OF ASSASSINATION.—On Monday evening as a respectable man named John Overend was returning home to the village of Louth, from the market of Dundalk, he was met by two men, at a place called Knockbridge. Having passed him by, they suddenly turned round, when one of them discharged a pistol at him, lodging the contents (slugs) in the small of his back. Overend fell to the ground immediately, and the miscreants, believing they had taken his life, decamped. The slugs have since been extracted by Dr. Brunker, and we are happy to state that Overend in not very dangerously wounded. He was employed as a bailiff on the estate of the Rev. Arthur Clive, in this county, of which Mr. Graham Johnston, of Dundalk, is agent, Two persons have been arrested on suspicion by the Louth police, and lodged in Dundalk gaol."—Newry Examiner.

Collision of Vessels .- In the new Steam Navigation Act, which came into force on Thursday, there are several provisions with respect to lights to be carried for guarding against the collision of vessels. The Admiralty is to make regulations as to the exhibition of lights by vessels, which regulations are to be made public, and all existing regulations on the subject are to continue until revoked. penalty, not exceeding £20, is to be imposed for a nonobservance of the regulations. Rules are made by section 27 to prevent collisions, which are to be observed under a penalty of £20. In case a collison occurs through non-ob. servance of the rules, the owners are not to be entitled to compensation, except the circumstances justified a departure from the rule. "And in case any damage to person or property be sustained in consequence of the non-observance of any of the said rules, the same shall in all courts of justice be deemed, in the absence of proof to the contrary, to have been occasioned by the wilful default of the master or other person having the charge of such vessel, and such master or other person shall, unless it appears to the Court before which the case is tried that the circum. stances of the case were such as to justify a departure from the rule, be subject in all proceedings, whether civil or criminal, to the legal consequences of such detail."

THE TWEED SALMON POACHERS.—Owing to the apparently approaching extirpation of the salmon, the proprietors of the Tweed fisheries resolved to make this year addi tional efforts to protect the breeding fish during close time On the lower parts of the river these efforts have been very successful; but much difficulty, and we may say danger, are encountered in trying to prevent the work of destruc-tion in the upper Peebleshire districts. In the village of Innerleithen particularly the law is openly defied, and the poachers muster nightly at the sound of the horn, in bands of a hundred, and sally out resolved to over-power, if ther can, any force brought against them; and so formidable have they become that it is not thought safe to interfere with them unless the bailiffs muster thirty strong. Such also is the amount of terrorism exercised by the ponchers chiefly by nocturnal outrages on doors and windows, and by threats of personal violence, that for seventeen miles along the banks it has been found impossible to obtain lodgings for the bailiffs. In consequence of some window breaking and threats, even a nobleman, formerly zealous on the side of the law, has been frightened into prohibiting the bailiffs from lodging on his estates. This is a bai example; and that set by some other magistrates and officials is so very little better, that there is about as much law in Tweeddale this winter as there was 800 years ago.-

WAGES A CENTURY SINCE.—The following is an extract from a letter dated Bedale, Yorkshire, 5th September, 1766:—"Harvest is now pretty busy with us in many parts of this neighbourhood. Is. 6d. a day is given for labourers, which in this part is looked upon as extravagant wages. The wheat is in general very good, and prodigious crops. Turnips this year will also be very good and plentiful—in short, never was known, I believe, such plenty of all kinds of fodder; but, on the other hand, so great a scarcity of cattle to eat it. Beef and mutton in our market still continue at $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb., and it is confidently affirmed, by judges in the case, won't be much lower this year. Best wheat in our market last Tuesday, notwithstanding the goodness of the harvest, was near 6s. a bushel."

of this fine ship was announced on Saturday at Lloyd's. She left New York for Liverpool in the latter part of November, and after she had been some distance on the voyage it was discovered that she had made a considerable leakage. The crew worked incessantly at the pumps—one poor fellow is died of fatigue, and a lad was drowned. But for the circumstance of the Lady Bulwer, from Quebec to London, sighting the ship, and bearing down to their rescue, the probability is, that every soul would have perished. The wreck speedily afterwards went down in the Atlantic. The Dibbin had a valuable cargo of flour and wheat, besides other merchandise. Mr. Keen, the master of her, has publicly expressed his thanks to the Lady Bulwer crew for the humanity they displayed in preserving him and his men.

Putney Bridge.—Among the improvements called forth by the increased locomotive propensities of the age, we note one which is likely to be productive of much convenience and advantage to the public. The old, unsightly, inconvenient, and daugerous bridges on the Thames have one by one given way to more safe and elegant structures. The bridge across the river from Fulham to Putney still remains a serious obstruction to the navigation. For the requirements of a century ago the existing bridge was doubtless sufficient; but the enormous increase of the traffic, more especially of steamers, calls for a bridge less dangerous to vessels and passengers. To effect this object a company has been formed, with the view of obtaining an act of parliament conferring the necessary powers. The new company propositions of the service of the new company propositions.

to construct a handsome iron bridge.—Globe.

Presents to Earl Granville.—The French government have presented a chest of Sevres porcelain to Earl Granville, President of the Royal Commission, and a tesservice to Mr. Dilke, member of the Executive Committee as a testimonial of the sense it entertains of the part which they took in the Great Exhibition of the Works of Industry of All Nations in Hyde Park in 1851, and the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury desired the proper authorities of the revenue to permit their free deliver for that purpose on their arrival in this country. The articles forming the presents alluded to have since arrived, and been delivered to their destination.

AN ECCENTRIC SUICIDE.—The following paragraph as pears in a French paper: On a well-dressed body, di covered this morning hanging from a tree on the road from Versailles to Sceaux, the following letter was found ; Those who shall discover my body swaying itself at the impulse of the winds, as did those formerly suspended the gibbet at Montfancon, will, no doubt, feel either terre struck or moved with pity. 'Behold,' they will exclain another victim of wretchedness or grief.' They will a mistaken, I have always been perfectly happy. I feel the with old age will come infirmities, and it is to avoid to slightest pain, the most petty annoyance, that I have detimined to put an end to my life. This may appear about but I am of opinion that when one has lived comfortable 3 more than sixty years one ought to have bad enough of lib I am alone in the world. I was not an inhabitant of Paril therefore think it will be impossible to know who I as Besides, I have taken every precaution for ensuring this and, if the last wish of a dying man commands any respect I entreat that no inquiries may be made on the subject. left my home after selling everything, and giving out the was starting for a foreign country. My property is the realised, and the bank-notes which it has produced will have yesterday reached the hands of an honest father of a family whom it will render happy. I have so managed that is should be ignorant of their source. Having no further having no fur business in this world, I am going. Good bye! (Signet -An Original,"

According to an annual statement issued by the Yer Chancellor, the expenses of the Oxford University police

amount to £1,400.

Kossuth's mother is believed to be dead. The report of her arrest was only a few days old when it was followed by that of her decease. It has since been contradicted, but the denial is received with suspicion. She was understood have been brought a prisoner to Vienna, but the German papers now say she died at Pesth. Whether she died the way or from long persecution after the liberation for return, or whether death overtook her in the hands of her

tormentors, remains a mystery.

London is to be drained by a joint-stock company, of intend to apply to Parliament in 1852 for an act of incompany, of the position.

tend to apply to Parliament in 1852 for an act of oration.

FRANCE.

The 'Moniteur' contains a decree dissolving the council. tel general of the Seine, which is also municipal council of ?a Paris, and excluding from the new council all those memse bers who have not given in their adhesion to the coup l'e d'etat. On the proposition of the Minister of War the disri tribution of France into twenty-one military divisions. which prevailed before 1848, is restored by a decree also. Es Each department will form a sub-division. The new ara rangement will provide places for the military clients of the E Elysee.

The following are the numbers of the votes upon the re various Constitutions which have been successively subm mitted to the French people since the first revolution :-

Constitution of the year III.

Constitution of the year VIII.

Sandtus Consultus of the year VIII.

3,012,569

1,562 Senatus Consultus of the year X. . 3,568,335

The sycophanis of government publish these returns to show that no Constitution has ever been sanctioned by a number of votes approaching to that which will consecrate the Constitution that Louis Napoleon is about to give to France. This is true, but having regard to the increase of population, and more particularly to the increased facilities of locomotion within the last half century, the difference is not surprising. What the figures do prove in the most striking way is this: that an appeal to the people, backed by the whole force of the executive power, and offering no alternative, must ever be a farce.

It is historically evident that an enormous mejority so obtained is no guarantee for either the excellence or durability of the thing voted for. There is, however, one remark upon these figures which the government advocates will take care not to make. Assuming the final state of the poll to be in round numbers, seven millions for Louis Napoleon, and 600,000 against him, the protesting minority will be immensely larger in proportion than any of the minorities that said ' No ' to the six constitutions above mentioned.

Some days ago was published a letter of M. Berryer to M. de Falloux, in which he complaine of the 'perfidy' of M. de Montalemeert, and says that the legitimists ought to abstain and reserve themselves for better times. that is, if France is not doomed to become a second Portugal. The publication of this letter in the English journals has drawn upon M. Berryer e sally of spite from the government, which is equally mean and puerile. The legitimist chief was the oldest member and the reporter of the committee of surveillance of the 'Caisse d'amortissemen et des depots et vensignations. The list of the committee has been recently altered, and M. Berryer's name struck out. It is said that the sarcastic suggestions of a likeness between the military revolution of France and Portugal has produced to small resentment among the cocked hats of the Elysee.

The 'Monitaur Parisien' centains the following:-Whatever may be the opinion expressed in France and in England as to the probable causes of the fall of Lord Palmerston, we can affirm that the real motive of it is the frank and spentaneous adhesion which the noble lord did not hesitate to declare to the great political act which was accomplished in France on the 2nd December.' In fact, every ministerial paper contains more or less praise of Lord Palmerston excepting the 'Univers.' This organ of the Jesuitical party looks upon his fall as a concession to the northern powers worthy of all approbation. A correcpondent says :- I am informed from a certain

source, that this morning the Minister of the Interior struck a leader out of the proofs of a semi-official organ of the Rlysee, because although generally favourable to Lord Palmerston, it contained one passage, which it was thought might be offensive to him. Since the 'Univers' attacks the fallen minister, we must conclude that it does not choose to do at this moment what is agreeable to the Elysee; and on the other hand, that it is allowed in some measure to dictate to the authorities. This is noted to-day as a symptom of what must in the natural course of things come to pass, namely, a selit between the ultra-montane party and Louis Napoleon. Meanwhile the Elysee is evidently chagrined at the revirement of Lord Palmerston; and the strictest orders are given to keep every paragraph out of the government papers that may be in the least offensive to him.

It results from an account recently taken, that the war materiel of France at the present time is estimated at the sum of 459 millions of francs, divided into seven categories -provisions, 22 millions; hospitals, 17 millions; clothing and camp equipage, 45 millions; general remount for cavalry (72 800 horses), 52 millions; forage, 15 millions; artillery, 268 millions; engineering material, 11 millions. France possesses 4,967 pieces of heavy artillery of different calibre in bronze, and 3.411 in iron; 3,800:field pieces in bronze, and 2,975 mortars: 4,382 howitzers for siege and field operations; 17,674 gun carriages of different kinds and sizes, and 229 swivel guns in bronze. There are in the military arsenals 6,091,234 balls, 935,360 bombs, 1,600,000 shells, 212,215 grenades, 177,588 boxes of balls filled for cannon and howitzers, 16,000,000 kilogrammes of balls, 25,000,000 kilogrammes of powder, 99,000,000 of cartridges of different kinds, 96,000 bags filled with balls for cannon and howitzers, 4,522 cannon cartridges, 28,000 kilogrammes of powder contained in hollow shot and shells, and 450,000 kilogrammes of powder manufactured, and of the necessary ingredients for manufacturing it. In 35 years of peace the war messeriel has cost 133 millions of francs. The state besides possesses 2,903,801 flint and percussion lock muskets, in the hands of the national guard

and the ermy; 151,021 carbines, and 184,336 pistols. An imitator of the atrocities of General Eynard has appeared in the Basses-Alpeo. This is a Colonel Parson, commander during the state of siege of the arrendissement of Dauphin. He has published a decree declaring that any one who gives either shelter or food, or assists in any way a long list of proscribed persons, shall be treated in every way as a rebel against the government, and tried by court martial accordingly. Meanwhile the detestable proclamation of General Eynard has been openly adopted by the highest authorities of Paris. As if in defiance of public opinion M. de Maupas, has caused to be posted up all over Paris a decree of the military commander of the Allier, declaring that every individual who gives refuge to M. Felix Mathé, proprietor, and to a long list of other persons, among whom:figure several more proprietors and two physicians, and who are denounced as insurgents, chall be considered as accomplices of the insurrection. Great crowds of people, in silent indignation, were gathered about these placarde wherever they appeared. But this concentrated and muse rebellion of the heart against such execrable menaces gives the police authorities pleasure to behold, because they mistake that grim protest of crushed feelings for terroz, and announce in the miserable jargon of their reports, that 'the decrees posted up to-day by order of the prefect are observed to produce a salutary impression on the crowds that flock to read them. The cynical tone in which the sufferings and calamities, and even death, of persons denounced as insurgents are pronounced, is of a piece with this callons sneer of satisfaction at the progress of terror. The 'Moniteur' in recounting the horrible fate of M. Chateauneuf, commissioner of the provisional government of 1848 in the Besses-Alpes, who was taken at Aups and shot in cold blood, nicknames the sictim Citoyen Chateauneuf, and adds, 'Sic transit gloria mundi;' thus concluding with a hangman's joke the recital of a horrible

The 'Patrie' contains an article by M. Delamarre, which foreshadows the intentions of the government as to the working of the Corps Legislatif. This body is to be allowed no power of initiative; in other words, all bills are to be brought in by the government, assisted by the council of state. I bus 'the time of the legislature will not be wasted on the discussion of useless propositions.' There is to be no tribune, or reading-desk, in the centre of the semicircular ranges of benches: but each member is to speak, as in England, from his place. The writer traces half the evils of parliamentary system in France to this use of the tribune, which throws the management of the Assembly into the hands of two or three ambitious orators. The ministers are not to sit in parliament. They are to be men of action, and their tenure of office is not to depend upon their power of talking. When orators can no longer make and unmake ministers by talking, they will not waste so much breath and passion. In conclusion, M. Delamarre says:the parliamentary regime was talking. The representative regime will be action. The reign of speeches is over; that of serious business is to begin. Louis Napoleon will have the glory of inaugurating it.'

It is reported that one Cahaigne, a colleague of Sobrier's in the command of Caussidiere's montagnards, having used some harsh language during his conveyance as a captive from one fort to another against the officer who commanded the escort, was shot in cold blood, without ceremony. Victor Hugo has been arrested by the Belgian police at Brussels, where he concealed himself under the false name of Ganvin (Jacques.) Conducted before the procureur, Du Roi, for baving assumed a false name, M. Victor Hugo declared that

he had been obliged to fly with a false passport from Paris, as member of the comite de resistance, appointed in the meeting of the Mountain on December 2nd. The Chamber of Commerce at Havre has been dissolved for passing a resolution condemning the coup d'etat of

A correspondent says :- In the letters of congratulation which have been forwarded to Louis Napoleon by the goveraments of Russia, Prussia, and Austria, it is plainly intimated that the article in the treaty of Vienna, according to which no member of the Napoleon family can again come to the throne of France, must be strictly adhered to. This "unkindest cut of all" so alsumed and embarrassed the

President, that he at once envoyed his most intimate friend and confident, M. de Persigny, to St. Petersburg, Berlin, and Vienna, to represent, in the strongest possible manner, in the first place, that the safety of every throne in Europe depends upon the speedy establishment of an empire in. France; and in the second place, that the only person who can found that empire is Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. On M. de Persigny's return from this mission he is to be appointed Secretary of State under the new constitution; M. Turgot, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs (which office is to be abolished) being considered utterly incompetent for any such position. As a retainer, however, M. Turget is to be a member of the proposed senate. While these things are going on, the saloons of Paris are in a state of the utmost excitement. Tranquillity there is out of the question. They are not even terrified. Party spirit runs higher and higher every day, and has already engendered much personal animosity. The Neapoleonists and the Assemblists are at sword's points. Reconciliation is impossible. The new constitution, which is already completed, and will be published in a few days, will please nobody. It will aim especially to concilate Thiers's " vile multitude;" in fact, it will be a concentration and development of what is now called "Napoleonistic democracy." The legitimists will bite their lips over it until they are too sore for speech. The President's cant word now-a-days is le peuple. He is to be the father of his people, the shepherd of his sheep, and will follow, fold, and fleece them to the death.'

The mission of M. de Persigny to Brussels embraces three objects. He is to demand: -1. The extradition of all insurgents (as the government calls the citizens who rose against the coup d'état) who have taken refuge in Belgium. 2. A strictly repressive law against the press. 3. The sum which the Belgian government is indebted to France for the expedition against Antwerp in 1831. It is said that the secret treaty made with Russia, by Polignac, in the time of Charles X., has been renewed by the present government.

It is announced in the 'Moniteur' that Louis Bonaparte will on the 31st jast. receive the consultative commission at the 'Palace of the Elysee,' on which occasion they will declare the number of votes. The same evening the diplomatic corps, the clergy, and consistories will also be received. On January 1st, at ten in the morning, ten discharges of cannon will be fired at the Invalids for every million of affirmative votes.

At half-past eleven a Te Beum will be characted at the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Peris. Louis Napeleon, all the generals, &c., will be present at the ceremony. The official receptions of the delegates of departments and arrondissements, of the civil and military authorities, will take place after the Te Deum, at half-past one, at the Palace of the Tuileries. This announcement has made a great sen-

The correspondent of the 'Daily News' says :- 'There is but too much reason to believe that those rumours which imputed to the president designs of foreign aggrandisement are not altogether unfounded. I am aware that in England a deal of scepticism is expressed upon this point. But I am bound to mould my communications upon facts which I receive from good and authentic sources, without paying the least attention to the decree of probability which may be attached to such views on the other side of the Channel. Let me call your attention to a most remarkable expression which appears in the "Moniteur," and which has evidently not been put there for nothing. In the preamble of the decree designating the new military division it is said, with regard to the limits of the 6th division, whose head quarters are at Strasbourg, "The 6th division is that of Strasbourg, destined by its form and position not to change, so long as the frontiers themselves do not conange." The words in italics are noted by every one as pregnant with meaning. In connexion with this subject, the following remark is reported to me, as having recently dropped from Louis Napoleon:-"The Emperor," he is reported to have said. "has bequeathed to me a debt to France, the province of the Rhine. I will discharge it." '

On Monday it was universally reported that an attempt, either sham or real, would be more on the life of the President on his way to the ceremony of Notre Dame, or on his return. At 18: added that this attempt is an emair g rup by the police. Whether arrettempt be made-or not the -chances against ite success will be multiplied by every means which preparation can divise. For the enormous guard, without which Louis Napoleon never moves, and the effectual fortification of the cuirasses with which he is surrounded, indicate distinctly the apprehension of assassi-

The following decree appears in the 'Moniteur':- '1. The result of the votes delivered on the 20th and 21st of December, 1851, in consequence of the appeal to the people, shall be proclaimed, published, and posted in the communes of the Republic. 2. A national fete shall be celebrated January 1st, 1852, in all the capitals of departments. and on January Elth, 1852, in all the communes of France. A Te Deum shall be chaunted in all the churches."

The following decree is published:- No cafe, tavern, or other place for the sale of drinks to be consumed on the premises, can be opened for the future without the previous permission of the authorities. 2. The closing of the establishments designated in the preceding article, which exist at present, or shall be authorised for the future, may be ordered by the prefect of police as a measure of public security. 3. Contraventions of the above provisions are punishable by a fine, from 25f. to 500f., and imprisonment, from six days to siz months."

Among the symptoms of the hour are to be noticed the care with which the Elysean writers collect—supposing them not to invent-certain anecdotes of the election, tending to prove that France is already sighing for the empire. One of the wine-growing electors of Aloze is said to have dropped a drawing of the little three-cornered hat into the hox. Another elector adde to his 'Yes' that he wishes to abdicate his share of the national sovereignty into the hands of Louis Napoleon. Another wishes him to exercise royal authority, and to be invested with the pomp of rovalty. Many scraps of verses are cited setting forth how much the writers desire to be governed by one man, who knows better than themselves what is good for them. These straws have their significance just now.

TELESDAY .- The total number of votes in favour of Louis Napoleon given by the last official returns is 7,439;216.

WEDNESDAY .- The Prefect of the Seine has, with the authority of the Minister of the Interior, placed 80,000f. at the disposal of the mayors of Paris for the relief of the indigent of the capital on the proclamation of the votes of the 20th and 21st of December.

The President of the Republic has addressed a circular to the bishops of France, requesting them to celebrate a Te Deum in commemoration of the same event.

Accounts from Algiers of the 25th of December announce that the colony was perfectly tranquil.

M. Ronciere-le-Noury, staff-officer of the ministry of marine, has been despatched to Brest on an extraordinary mission. He is to study the means of accelerating the equipment of ships of war, which now take a couple of months in getting ready for sea. It is believed that by abridging certian formalities this period may be considerably shortened. The transportation squadron is to be got ready for sailing to Cayenne with all despatch.

M. de Montalembert has addressed to the Univers' a letter, giving his adhesion to the Catholic and Conservative press of Germany. He says that the evils inseparable from the liberty of the press can only be attenuated by the energetic and disciplined efforts of religious newspapers.

The committee charged to examine the lists of subscription deposited by each of the five companies competing for the Railway from Lyons to Avignon, has held a meeting, and after having discussed the worth of these lists, proposed to exclude from the adjudication the company of the Messageries Generales, the company represented by General Daullé, and the company of Jules Seguin and Co. If this proposition is admitted, the competition will lie between the company of MM. Seguin, Brothers, and Co., and the company of iron masters.

GERMANY.

PRUSSIA.—The publication in the 'Kolner Zeitung' of two advertisements by the Peace Society has induced the Prussian government to proceed against that journal. The incriminated advertisements are translations of Klihu Burritt's 'Olive Leaves for the People.' The editors of the 'Kolner Zeitung' have consequently been condemned to pay a fine of fifty thalers. The archives of the late German Parliament at Frankfort, its library, and other goods and chattles belonging to that defunct body, have been seized by execution of the Frankfort police. AUSTRIA.—Two Austrian officers who insulted a lady

in the streets of Altona have been dismissed from the service. This exemplary proceeding, however, does not pacify the people of Hamburg, who loudly remonstrate against the arbitrary conduct of the Austrian military, who arrested in Hamburg and carried off to prison in Alton two citizens who had a quarrel with an Austrian soldier, thus violating the rights of the city, and setting its jurisdiction at defiance. The Austrian general Goerges has been deprived of his command, because one of his secretaries, it is said, supplied the Hungarian Refugees in London with full information respecting the Austrian measures. This affair, it is added, was also the cause of much acrimony on the part of the Vienna Cabinet against the English Foreign-office.

The war against the press goes on here with the same ignorant zeal as ever. The non-official papers in Hungary are ordered not only to publish the names of their several editors and contributors, but also a list of their subscribers. A censorship on a very curious and interesting basis is also announced as about to be immediately established. A class of subaltern (sic) officials are to be employed, all fine ignorant fellows on salaries of £30 to £40 a year, whose sole occupation will be to read the newspapers before their general issue, not, however, as it might be supposed, to improve their minds or soften their manners and prevent them, ac-

cording to the prescription of Terence, from becoming brutal-but in order that they may summarily arrest and imprison the writer of any article-containing objectionable sentiments or such as they may not be able to understand.

AUSTRIA. - A great deal is being said about the present tranquillity of Vienna, and this fact appears more or less to falsify the accounts daily received in England of the disturbed and discontented state of Austria. It must by no means be inferred, however, from the apparent calm that these accounts are incorrect. The elements of discord are fermenting beneath the surface; the next outhreak will be a tremendous explosion, but till then the police are too strong for any petty disturbances to show themselves very often. Nevertheless, a few evenings since, on a play called the Carlschuler being performed, a very decided demonstration was made in favour of the republican principles it contains. They were applauded to the echo, and the Emperor is said to have left his box. The play has been since forbidden. This is a tolerably strong evidence of the state of public opinion, considering it can flud no vent in the

ror of Russia, a solemn act of homage was offered by the Austrian court at the Russian Embassy, every one except the Emperor himself appearing in the presence of Count Meyendorff, the Russian Minister, in their uniforms of state. The necessaries of life throughout Austria have risen nearly fifty per cent., from the combined causes of bad government, and the depreciation of the currency. This is partly to be accounted for by some of the peasantry refusing to cultivate their land under existing regulations. Large

tracts of land, formerly devoted to the cultivation of tobacco

in Hungary, are especially lying waste from this reason.

On the 18th ultimo, it being the birthday of the Empe-

HANOVER .- The King has very ill received the deputation which presented to him the addresses of the Chambers. It is stated that the Prussian envey at the Federal Diet has received orders to support the petition of the equestrian order. Upon the vacancy in the superior court of appeal of Hanover, the remaining judges have called upon the Diet of Calenberg to elect his successor; thus recognising the legal existence of that body, contrary to the law sanctioned by the late King. 1.5:11.

TALY.

TUSCANY.—The 'Constituzionale' of Florence publishes a sentence, pronounced on the 9th by the Chamber of Accusations, annulling an acquittal, by the Tribune of Siena, of a person named Cimballi, who had been accused of having adorned some cakes with the three Italian colours and other emblems recalling to mind the convulsion of 1848. On the 17th the Corte Regie of Florence condemed three persons convicted of high treason to hard labour in the prison of Volteria for periods of six, twenty-eight, and forty months. A letter from Leghorn states that the court-martial of that town has condemned thirty-nine persons to death for having belonged to a secret society, the object of which was the overthrow of the grand ducal government, and the establishment of a republic in Tuscany. Eight:persons more, accused of the same crime, were acquitted. The punishment of death has, however, been commuted into various periods of

Henry Stratford, calling himself Lord Aldborough, and his brother Edward Stratford, have been condemned to death by the court-martial, upon the charge of conspiracy to overturn the government, and the unlewful possession of arms. The third brother, Charles Stratford, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in chains. But the punishment has in each case been commuted. Henry Stratford is to suffer ten years' imprisonment, Edward Stratford six years', and Charles Stratford has been set at liberty, the imprisonment

imprisonment.

previous to his trial being reckoned a sufficient punishment. ROME.—It is said that some portion of the Jesuits do not approve of Louis Bonaparte's coup d'etat, thinking it will not last long, but it is said that the Pope felt reassured after the very flattering letter which was recently delivered to him by General Gemeau, from the President, begging his Holiness to be under no apprehensions whatever 25 to the result of the struggle, as the division of troops now occupying Rome would, at all events, watch over the safety and interests of the head of the church and the sacred college. Louis Napoleon furthermore explained that his coup d'etat had been dictated by the imperious necessity of preserving order, and that he desired to be considered in future as heretofore, a dutiful and attached son of the church. His Holiness had several persons around him at the time the missive was read to him, and he is stated to have expressed himself as perfectly convinced of the President's good intentions; adding, that if Louis Napoleon only acted as well as he wrote all would go on perfectly well. The ecclesiastical court certainly has some interest in the result of French events, especially in the destruction of republicanism, and it is currently reported at Rome that a large sum of money (300,000 scudi) was forwarded from Rome to Paris shortly before the President's coun Eetat, in order to facilitate that important operation. The last exterminating blow has just been given to the monetary system of the Republican government of Rome, by a decree, prohibiting the circulation of copper money bearing the insignia of the Roman Eagle, and the inscription

NAPLES .- MORE TRIALS .- Advices from Naples state that the long-expected trials of the accused for the revolt of May 15, 1848, commenced on Friday. The celebrated President of the Grand Criminal Court, Navarra, tock his seat surrounded by those judges who have already proved themselves to be the political tools of the government. The prisoners, forty-five in number, occupied the same benekes on which Poerio and his companions sat a few months since. The court presented precisely the same appearance—a strong body of gendarmes, and any number of spies, placed at different points, to report the words and looks of the crowd which filled the body of the court. Before the trials could commence it was of course necessary that all the accused should be present, one of whom, Archdeacon Cagnazzi, a man upwards of eighty years of age, was reported as unable to sustain the fatigue. The president proposed that he should have a lawyer to represent him, but the old man stoutly refused, and was brought into court in a sedan chair In the first place, it will be necessary to give the origin of these trials. We shall, therefore, follow the printed accusation of the Procurer-General who acts for the crown. The 15th of May, 1848, was the day appointed for the meeting of the first parliament-of the new constitution. A difficulty had arisen about the form of the oath, when the members of the lower house illegally met at Monte Olivato. A pernicious faction threw up barricades-it was feared the King would not prove loval to his oath; the former perjury of the Neapolitan Bourbons was quoted as an example. A street fight ensued (a terrible day) and eventually the royal authority was triumphant. More than 600 were taken with arms in their hands-more than 2,000 were killed or wounded. Then followed a royal amnesty. The King told the people that all should be forgotten, that new elections should take place, and that he would ever maintain the constitution. Only one of these promises was kept, namely, the calling of the new parliament, which sat just as long as the events of Europe were doubtful. No one ever believed that the revolt of May would be revived, and a monster trial grow out of it. It would appear, however, that the government thought it an admirable opportunity to imprison and clear the country of the members of the late parliament. This is the political aim of these trials. The number of the accused is 321, and comprises one cabinet minister, one minister plenipotentiary, several deputies, persons high in the church, a few nobles and other persons of distinction and property. Of these only forty-six are brought to trial; the rest are in exile, or 'liable to be called upon.' Why so many who were actually taken with arms in their hands are not incorporated in the trial, is a Neapolitan mystery, to say the least of it. The general accusation runs thus :- 'Of conspiring and threatening the internal security of the states, with a view of destroying or changing the form of government, and exciting the subjects and inhabitants of the kingdom to arm themselves against the Royal authority, as well as, in fact, for having actually excited civil war between the inhabitants of the same population; -treason consummated in the capital, May 15, 1848.' Those who are not present will be tried, says the act of accusation, precisely as if they were in court, so that many exiles will probably find it impossible to return, as there can by little doubt about the intentions of the government. The printed act of accusation contains a variety of documents. The first is the programme of the first constitutional ministry (approved by the King.) The lega Italiana is promised, and the royal banner is to wear the Italian tri-colour! Then tollows a proglamation of the supreme magistracy of the kingdom, calling on the people to demand the constitution of 1820. This paper declares the King will not observe his royal oath, but will destroy the constitution, as the Bourbons have ever done. That the then ministry must be changed. To arms! and long life to the Pope! finishes this paper. The next proclamation demands one chamber and no peers. Then follow the thanks of the deputies to the people and National Guard, dated May 15th, 1848. Further on is found the protest of the chambers against the violence used by the Royal troops, and a declaration that they will meet again on the first opportunity. The royal amnesty followed. but that is not printed. The prisoners have naturally protested against their being tried for an act which, supposing they were accomplices, was forgiven by the King. The court baving been called on, in the preliminary acts on

which the accusations are founded, to show cause why the

roval amnesty does not stand good says, that as a commis-

sion was appointed to inquire into the criminal acts of May

15th, the royal decree does not stand good. And that the

selemn words in fact of the King were simply momentary

precautions. No one, I presume, will be surprised at this

decision of a Neapolitan court, illegality is the rule, not the

exception: and as for royal promises and royal oaths, they

are not only broken, but the Neapolitans have, as all the

to the youth of the country. Leopadi, late Neapolitan minister at Turin, and Scialoja, a cabinet minister (two of the prisoners now under trial), both put in a plea of incompetency, as by law, old as well as new, ministers cannot be tried by the ordinary courts of law. The 'act of accusation, I need not say, puts aside the difficulty which is illegality No. 1. Illegality No. 2, is the non-recognition of the royal amnesty. Illegality No. 3, is trial by a court which does not admit of appeal. Illegality No. 4, is the seizure of documents necessary to the prisoners' trials. Illegality No. 5, is the intimidation of lawyers to prevent their pleading for the prisoners. Illegality No. 6, is the packing of judges. The proceedings of the criminal court are, if possible, more illegal than when Poerio was tried. At one sitting the president would not allow the prisoners to speak; refused to register the fact in the minutes of trial, and finally, on more than one occasion, objected to witnesses being called. It is very clear the whole of the prisoners will be condemned.

As the exact cause of the misunderstanding between the French and the Porte does not appear to be generally known, a few words on the subject may not be out of place. The Oriental Catholics lay claim to nine places intimately connected with the life and death of our Saviour; similar pretensions are made by the followers of the Greek Church. The French protect the former, the Russians the latter. The matter was submitted to a mixed committee of Catholics and Greeks, but the members being unable to come to a decision, referred it to a high Turkish Court, composed of the Sheik al Islam, Rifaat Pasha, two chief judges, and Fuad Effendi.

HUNGARY.

The following narrative exhibits not only the disorganisation of Hungarian society, but the utter uselessness for any good purpose, of the immense army now spread over the Austrian empire :- Adolf Count Benitzky, a gentleman of rank and fortune, is amusing himself with his family, sometime between the hours of eleven and twelve in the morning. Suddenly a band of eight armed men ride quietly up, and having stabled their horses, enter the house and plunder it. They take 1.300 florins in gold, silver and bank notes to a considerable amount, a service of silver for thirty-six persons, which they pack up leisurely, jewellery of great value, three pairs of pistols, and two guns. They then request the pleasure of M. Benitzky's company as far as the village notary's where he has some more money, and which, it not being his, that functionary immediately gives up with many expressions of respect and politeness, and so the affair ends, and the eight gentlemen having taken some refreshment, disappear. The ubiquitous police are not here; it is none of their business to prevent or punish mere crime. They are going about cress-questioning servants about the habits of their masters; prying into private letters; using skeleton keys to open writing desks, and feeing the proprietors of the brothels, and the waiters of public houses to coin liee. SWITZERLAND.

The Federal Chambers have terminated their labours, after having ordered a new coinage to be made in silver and copper to the extent of four millions, the figure of Helvetia stretching out her arm in the old coins not annearing very symbolical, and, in fact, having led to a considerable share of ridicule. The sittings are not to be resumed before July next. The note of the French government has caused some excitement, but no doubt exists that a compliant reply will be returned, although the canton of Bale-Campagne has proceeded to complete the law complained of. The constitution of the federation only secures to Christians the liberty which Louis Napoleon now demands for French Jews, but the treaty on which he bases his claim is of date anterior to that settlement.

UNITED STATES. By the Humboldt we learn that Kossuth's health is said to be much enfeebled by the excessive labour imposed upon him of receiving and responding to the numerous addresses pouring in from almost every town and association in the American Union. Already, it appears by the 'New York Herald,' the Governor of Hungary has made no less than twenty-six orations since his arrival in New York. The enthusiasm in his favour-appears to be on the the 11th ult. a grand banquet was given in his honour at the Irving-house by the Corporation of New York. The speech of Kossuth on this occasion was said to be his masterpiece. It developed in the clearest manner his views and expectations regarding the action of the United States in reference to intervention in Hungarian affairs.

By the America we learn that the welcome to Kossuth had passed the Senate House of Representatives by a large majority, and the 'New York Evening Express' says:- 'The President will send the resolution of Congress to Kossuth. accompanied by a letter written in the spirit of the resolution itself. The Guest will be permitted to address Congress, if he desires to do so, and it is intended to appoint a committee of each House to receive and introduce Kossuth, on his visiting the capitol. It is also contemplated to give him a dinner—the expense to be defrayed out of the tickets. In the Senate, on the 16th ult., a committee of three was ordered to wait on Kossuth, on his arrival in Washington, and invite him to the chamber of that august body.'

The 'New York Herald' of the 17th ult. says :- 'We are informed that a special messenger was despatched from Washington, last night, by the President, to invite Kossuth to the national capital under the joint resolution of welcome

passed by the two Houses.' There has been a great deal of destitution among the emi-

grants who landed late in the season, at the head of Lake Ontario. Many of them being Irish labourers, made their way to the Great Western Railway, in hopes of being able to work. They arrived in a state of destitution, and the disasters of 1847 recurred on a diminished scale. In that fatal year over seventeen hundred Irish emigrants were buried in one grave in Toronto. In the present season some seventy died in a very short time in the village of Dundas. The shanties erected for the labourers along the line of the Great Western Railroad were crowded with these unfortunate beings, seventy of them, on one occasion, being stowed into one shanty. The men would attempt to work; in a few hours they would be compelled to desist through sheer exhaustion, and next day they were sure to fall sick.

The chief staple of the New York papers is still the speeches of Kossuth at the various dinners given to him and his answers to deputations. The 'Herald' says :-- 'The Kossuth excitement is increasing, deepening, and widening, in every direction. His mission, its objects, and its tendencies, cannot now easily be misunderstood. They comprehend the grand enterprise of a universal revolution throughout the civilised world-a political, religious, and social revolution-radical, complete, and universal.

Foreign Miscellany.

Dr. Edward Banks, Syndicus and Secretary to the Senate of Hamburgh, frequently employed by that city in important diplomatic missions, has died in Switzerland, where he was travelling for the restoration of his health. Madame Schroeder-Devrient, now Baroness von Beck

the celebrated prima donna of the Dresden opera, who was charged with being implicated in the last outbreak in that city, has been pardoned by the King of Saxony, on condition of her paying the costs of the proceedings commenced against her.

The celebrated Italian poet, Giovanni Berchet, died at Turin on the 23rd ult.

The 'Giornale di Roma' of the 20th ult. publishes a series of regulations for the introduction of postage stamps. There are to be stamps of eight different values, varying from half a baiocco to seven baiocchi (a baiocco is about a balf-penny). The stamps represent the tripple crown and the keys. Letters for the interior may or may not be prepaid by means of stamps; but letters for foreign states must. In every other respect the regulations are the same as those adopted by other countries. The civil and military governor of Bologna has issued a

a notification, dated the 20th ult., announcing the condemnation of thirty-seven brigands, who infested the districts of Medicina, Budrio, and Imola. Five of them have been condemned to death and executed; twenty-two condemned to the galleys for ten, fifteen, eighteen, or twenty years, and ten acquitted.

The Sultan has just issued a firman in favour of the Christian Protestants, allowing them to meet together freely, and permitting their marriages and births to be registered. An Austrian, Captain Kuechenbaecker, who deserted to

he Italians in 1848, was arrested in Paris among ricade men on the 4th of December last, and delivered over by the French police to the Austrian authorities, who will now carry out the sentence of hanging, which they some time since performed in effigy. According to decrees of the Berlin Postal Union rather a

singular regulation will be in force, viz.:-Letters marked 'express' are to be always forwarded on as fast as possible, and to have precedence of all others. It will be necessary, however, to pay double postage. It is not mentioned why all letters are not to be 'forwarded as fast as possible;' or, if we are to consider that paying double postage is to free people from the annoyance of having their private concerns laughed over at the post-office, if so a man, however poor, need not grudge the money. An English architect is occupied in building a winter

baven at Pesth. It is to be made large enough for 1,080 vessels. . The encumbered estates commissions in Bohemia are also

nearly as busy as in Ireland, property to the amount of 37.817,055 florins have lately come within the sphere of their operations.

An awful domestic tragedy occurred near St. John, New Brunswick, on the 7th ultimo. A crazy man, after calling his family to prayer, attacked and killed his wife, two children, and an aunt, and very dangerously injured four world knows, an authorised catechism to teach perjury other persons,

Spirit of the Press.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE FOREIGN OFFICE.

(From the Spectator.) "Lord Palmerston has ceased to be a member of her Majesty's government." For this announcement the public were in some measure prepared by the rumours of disensions in the cabinet that have been current for a few weeks. There is no great mystery about the rupture. The story which would fasten it upon the personal animosity of the Colonial Secretary meets with little credence. What with the broken health of the Home Secretary, the proved incompetence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the unpopular waywardness of the Earl himself, the Greys have enough to do to keep their own ground. The cause of quarrel has this explanation. The Foreign

Secretary had come to indulge his peculiarities to such an extent that his colleagues could no longer get on with him. Lord Palmerston had always been one of these men who engage in politics as sportsmen follow the fox, more for the excitement of the chase than from an earnest desire to attain the object in pursuit. As Foreign Minister, he delighted in keeping controversies open, gratifying himself with the exercise and display of his own adroitness and resources. He had an unlucky turn for making his disputes with foreign Ministers personal quarrels. Though it is not desirable that this country should be entangled in alliances with despotic powers, our necessary intercourse with all foreign governments should at least be civil and free from insult. Lord Palmerston sometimes forgot this rule. He repelled or discouraged any inteference of his colleagues in his particular department; he refused to submit his policy to the discussion of the Cabinet, and enforced the vaunted secresy of diplomacy almost as rigidly against the statesmen with whom he was acting as the general public. To be held responsible for every eccentricity of the Foreign Secretary-to be obliged to approve and defend measures respecting which they had neither been forewarned nor consulted, was more than could be reasonably expected from his associates. Bad habits gain strength proverbially as men advance in years, and the complaint of colleagues that Lord Palmerston's wilfulness had become of late quite ungovernable, has at least a semblance of probability. The secession of the Foreign Secretary from office can-

not fail, however, to be productive of grave consequences. With respect to domestic affairs, it is scarcely credible that the changes in the administration can stop there. Lord Palmerston is not the man to acquiesce quietly in a relegation to private life. He is eminently qualified to act the part of a Parliamentary frondcur. There is no reason to believe that he has the powers required to strike out a useful line of policy, combine a party for its support, and form a strong government; but he has formidable abilites for attacking and annoying an incompact ministry. As a watchful, acute, and relentless ori ic, his familiarity with the practical details of business will render him a dangerous occupant of the Opposition benches. His antecedents, when last out of place, warrant the belief that he will not be scrupulous with regard to the weapons he employs. The unpatriotic eagerness with which he sought to thwart or embarrass the negotiations by which Lord Ashburton brought to a close that hurtful and protracted controversy with the United States, which Lord Palmerston himself had found so extremely complicated and threatening, and which he rendered still worse, is well remembered-the never-ending disparagement-"the Ashburton capitulation," and similar epithets of abuse-with which he assailed it; to crown all, the unprecedented identification of himself with those attacks by attending a dinner of the contributors to the newspaper which was for the time his obedient organ. Nor is Lord Palmerston likely to lack followers. His pleasing manners and his advoitness in leading men to believe him zealous in a cause, without committing himself by definite pledges, fit him to become the rallying point of the most dissimilar and incongruous discontents. He is exactly the man to "ride in the whirlwind and direct the storm" of aimless agitation.

pect is sufficient to cause uneasiness on account of the uncertainty which must necessarily prevail respecting the competence and the tendencies of his successor, even to those who are well enough pleased to have got rid of Lord Palmerston. The comparatively little that is known of Lord Granville is favourable and promising. The misgivings expressed on account of his political inexperience, and his newness to the Foreign Department, are not without some countervailing suggestions. It has been too much the custom to talk and think of diplomacy as a mystery, a trick of trade, that can only be understood by the initiated. At the commencement of the American war of independence, the Deanses and Carmichaels, who were selected from among their fellow citizens to negotiate with the Powers of Europe, showed that common sense, distinct notions of what they would be at, and an earnest determination to accomplish their sincere aims, were quite enough to enable them to cope with the most veteran diplomatists. Indeed, it may be suspected that the intimate acquaintance with the tracasseries and petty household intrigues of foreign States, which tempts to interference in their domestic affairs, is the reverse of a qualification for a good Foreign Minister. If the appointment of a statesman rather deficient in this branch of knowledge-more curious than useful-could have the effect of bringing our meddling with shabby foreign squabbles within narrow limits, the consummation would be one devoutly to be wished. Still, the extended sway of military despotism in Europe, and the natural and avowed jealously with which England, as an asylum for political refugees of all opinions, is regarded by the great Continental Powers, "crave wary watching." The Foreign-office requires at this time a Minister of rare singleness of purpose and cautious firmness; for, however sound in theory the doctrine that a Premier ought to assert a preponderating voice in all departments of government, the personal disposition and habits of Lord John Russell hardly warrant a sanguine expectation that he

With respect to foreign affairs, their present critical as-

(From the Examiner.) It is easier to say what is not to be thought than what is to be thought of Lord Palmerston's resignation, imperfectly informed of the cause as we are, and shall be, till the Par-

liamentary explanations. It is not to be thought that any concession is made to the personal enmity of despotic Powers. It is not to be thought that there is any truckling, crouching, or base propitiatory sacrifice. It is not to be thought that England strikes or shifts the colours of her Liberal flag. It is not to be thought that the change of a single Minister involves the change of a single principle. It is not to be thought that our foreign policy will undergo any alteration in any essential of sub-

It is only to be thought that the Queen's government has lost the services of an administrator, of abilities recognised and admired by all, friend and foe alike, combining qualifications seldom united in the same man-application, industry the most patient and laborious-debating powers the most varied and the most brilliant-temper imperturbable, courage dauntless, withal forbearant and generous in all his superiorities. Among his opponents he had no enemy. Sir Robert Peel, in the last speech he made, which was in opposition to his policy, cordially ex-pressed the general feeling in the words, "We are all proud

It is not for us to pronounce him faultless, for we have had occasion to dispute the justice and wisdom of his policy in several instances, especially the Syrian question: but when Lord Palmerston did what was wrong according to our views, we had to confess that he did the wrong thing with consummate address, and the evil consequences, the prospect of which made us tremble, were escaped, though by a hair's breadth. We still think, however, that the success, barren enough in itself, was not worth the risk.

As an administrator, Lord Palmerston, with rare merits, seems to have had one not inconsiderable fault—he could keep anything and everything and everybody well in hand, except himself. His own jockeyship ran him often out of the course. The desk was his place of peril, his pen ran away with him. His speech never made an enemy, his writing has left many festering sores. The charm of manner and urbanity which so served him in Parliament and society was sometimes wanting on paper, and good counsels were dashed with asperity. The fault was probably unconscious. Lord Palmerston had become so familiar with the power of England he had so long wielded, that he was possibly not always sensible of the weight with which words fell from his high position. Certain it is that his best friends and admirers have often wished that the manner of his correspondence had been as clear of objection as the matter and object.

Few men acceding to power have been greeted with so general an expression of admiration as has followed Lord Palmerston's retirement. Few rising suns have been more gloriously painted than this setting sun. His old opponent, the "Times," has paid the handsomest and most eloquent tribute to many of his high qualities.

After having stood his ground against many a fierce party onset, after having triumphed in many a pitched battle, this veteran statesman founders in the recess, like the Royal

That the rupture at this particular juncture is peculiarly unlucky, to say the least, every one must feel, inasmuch as

the absolute Powers will construe it in a way highly satisfactory to themselves, but little honourable to the spi consistency of England's councils. The cause assigned by general rumour we cannot affect to discredit, astounding and incredible as it may appear namely, that Lord Palmerston, heretofore the stanch

champion of liberty in every part of the world, has given the sanction of his approbation and enthusiastic admiration to the treacherous overthrow of the French constitution and the establishment of a military despotism. If this be the fact-and unhappily we have no reason to doubt itit is another illustration of the hackneyed truth, quem deus vult perdere, prius dementat. Many extraordinary changes we have seen in men, but none to compare with this ; for r of all the sympathies with despotism this is the most foul, strange, and unnatural, as we have seen the immediate a hideous generation of the thing—the congress of death in a hideous generation of the thing—the congress of death in a sin—in treachery the most revolting to every sense of of honour, and lawless violence the most repugnant to every y sentiment of humanity. The "Times" states:—
"Lord Palmerston's opinion, as expressed by the morning ig journal which is his exclusive organ, was that of unbounded adjusted to the state of a successful.

approbation and admiration for a successful coup d'état that at annihilated the liberties of France; the opinion of the Cabia is net is said to be one of regret at a change which transferred ad the French people from constitutional government to military absolutism. The former opinion expressed itself in in terms of high-flown commendation; the latter, though not ion unfriendly to France under form of government, was disposed ed to adopt a tone of greater reserve, caution, and expectancy, ye We ourselves have traced in our correspondence from Paris ris the existence at the same moment of these two dictinct and ad

inconsistent lines of policy. The communications described the other day by our Paris carrespondent as having been made by a member of the British government to a personage of note at the Elysée were strictly authentic. Their existence was denied by the organ of the Foreign Office, probably because they had not emanated from that department. Those communications expressed, we believe, the settled views of the First Minister and his Administration; but by a singularity which we would hope to be un-exampled in diplomacy, they did not correspond with the existives and instructions of the Foreign Minister. In short, ine discrepancy of opinion which appears to have manifested itself on this occasion is said to have been followed by a divergency of action, which may have amounted to

what is gently termed insubordination. If this be so, the feeling of the public will generally be, Cassio, I love thee, But never more be officer of mine.

The appointment of Lord Granville to the Foreign Office is a guarantee for the Liberal tenor of the foreign policy. Lord Granville has not been long prominently before the pablic, but in a stort time he has made great progress in public farour, and that not by any showy qualities, but to the thoroughly workman like method of performing his businss. Whatever he has had to do he has done well, and some of his tasks have demanded much industry, sound judgment, and the faculty of interpreting facts. Whatever subject he has handled he has shown a perfect mastery of it, and he communicates his ideas with the simplicity which is the true medium for solidity, and which is more impressive than any rhetoric art, when the thoughts or facts presented are of intrinsic worth. As a man of business, too, Lord Granville has proved his efficiency; he is acknowledged to be accessible, assiduous, patient in hearing and investigating, and kind without the fault of assentation, managing whatever he has to do gently, yet firmly. With these qualties, and a right English liberal spirit, he exanct but do well.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Paris, Thursday, Jan. 1.-M. Baroche addressed a speech to the President to-day on presenting the result of the votes. The President replied.

The members of the Consultative Commission presented their congratulations. The diplomatic corps was presented to the President by

the Apostolic Nuncio. There was no speech. The Archbishop of Paris in his address to the President offered his congratulations and good wishes for the success of the high mission God had confided to the President. The President thanked the Archbishop in a short speech. The two Consistories of the Reformed Church, and one of

the Church of the Confession of Augsburg, and the Central Israelite Consistor presented their congratulations.

A degree prescribes that offenders by seditions cries shall be amenable to the Correctional Police Court. The caunon of the Invalides began to fire at 10 a.m. a

salute of ten gans for every million votes obtained by the President. The troops marched at 9 o'clock a.m. to take up positions along the streets and quays where the cortece passed. The gates of Notre Dame were thrown open at the same bour.

Thursday being kept as a grand national holyday, the post-office and the public offices were closed at noon. The Bourge was also closed.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENTS .- After the 5th of this month the whole of the letter receivers in rural districts will be denominated sub-postmasters, and the name of receiver will be limited to those who keep letter receiving boxes in towns. After the above date also the machinery for accounting to the public revenue for the unpaid postage on letters originating and delivered in the same official district will be simplified. For the year ending in January, 1851, provincial postmasters collected upwards of £400,000 inmoney postage, and upwards of £8,00,000 for postage stamps. For the future the amount of postage in money will be immensely reduced, and the amount for postage stamps will be proportionately increased

Suspected Poisoning of a Young Lady.—A body was exhumed on Monday from the burial ground of Dr. Steane's chapel, situate in Cold Harbour-lane, and which belongs to that class of dissenters known as Independents. The coffin and its contents were deposited at the residence of Mr. Flowers, surgeon, of Camberwell. From numerous subsequent inquiries, notwithstanding the greatest endeawours to keep the matter secret at present, it has been ascertained that the coffin contained the body of a young lady, which had a short time since been deposited in the vaults beneath the chapel. In consequence of an urgent representation recently made to Sir G. Grey, the Home Secretary, that there were strong suspicions of the death of the young lady having been caused by poisoning or some other unfair means, a communication from the Home Office was promptly despatched to Mr.W. Carter, the coroner for East Surrey, with directions to take the requisite steps in the matter. The stomach and its contents have been submitted to Prof. Taylor for analisation. The name or residence of the deceased, or of the party suspected of having been guilty of feul play, are, for obvious reasons, not given at present; but it may be stated that the young lady would have inherited considerable property on attaining her majority, and which, of course, by her demise must desc-nd to other parties. What gave rise to the suspicion that the death of the deceased was unfairly occasioned was the circumstance of her having, to within a few days of her death, been in the enjoyment of robust health, when she was somewhat suddenly seized with illness, from which she rapidly sank and expired. It may be added that deceased was most respectably connected, and from her amiable manners much beloved in the locality where she resided.

GERMAN POLICE.—One day, last week, Baron Manteuffel, whose interest in the police system of Prussia naturally increases with its growing importance in his system of government, paid an unexpected visit to the bureaux of M. Hinckeldy, the president of the Berlin police, to inspect the buildings, offices, records, &c., of the establishment. In one of the offices he observed a long range of books, in which, he was informed, were entered the names of the inhabitants of Berlin, with personal and biographical notes and illustrations. The Premier, on inquiring whether these records enabled the police to give instant information concerning any person who might be named. and being answered in the affirmative, desired to be told what information they possessed respecting his own history. His name was turned up, and he immediately received exact details upon his birth, parentage, education, and entire official career until his nomination to the premiership. M. Manteuffel then named his brother and other persons, and received concerning them information equally minute. In the course of his inquiries he learned that there were 25,000 inhabitants of the city bearing the surname of Schulz, and nearly the same number of Mullers. 31,000 of the residents had been convicted of greater or lesser offences. On leaving the bureaux he visited the police telegraph station, and witnessed several experiments. Berlin is divided into six telegraphic districts, each having its station in communication with the central bureaux of the president of police, so that an order may be conveyed to all the bureaux at the same moment.

"On! mothers and daughters of England who read Mrs. Ellis," exclaims a Paris correspondent of the "Leader,' "if I could tell you who and what and of what manner of life are the gentlemen and ladies at the Elysee who represent religion, family, property. The Princess Demidoff! The present Ministry may be called a sinister Ministry; for M. Bonaparte has two half-brothers in M. de Morny and M. de Maupas-the former a son of General Flahault and Queen Hortense, the latter of Queen Hortense and I know not whom; for Hertense was prodigal of her Creole blood. The fact is, that Louis Bonaparte is not a Bonaparte at all -it is known that his real father was a Dutch Admiral."

RUPTURES EFFECTUALLY CURED WITHOUT A TRUSS!

READ the following TESTIMONIALS, selected from many hundreds in the possession of DR

'I am happy to inform you that my rupture is quitecured.'—ev. H. Berbice, May 17th, 1851. 'My rupture has never appeared since. I consider it a miracle to be cured, after suffering twenty years.'—J. Ede, Esq., June 2nd,

'I have much pleasore in adding my testimony to the success of your remedy.'—Mrs. Sunton, June 1st, 1851. Arespected correspondent desires to call the attention of such of our readers as are his fellow sufferers to an announcement in our advertising columns, emanating from Ur. Barker.

'Of this gentleman's ability in treating ruptures, our correspondent speaks in the highest terms, having availed himself of the same, and thereby tested the superiority of his method of treatment over any over extant, all of which he has tried to no purpose. He feels assured that whoever is so afflicted will find a cure by paying Dr. Barker a visit, his method being as our correspondent believed.

beyond improvement. The above appeared in the 'Tablet,' of Saturday, Sept. 20th, 1851. DR. BARKER still continues to supply the afflicted with his cele-DR. BARKER still continues to supply the amicied with his cele-brated remedy for this alarming complaint, the great success of which, for many years past, renders any further comment unneces-sary. It is easy and painless in use, causing no inconvenience or confinement, and is applicable to every variety or single of double Rupture, however had or long standing, in male or female of any

The remedy, with full instructions for use, will be sent, post free, to any part of the kingdom, on receipt of 7s. in postage stamps or post-office order, by Dr. Alfred Barker, 48, Liverpsol-street, King's-cross, London, where he may be consulted daily from 9 till 20'clock (Sundays excepted).

. Post office orders to be made payable at the Battlebridge Post office.

A great number of testimonials and trasses have been left behind by persons cured, as trophies of the success of this remedy.

DEAFNESS, SINGING NOISES in the HEAD and EARS, EFFECTUALLY CURED.—Dr BARKEE's remely permanently restores hearing in all cases, in infancy or old age, however bad or long standing, even where the faculty has pronounced it in an armony of the control of pronounced it incurable. It removes all those distressing noises in the head and ears resulting from deafness or nervousness, and enables all sufferers, however bad, to hear the ticking of a watch in a few days. The warned or the ticking of a watch the second of the second or the s in a few days. The remedy, which is easy in application, will be sent free on receipt of 7s. postage-stamps, or Post office order, by Dr. Alered Barker, 48, Liverpool street, King's-cross, London. Consultations daily from 9 till 3 o'clock (Sundays excepted).

Your remedy entirely cured my deafness after all other means failed. Rev H. Suith. I flamen.—nev it. cann.

6 It quite cured the distracting noises in my head. Mrs. Eawes.

I hadbeen deaf eleven years, and can now hear perfectly. Dr. Free Correspondence.

TO THE LONDON EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE AMALGAMATED IRON TRADES.

GENTLEMEN, -Since you refused to give me a hearing at your meeting last night in the Hall of Commerce-since, as the Chairman stated from the chair, you were fearful of letting me speak, lest you should be supposed by the Press, the public, or your masters, to be in any way connected with Chartism, and thus create hastility against you in the rich—and since I cannot stand by and see a numerous body of men, with large resources, rush blindfold into destruction, dissipate their means, and leave themselves weakened and powerless in the hands of the capitalists, without raising my voice against so ruinous a proceeding, I beg to express my readiness to meet you at any time in public meeting, for the purpose of friendly

and mutual explanation. Permit me to observe, that you invited your opponents to attend, and promised to give them a hearing; I don't know what chance they would have had, since you would not hear even a friend!

It is not very creditable to put down the free expression of opinion on so vital a matter, at the drilled signals of a platform Committee. Wise and thoughtful men-men who wish well to the cause they profess to embrace, are generally glad to investigate it in all its bearings : you seem to shirk hearing any one speak, whose voice might tend to warn your members from the fatal error to which you are trying to commit them. That is not performing your duty wisely or well. If you seek to carry your object by mere clamour and one-sided platform-spouting, you will fail.

I had pledged myself not to commit or compromise the meeting to any political movement—but merely to analyse the propriety of the course you were pursuing, and the results to which it must tend—but, notwithstanding that, you must drown my voice with violence, merely out of fear lest you should irritate your employers and the Press, by letting a Chartist speak!
Would you have refused a man a hearing, simply because

he was known as a Tory, or a Whig?

Permit me to tell you, if you feel yourselves as weak as that, if your success depends, not on yourselves, but on the good will of the Press and the rich, your resistance has not much prospect of victory. What a lamentable confession of cowardice and impotence!

Rest assured, your repudiation of an attempt to seek political power,—your repudiation of Chartism—(your's—not that of the meeting,)—will weaken instead of strengthening you. Your masters well know they can beat you down with their own weapons: Time, Gold, Law.

You fear to create hostility in the rich, and the rich man's Press? Don't waste your labour, it is there already! You should try to face it, -not shrink before it, as you did last night. I am, however, gratified to think, that the majority of

the meeting did not support you in your noisy platformpolicy. It was but a minority, and a small minority, too, of the meeting, that obeyed your signals. The Iron Trades are neither so unwise nor so cowardly as you strive to make them appear. On the contrary, they are an enlightened, manly body, who will soon see the errors of your guidance. In conclusion, I hereby challenge you, gentlemen of the Committee, to meet me in presence of the Amalgamated Iron Trades, in London, at any place or time you may

appoint, when I undertake to prove against you the errors with which I charge you. London, 31st Dec., 1851.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE.

ERNEST JONES.

TO THE AMALGAMATED IRON WORKERS. FELLOW LABOURERS,-As a very humble member of your body I take upon this occasion, and with the permission of the Editor of the "Northern Star," the liberty of offering for your consideration a few thoughts which at different times have suggested themselves to my mind. In doing so I claim no other aim or object but our common good, and entertain no wish that does not contemplate advantage to the whole of that great family, of which we are a partan insignificant one, certainly, but a part, nevertheless. An honestly written history of the strikes and struggles in our own, and, indeed, in every other trade for the past quarter of a century, would be little more than a list of

defeats, and those of the most decisive character, sustained by the operative at the hand of the employer. How it could be other is, indeed, difficult to conceive. I know, and you know, how unequal that struggle must be in which wealth is pitted against poverty, combination made legal by Act of Parliament, with a mercenary soldiery and police to carry out its behests against combination, made illegal by the same means. I know, and you know, that in this country there is arrayed against the interests of labour a press, powerful for evil, hopeless for good, corrupt even to brutality, and the enemy, from sheer instinct, of working men. You know, in fine, that our chances of final or lasting success in any struggle with our masters-masters in every sense-compared with our chances of failure, are as disproportionate as is Olympus to a mole hill. Besides. even supposing we to-day realised an exemption from all the evils under which we struggle, what guarantee have we that to-morrow would not find us once more in the Slough of Despond? Assuredly none. When the pledged word of a master is the only foundation upon which either right or privilege rests, you know, as I know, that such foundation is of sand only.

To fight the battle of Trades' Reform with any hope of success we must meet our masters upon a surer footing than any we have as yet attained to. We must have political power-the right to assist in legalising the means of our defence—the power of saying to what extent, and for how long, a commercial system will be tolerated that centralises the wealth of the country in the hands of a few persons, enabling ten soulless men to threaten as many thousands with starvation. We must not forget the disease in the symptoms-the cause in the effect-the system in the results it must inevitably produce. Let the 12,000 voices of which our great society is composed, demand from the present government Manhood Suffrage, and a fair field for its exercise, and nothing short of that. Let us do this, in conjunction with our brethren in other societies, and the day is not far distant when, instead of wasting our energies in a battle with shadows, we will be in a position to lay the axe of reform to the very roots of our social system. Permit me to repeat, once more, my conviction that, without political power-without the means of beginning at the beginning, and from a starting and returning point that is sure—we but add new ills to the old, furnishing our enemies with additional powers for annoyance and evil doing.

Dec. 30th, 1851. W. W., A Manchester Mechanic.

THE BANK FORGERIES IN YORKSHIRE .- On Thursday the three men-James Ellis, Edward Marshall, and John Green-in custody at Leeds, charged with having uttered several forged £5 notes, purporting to be issued from the Doncaster branch bank of the Yorkshire Banking Company were again brought before the Leed's Magistrates. After the depositions had been read, and other witnesses had been examined, the prisoners were remanded until Thursday next, when we understand evidence is to be had against

them for uttering similar forged notes in Huddersfield. A BOLD STROKE FOR A HUSBAND .- Lidy Isabel Finch daughter of the Earl of Winchelsen, was lady of the bedchamber to the Princess Amelia. Lord Bath, one evening, having no silver, borrowed half a crown of her; he sent it to her the next day, with the gallant wish that he could give her a crown. She replied, that "though he could not give her a crown, he could give her a coronet, and she was ready to accept of it."

M. de Morny, Napoleon's right-hand man, was a refugee in Edinbugh; and the "News" of that city states that he took leave without paying his debts.

THE specimens of Australian gold, weighing 106 lbs., discovered in July last at a sheep run about fifty miles from Bathurst, have reached London, and are now in the possession of Messrs. Matheson and Co., to whom they were consigned. Originally they formed part of an entire mass of gold and quartz of about three cwt

THREATENING LORD JOHN RUSSELL. On Saturday, at

the Bow-street | olice-office, a middle-aged, wild-looking man, named Frederick Mundell, residing at 4, King-street, Portman-square, was charged before Mr. Henry with writing and sending to Lord John Russell a letter containing threats of personal violence. Mr. William Law, private secretary to Lord John Russell, was called to prove the receipt of the letter, when the prisoner, in a loud tone of voice, protested against the case being heard in the absence of his lordship; he was not guilty, and if Lord John Russell was not present he knew he should have no chance of escape. Mr. Henry explained to the prisoner that in cases of this description, where personal violence was threatened, the presence of the party threatened was not required, if there were sufficient witnesses to substantiate the charge in his absence. Mr. Law then produced a letter signed by the prisoner, vaguely but violently demanding of the Premier satisfaction for some unexplained wrong. The police deposed that, when taken into custody, he threw a razor upon the table, declaring it was to cut Lord John Russell's throat. The prisone behaved with great violence during his examination, and was locked up till he could procure heavy securities for good behaviour. It was stated that he had been an officer in the

Wet nursing, always surrounded with many dangers, and expensive withal, has been superseded by Du. Barry's Revalenta Arabica Pood. We cite three out of 50,000 testimonials:—'No. Arabica rood. We cate three out of object testimonials:—No. 50,031.—Grammar School, Stevenage, December 16, 1850.—Gentlemen, we have used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants. Our baby has never ence had disordered bowels since taking it. We had a nurse for her for the first six months, but her bowels were constantly out of order. Had we known of your food before, we should have saved the heavy expense of the wet nurse, and our child would have been the heavy expense of the wet nurse, and our child would have been more healthy.—R. Ambler.'—'Cure, No. 2,704. I consider you a blessing to society at large. My little boy cries for a saucer of your food every morning.—W. Keating. 2, Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey.'—'Testimonial, No. 4,876. 21. Queen's terrace, Bayswater, London, 22nd November, 1849.—Mr. Dampier will thank Masses On Rorry and Co. to sand him another canister of their Mater, London, 22nd November, 1849.—Mr. Dampier win tuana Messrs. Du Barry and Co. to send him another capister of their Revalenta Arabica. it agreeing so well with his infant.' (This infant was six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta.)—
'Testimonial, No. 2,142. Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset, December 16, 1848. Sir: I have given your Revalenta Arabica End to my little sir! who is of a deligate constitution, and I find it

Food to my little girl, who is of a delicate constitution, and I find it does her much good, &c .- H. CLARK.' Caution.—The name of Mrssrs. Du Barry's invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids asso that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invaluds cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Du Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street, London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ravelenta, Lentil Powder, l'atent Flour of Lentils, Arabica Food, Arabiau Revalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, lentil powder, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation of the name, which have not indicated that the state of the name, which have nothing to recommend them but the reckless audacity of their ignorant and unscrupulous compounders, and which, though admirably adapted for pigs, would play sad havock with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant,—See advertisement in our

to-day's columns.

HE BELPER TRAGEDY.

Turner was brought up before the coroner on Wedner day, amid a large concourse of people. He was quite calm reconciled, and composed, and conducted himself throughout with great propriety under the circumstances. Louisa Harrison, sister of Mrs. Bannister, and niece of the deceased, detailed the murder, and Mr. Evans, surgeon, having described the nature of the wounds, the prisoner made a statement, from which it would appear that his dispute with the deceased was about the maintenance of an illegitimate child of her brother's, the late Mr. Walker. This child had been entrusted to the care of Turner and his wife, who had brought it up to the satisfaction of Mr. Walker, but who died leaving two-thirds of his estate to his sister Phœbe Barnes, and onethird to his other sister, without making a provision for the child, although he had promised to do so. It further appeared that after the funeral the prisoner had an interview with the deceased, who denied all knowledge of the existence of the child. "I then said, will you make a provision for the child?" and she replied, "No, you have no claim upon me; I have nothing for illegitimate children." I said, "Can you, sitting there, and having two-thirds of the estate-you, a lady professing religion, professing to act justly-can you tell me that I have no claim upon you-I, a poor man-for the maintenance of that child? I have honourably discharged my duty to it, and God forbid there should be any religious people in existence if you are such!" On Friday last I came before her, and we were warm on the subject. But, gentlemen, I will not detain you. I only must tell you that I was under great excitement, and sorry I am. Had I not got liquor I should not have done the act. I saw her (Mrs. Barnes) when she was going to Buxton. One pound was then due for the maintenance of the little child. She said "Collect my rents as usual while I am away; some repairs want doing, and, as far as the money for the child goes, take that from the rents." I said, "But there are £5 due, which you promised me at Midsummer, and I want it now." She said, "It will be a very expensive journey, and I can't afford it." Well, I took for this child out of the rents. I took for the child. the rents; I took £4 for the child, and gave her credit for £1. I gave her a list of all the bills which I had paid. I have been calumniated in saying that I appropriated her rents; it was due for the maintenance of the child, and I'll face any one here and prove it. She tantalised me on Friday, and I think some evil disposed person set her mind against me. I have possession of documents that will prove whether I am an honest man or not. There is one man here who says he paid her £12, and she positively denied having received it. She owed me £4 or £5. Place yourselves in my place, gentlemen. But there is a just God. The coroner then summed up, and the jury returned a verdict of "Wilful murder" against Turner, who was committed to the county gaol to await his trial at the March assizes. Before leaving Belper he had an interview with his wife. Even under these circumstances his calmness and self-possession did not forsake him. Judging from his conduct, one would be inclined to say that he considers he has committed a justifiable act.

FEMALE EMIGRATION .- The Committee of the Female Emigration Fund, under the auspices of the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, have, we understand, engaged the fine vessel Euphrates, to convey a party of sixty women to Sydney. The vessel is to leave the river on the 12th inst. The emigrants sent out by this committee now number nearly 705, most of whom are doing well in the colonies, where the demand for servants continues to be very great, By this emigration the colonists are benefitted by an influx of respectable women, while the Mother Country is at the same time relieved of a body of in most cases extremely destitute persons. The advantages held out by volent society are open to any young women in London of good moral character and industrious habits. The class of slopworkers and domestic servants earning low wages do not appear slow to avail themselves of these advantageous opportunities.—Times.

DEATH FROM DESTITUTION .- Mr. Baker held an inquest on Thursday on view of thebody of Thomas Dussee, 54, a silkweaver, who was in a state of destitution at the time of his death. Joseph Dussee, No. 73, Hare-street, deceased's brother, said that deceased was admitted into the Whitechapel Union Workhouse on the 15th ult., as he was out of employment and had no means of supporting himself. He was discharged on Christmas-eve by order of the board of guardians, in consequence of the certificate of the medical officer stating that he was able to get his living. He received a shilling on his discharge. He was supported by witness and his friends, as he had neither home nor work. Sarah Dussee, wife of the above witness, said that on Saturday morning she found deceased in a chair as she was getting up. She spoke to him, when she discovered that he was dead. On Christmas-eve he slept in her room, but she believed the next night he had no bed, and that he walked the streets all night. In answer to a juror she stated that on leaving the workhouse he had the rags of clothes to wear which he had on when admitted, and that they were damp. He had no stockings on, and his shoes did not protect him from the wet. She thought that leaving the house in that state had accelerated his death. After several remarks from the jury on the deceased being discharged so destitute of clothing, a verdict was returned of

'' Natural death.'' WRECK ON THE LONG SANDS .- HARWICH, DEC. 30 .-During a heavy gale from the eastward on Sunday night a fine vessel, called the Arrow, Mr. H. Mitchinson master, belonging to the port of Liverpool, went on the Long Sands, and but for the noble and courageous conduct of a lugger's crew, every soul on board the ill-fated vessel would in all probability have perished. Every effort was made to get her off, but the fury of the gale and the heavy seas, which kept making a breach over her, completely set at defiance the exertions of those on board. At daylight they were observed by the smack Aurora's Increase, Mr. J Lewis master, of this port, which was out cruising, and in the most prompt manner she bore down to the rescue of the unfortunate creatures clinging to the wreck, and took them off in an exhausted state. The smack then made for this port, and landed the poor fellows, who have publicly tendered their thanks to the lugger's crew for preserving them from a probable dreadful fate.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A HOSPITAL CHAPLAIN, -On Thursday information was conveyed to Mr. Bedford, coroner, of the melancholy sudden death of the Rev. J. B. Mawwood, resident chaplain of the institution, who was found dead in bed. Deceased retired to rest on the previous night in good health, and in the morning his female servant as usual took to his chamber his shaving water. Receiving no answer to her repeated knockings, however, she opened the door and called to deceased, who not replying, she approached the bed and discovered him to be a corpse, when, quickly summoning Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Murray, the house surgeons, life was pronounced to have been some time extinct. The deceased, who was about forty years of age, had previously had two fits of apoplexy, and is supposed to have died in the third attack.

THE INHABITED HOUSE DUTY .- Tuesday next is fixed for the appeal day at the Sheriffs'-office, Red Lion square, for the Holborn district, which extends to a considerable distance, including Camden-town, by the Commissioners of Assessed Taxes, to hear objections to the new house duty. The assessments are made on the rent or annual value of the premises: on private houses 9d., and on shops 6d. in the pound. According to a note on the duty papers, the assessments are payable by instalments half-yearly—viz., the 20th September and 20th March, or within ten days, and if not paid the defaulter will be subjected to proceedings; and if they remove from the parish without discharging the taxes due, or leaving sufficient goods whereon a distress can be made, they will be liable to a penalty of £20.

EXTINCTION OF A COAL MINE FIRE. The fire in Lord Bradford's coal mine at Great Lever, near Bolton, which originated from an explosion of fire-damp a few weeks ago, has been extinguished by Mr. Gurney's system of filling the mine with choke damp. The level where the fire existed is still very hot, but there is no appearance of the existence of fire. Search has been made for the bodies of the two unfortunate men who lost their lives by the explosion, but hitherto without success. A portion of their clothing, which they take off before commencing work, was found near the place where they were employed, but the bodies were not there, so that it is possible they may have perished in some of the old workings, while endeavouring to make their escape; or it may be that the bodies are covered, the roof of the mine having fallen in various

places. A DIABOLICAL MYSTERY.—On lately taking down a candelabrum in the dining-room of Raith-house, with a view to some repairs, the large bulb from which the branches radiate was found to be filled with gunpowder, shots, nails, and other destructibles. The consternation caused by this unlooked-for discovery was indescribable. especially as every one is utterly at a loss to account for it. At what time and by whom the destructive ingredients were introduced remains a profound mystery. It was put up twenty four years ago, and it would look as if the diabolical deed must have been committed before its suspension .- Fifeshire Advertiser.

GARDEN ALLOTMENTS FOR WORKING MEN .- The glebe lands belonging to the vicarage of Ormskirk, situate below the church, and extending from the Green-lane to the Southport-road, are now marked out into garden allotments of half a rood each, statute measure, which the Rev. W. E. Rawstorne, vicar of the parish, purposes letting to deserving working men, at 13s. per annum each, free of all rates and taxes. The following prizes are intended to be given to the tenants yearly :- For the best cultivated allotment, 13s.; second best, 7s.; for the best garden produce, prizes to the amount of £1.—Liverpool Mercury.

Poisoning in Northumberland .- On Tuesday an inquest was held at Cornmill, near Allenhead, in the county of Northumberland, upon the body of a female child who died very suddenly the day after it was born. It appeared from the confession of the mother of the child, a woman named Hannah Ridley, who was a servant in the employ of a farmer living in that neighbourhood, that she had given the infant a quantity of arsenic the day after it was born, which caused its death in a few hours. The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Hannah Ridley, who was committed upon the coroner's warrant for trial at the next atsizes.

Police.

MARYLEBONE. -Assult BY A WORKHOUSE SCHOOL-MASTER,-Mr. James Deacon Simmons, the school-master at Marylebone Workhouse, was charged on a warrant with having violently assaulted William Ellam, a boy thirteen years of age, by striking him on the head with a stick.— Mr Broughton, in the course of many remarks which he made, observed that the school-master had an undoubted right to chastise his scholars for any misconduct, but if he exceeded the bounds of moderation he rendered himself amenable to the penalties of the law; it was highly important for the public to be satisfied that children and all other inmates of a workhouse were properly protected and kindly treated by those under those guardianship and instruction they were placed, and, taking all the circumstances of this case into consideration, he (the magistrate) felt himself bound to inflict a penalty for the assault. He then convicted defendant in the sum of 40s. and costs, or a month's imprisonment, and hoped that what had transpired would operate as a warning, and teach him to regulate his temper better in future.-The fine was immediately paid. LAMBETH.-CHARGE OF IMPOSITION.-A middle aged female, of gipsy appearance, was placed at the bar on the following charge of imposition:—Sarah Stamp, a simple,

looking country girl, deposed that on Saturday last the prisoner, at about one o'clock in the afternoon, came in front of her master's house and stood opposite the kitchen window, and, believing her to be in want she gave her some broken meat. While doing so the prisoner asked if she wished her fortune told, saying she would tell her fortune truly. She (witness) at first refused to have her fortune told, but the prisoner having repeatedly pressed her, and declared she would tell her nothing but the truth, she consented to give a sixpence to have her fortune told. The prisoner then came down into the area, and, pulling out some cards, told her (witness) to put a sixpence on one of them. The prisoner also said the witness must hold 4s. 6d. in her hand, and she did so. After a little, the prisoner said she must put the money on the cards, and on her doing so, she (the prisoner) took it, and put it into her mouth. Witness asked her for the money, but the prisoner said she could not give it her back until after three o'clock, as she had to take it to her master, Mr. Churchill, that she had a license to go about telling fortunes, and that she had a halfsovereign from a girl at Clapham-common, who had called a policeman to give her into custody for imposing on her by telling fortunes; but she presented her license to the constable, who on seeing it told the girl she must be the loser of the money. The prisoner then went away, and she saw nothing more of her until Tuesday, when she called again and asked for 4s. more, saying that she wanted that amount to make up the half-sovereign for the young woman at Clapham, and that she should return and pay her the 8s. 6d. Witness, feeling a dread and horror at the awkward position she had placed herself in, gave her the 4s., but subsequently communicated the whole of the circumstance to her master, and on her calling that day, at twelve o'clock, the prisoner was given into custody. In reply to the questions of the magistrate the witness said that the prisoner told her her fortune, which was "that a dark woman was very envious of her;" that she must be aware of this "dark woman," and that she would shortly receive a letter with some money .- Mr. Elliott remarked that there was no class of offenders productive of more evil than that to which the prisoner belonged, and committed her to the treadmill for three months. MARLBOROUGH-STREET .- CAUTION TO COFFRE-

HOUSEKEEPERS.-E. Nathan was summoned by the police for permitting prostitutes to meet and remain in his house, a coffee-house in Jermyn-street .- From what was stated by Mr. Superintendent Otway, it appeared that a large number of the superior class of loose women and their male friends were in the habit of assembling at this coffee-shop and remaining all night, and until three or four o'clock in the morning; but the chief objection to the mode in which the house was conducted rested on the statement that on Sunday morning the visitors, male and female, were seen about the streets in a state to cause great offence to the respectable inhabitants. The defendant was find £4 and

THE CUBAN EXPEDITION .- A person, of military exterior, who spok with an Irish accent, applied to Mr. Bingham on behalf of the British remnant of "Cuban patriots" who had just reached London in a state of deplorable destitu-tion. The speaker said the parties on whose behalf he solicited temporary assistance were twenty-eight in number. and mostly Irishmen born, but who had subsequently acquired the privileges of American citizens. They had however, been liberated by the Spanish government, and sent to this country by the British consul as British subjects. They were wholly destitute, and even without the means of procuring nightly shelter He had been requested to state their forlorn case in the hope of obtaining such advice as would help them out of their difficulty.--Mr. Bingham said if the applicants were in a state of destitution they must apply to the relieving officer of the parish in which they last slept, and they would then be sure both of relief and shelter.

STREET ROBBERT.—Ann Sherry, a fruit-seller, was charged with the following robbery:—Mary Lovejoy said she was at present taking care of a house in Leicester-square. On Wednesday night she met with her sister who gave her a watch to take care of. The prisoner who was standing by, said, 'It's all right, she won't know what she did with the watch, and 'it's yours now.' Comp ainant bought some oranges of the prisoner, whom she had known for some years in consequeeen of having bought fruit from her. The prisoner followed her, and asked her to have something to drink She refused, upon which the prisoner suddenly struck her a blow saying 'Take that,' and at the same instant seized the watch and tore it from her neck. Complainant called for the police, and on a constable coming up, the prisoner threw the watch on the pavement. The watch was worth about £12.—Polce-constable Dovey, said the prisoner was drunk when he took her into custody. The prisoner said to him if she had succeeded in getting off with the watch she would have treated herself with a drop of rum.—Fully

MANSLAUGHTER.—Peter Draper, 25, a general dealer, residing at 33, Duke-street, B. thual-green, was finally examined, charged with feloniously killing and slaying George Atkins. The coroner's inquest had been held, and a verdict of manslaughter returned.—Mr. Ingram committed the prisoner to Newgate for trial.

MANSION-HOUSE .- CHARGE OF FORGERY .- Henry Blitz, a person who spoke with a foreign accent, was brought before the Lord Mayor in the custody of Spittle, the officer, upon the charge of having committed a forgery upon the London Joint-stock Bank.— Mr. T. M. C. Kay, cashier of the London Joint-stock Bank, in Prince's-street, said: The pri-oner presented the check I produce for £336. It purports to be drawn by H. D. Wells and Co., who keep an account at our house. I asked the prisoner what he would have, meaning in what way the check should be cashed? He put down a paper, which I produce, containing the words, 'A £200 note; rest, gold.' The paper of the check is one of our forms. We know to whom the number was issued. I asked him from whom he came? and his answer was 'From Mr. Simpson's Spital-square,' He was then given into custody. 1 detected the check as a forgery.—A policeman, who apprehended the prisoner, said, he (the prisoner) had advertised for a situation, and received an answer to call at Waterlane, Thames street. He called there on Saturday morning and saw a person who represented himself as Mr. Simpson, and desired him to call again on Monday, not being then disposed to enter into any arrangement; that the prisoner left his reference with Mr. Simpnd called on the 21st ult. at the Ship Tayern, and inquired for Mr. Simpson, and was told by the waiter that the gentleman was not there; that he then came out, and, on turning the corner of the street, he met the person whom he had seen on Saturday as Mr. Simpson, and who said he was very busy and the prisoner must accompany him to the Corn-exchange, in Mark lane; that he then received five sovereigns from Mr. Simpson, with directions to take them to the Bank of England and get a #5 note for them. them to the Bank of England and get a £5 note for them, and that if he should be asked for whom it was, he should say, 'for Mr, Simpson, 7, Spital square; that he obtained the £5 note, and took it to Mr. Simpson, who then gave him the check produced, and also the piece of paper which had been written upon, and directed him to take them to the London Joint-stock Bank. The prisoner further stated that he had made no arrangement with Mr. Simpson on the Saturday as to the kind of duties he was to perform. I went with him to the Corn exchange, and we looked for Mr. Simpson, but could not find him, and afterwards searched the prisoner's lodgings, but found nothing relating to this case. I found a pocket book upon his person containing memoranda and fourteen duplicates,

Remanded,
THAMES.—Robbery by A Son.—William Henry Curry, aged 11,
was charged with stealing 5s., the money of his father, Mr. William
Curry, a sea captain, residing at 5, Fairfield terrace, Stepney.—It
appeared that the prisoner took the money a few days since, and
was found near the house on Saturday last by his mother, who gave
him in shares for the thaft. He has been convicted twice before him in charge for the theft. He has been convicted twice before, and imprisoned, once for three days, and again for three months, and whipped both times.—Mr. Yardley said that the prisoner had

and whipped both times.—Mr. Yardiey said that the prisoner had been summarily punished to the full extent, and as that would not do he must be committed for trial.

WESTMINSTER.—Klot in a Workhouse.—Five girls, from fourteen to twenty-two years of age, were charged with creating a serious riot in St. Luke's Workhouse, Chelsea, breaking a great windows and violently assenting the mustar and number of windows, and violently assaulting the master and matron. Last year the inmates of St. Luke's were permitted to have a holiday on 'boxing day,' but in consequence of the gross misbehaviour of the younger paupers, the indulgence was curtailed this Christmas to those above sixty years of age, who were, as usual, permitted to visit their friends. The females who lay under the permitted to visit their friends. The females who lay under the prohibition began to exhibit symptoms of discontent, which ultimately broke out in a most disgraceful riot. Some windows were broken on the night of Friday, and the master was engaged in reading prayers after supper, when the matron had occasion to reprove one of the paupers for misconduct, upon which one of the defendants rushed upon her, and struck her a violent blow on the face, forcing her at the same time most dangerously towards the fireplace. This was the signal for a general outbreak. Execrations and disorder angued and a furious attack was made more than tions and disorder ensued, and a furious attack was made upon the master, who was much disfigured in the face from the fury of his female assailants Defendants and others armed themselves with stones from one of the yards, and as the matron retreated from the o the store room, a volley was discharged at the windows by which she had to pass, accompanied by the most disgusting and filthy epithets. The police arrived after a riot of something like three quarters of an hour's duration, and order was restored. -Mr. Arnold observed that this case was of too serious a nature for him to dispose of it summarily; he should send the accused for trial.

or that.
GUILDHALL.—Violent Assault.—Robert Oxley and Andrew Burke were placed at the bar before Sir Peter Laurie, charged with violently assaulting Robert Crispin, with intent to do him some grievous bodily harm. Prosecutor, who appeared with his arm in a splint and his head bound up with plaster, said he was returning a splint and his head bound up with plaster, said he was returning on Friday evening last, with his daughter, from the Crow publichouse in Moor-lane, when he was attacked from behind by the prisoners and several other desperate characters. They knocked him down, and all joined in kicking him about the head and body. He appealed to them to let him alone and not break his head, as they had done his arm. They shortly after left him to pursue his daughter, who had taken refuge in prosecutor's house, 9, New-court, Moor-lane, and he (prosecutor) saw Burke subsequently emerge from the house with a poker in his hand, which he flourished above his head in a menacing manner, as if about to renew the attack, but the police interfered and the prisoners were taken into custody, and he (prosecutor) was removed to the hospital. The prisoners were remanded.

WANDSWORTH .- WHO BEGAN IT !- Charles Spiller, aged fort years, and John Haydon, aged twenty-four, whose left eye was considerably blackened, both labourers of Putney, were charged with violently assaulting Police sergeant Henry Underhill, while in the execution of his duty. Sergeant Underhill, whose left eye was much swollen and blackened, and who appeared to have been severely swollen and blackened, and wno appeared to have been severely ill-used, stated that on Saturday evening last, while on special duty, he entered the tap-room of the Eight Bells public-house, where he sat down for about half an hour. The two prisoners were there and also a man named Strickland. The prisoners and their companions commenced offering some personal observations their companions commenced onering some personal observations to him, and he got up for the purpose of quitting the room. As he was doing so, Spiller put out his foot, and witness turned round and asked him what he meant by such conduct. Haydon instantly jumped up and struck witness a violent blow upon the face. He was knocked down by the force of the blow, and we lie in that posi-

tion Haydon kicked him about the legs and body most sprerely. Spiller also kicked him violently upon the throat, and afterwards placed his back against the door and prevented any person from entering, while Strickland and Haydon continued beating him, Ultimately he managed to escape from their violence and went in search of assistance. On his return to the house with a constable he found all the appears had left with the averaging of Spiller he found all the persons had left, with the exception of Spiller, who still remained in the tap-room. Spiller was taken into custody and locked up. Witness then went in search of Haydon, and and locked up. Witness then went in search of Haydon, and found him near Putney Church. He took him into custody, when he again struck him and knocked him down. A struggle ensued, and the prisoner was ultimately secured. Police-constable Philipson took him into custody, and as they proceeded along Wandsworth-lane the prisoner kicked him most severely. Witness then in self defence struck the prisoner. In cross-examination, witness and had a right to be in the top of the control of t s id he was on special duty at the time, and had a right to be in a public-house. Police-constable Philipson took the prisoner Haydon into custody, and whi e walking along Wandsworth-lane, Sergeant Underhill, who was following them, suddenly caught hold of Haydon and struck him in the face. He saw no cause for the blow, the did not have the saw no cause for the blow. Haydon and struck him in the face. He saw no cause for the blow. He did not know what occurred previously between the sergeant and the prisoner. The face of Sergeant Underhill was covered with blood, and he seemed much excited. Witness thought at the time that the sergeant had been drinking. Sergeant Marquard stated that he took the charge against the prisoners. Witness believed that Sergeant Underhill was under the influence of drink, the reason was neglected for a face. He was very much excited. The case was postponed for a few

days.

CLERKENWELL.—Assault by A Foreigner.—Depania Louis, a foreigner, was finally examined, charged with having assaulted and wounded Mary Ann Schouton, a young married woman, residing at No. 2, Rose-alley, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square, On Saturday night last there was a disturbance at a house in Rose alley, in which the prisoner had been concerned. He left the house in which he had been, and brought two policemen. She was standing at her door, when the prisoner asked her which was the house in which the 'row' took place, and seemed to think it was there. The prisoner and the policemen left, but the prisoner returned at twelve prisoner and the policemen left, but the prisoner returned at twelve o'cleek, whilst she was in the passage, and told her to give him back his shilling, and struck her a violent blow on the temple with some sharp instrument, which inflicted a deep and severe wound. She was taken to the Royal Free Hospital, Grays-inu-road, in a state of insensibility, and bleeding profusely. Mr. Lane, house-surgeon of the Royal Free Hospital, described the nature of the wound, which he had no doubt was inflicted by some sharp instrument. The prisoner was fully committed for trial. ment. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

NATIONAL REFORM CONFERENCE. - The following circular has been issued by the National Reform Association: " Reform Conference.-National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association, -Offices, 41, Charing cross, Jan 1, 1852.—Dear Sin,—The Council of the National Parliamentary and Financial Reform Association have decided upon convening a Conference in London, to which they invite the earnest friends of the cause from every part of the United Kingdom. The necessity and urgency of such a course will be apparent to all. It is desirable that the introduction of a ministerial measure of Parliamentary Reform should be a matter of certainty—that there should be such a manifestation of public opinion as shall cause that measure to be radical and complete. That means should be taken to secure its success and to obviate the necessity for further agitation. Such are the objects sought in convening the Conference, and it is felt that at this important crisis every sincere Reformer will estimate the value of immediate and united efforts in behalf of these objects. Your acknowledgment, with the circumstances of your locality in reference to the Reform cause, and the names of the persons likely to attend the Conference, will be esteemed. In the appointment of deputations care should be taken that the opinions of all classes are represented. It is thought the meeting of parliament will be the most suitable time for the Conference, but with the precise period you will be made acquainted .- (Signed) JOSHUA WALMSLEY.

VALUE OF GAME IN THE HIGHLANDS .- The value of grouse shootings has increased greatly in Athol during the last ten years. The game on an estate now in the market, which let for many seasons at £100, and the highest £120 is now on a lease at £260, independent of the grazing rent, This is equivalent to an enhancement of £3,000 on the value of the property .- Dundee Advertiser.

Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, Dec. 29 .- We had very little English wheat this morning, and fine samples sold readily at 1s per qr. dearer than on Menday last; for foreign there was rather a better feeling, but the business done was at former rates, and only to a limited extent. In flour little doing. Fine malting barley Is dearer, but grinding and distilling dall sale and rather cheaper. Beans without alteration; boiling peas is dearer. We were better supplied with oats, both Irish and Scotch, with several cargoes from Friesland; the trade was dull, with prices the turn in favour of the buyer. CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, Dec. 29.—For the time of year, about an average supply of both English and foreign beasts was on offer at today's market, in tolerably good condition. As the weather was favourable for slaughtering, and the attendance of both town and country buyers on the increase, the beef trade ruled somewhat active, at an advance in last week's prices of quite 2d per 8lbs., the general top figure for the best Scots being 3s 10d per 8lbs., the general top figure for the best Scots being 3s 10d per 8lbs., and a clearance was easily effected. The supply of sheep was seasonably extensive. All breeds were in good request, and quite 2d per 8lbs. dearer than this day se'nnight. The best old Ilowns realised 4s 6d per 8 lbs. Calves came slowly to hand; whilst the demand for them was steady, at fully the late advance in the quotations. The park trade reas from each reiens. tions. The pork trade was firm, and prices were well supported.

Beef, 2s 6d to 3s 10d; mutton, 3s 0d to 4s 2d; veal, 3s 2d to 4s 6d; pork, 2s 8d to 4s 0d. - Price per stone of 8lbs. sinking the

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL. -Inferior beef, 2s 0d to 2s 2d; middling, ditto, 2s 4d to 2s 6d; prime large, 2s 8d to 2s 10d; prime small, 3s 0s to 3s 2d; large pork, 2s 4d to 3s 6d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 10d; middling ditto, 3s 0d to 3s 6d; prime ditto, 3s 8d to 3s 10d; veal, 2s 8d to 3s 6d; small pork, 3s 8d to 3s 10d per 8lbs.

PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.—With the Christmas holidays intervening since our last, we have had little, or probably less than the usual amount of business doing. In Irish butter the transactions altogether have been very triffing and quotations nominal. Dutch a slow sale at previous rates. For bacon the demand was dull and limited, and prices not well supported. Hams rather more saleable. Lard scarcely varied. ENGLISH BUTTER MARKET, December 29 .- Our trade is in a state

of great depression, and sales are most difficult to make, even at a further reduction in price; indeed, the quotations as under myst be described as quite nominal.

Dorset, fine weekly 94s to 96s per cwt, Ditto, middling 70s to 84s BREAD.

The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6d. to $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.; of household ditto, $4\frac{1}{2}$ d. to $5\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 4lbs, loaf. COTTON.

Liverpool, Dec. 30.—Our market closed heavily to-day; the quantity on offer has been large, and still increasing. The prices of all kinds are in the buyers' favour, though not \$\frac{1}{2}d\tau\$, per lb. The sales are estimated at 4,000 bales, and include \$\frac{3}{2}0\text{ Egyptian, at \$\frac{5}{2}d\tau\$, to \$\frac{5}{2}d\tau\$. Since Thursday amount 51d.; 300 Surat, 3d. to 32d. The imports since Thursday amount to 200,000 bales. MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—There is very little alteration to notice

in any description of either yarns or goods. The near prospect of the termination of the year has prevented extensive transactions on any hand, but there is a growing conviction, from the tenor of the advices received from America, that the prices of cotton will rule higher for the next six months than accounts previously received led persons to suppose. Under this conviction, the market has maintained a great appearance of firmness for the last few days. In some instances, rather hardening prices have been paid for some counts of yarn. The purchases from China are still on an ex-

CITY, MONDAY.—The imports of wool into London last week were large, being 4,365 bales—of which 1,195 were from Sydney, 548 from Mogadore, 548 from Taganrog, 245 from China, 202 from Germany, 558 from South Australia, 90 from Peru, and the rest from the Cape, Madras, &c. There has been more inquiry for Foreign Wool than of late, and French buyers are purchasers of low wools, but cannot take much, owing to their limits being too law. wools, but cannot take much, owing to their limits being too low.

Livenpool, December 27.—Scoren.—There has been a fair business doing in Laid Highland Wool, but so far no alteration in price.

White Highland is still inquired for. There is more doing in both Cross and Cheviot, at about late rates.

FOREIGN.—Since the public sales here on the 10th instant, there has been little doing by private contract: this arises from the want of stocks as much as anything else. WOOLLEN CLOTHS. LEEDS, December 30.—This, the last market of this year, has

been, as far as business is concerned, the worst we have had this year. The cloth that has changed hands is exceedingly small. HIDES. LEADENHALL .- Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 12d. to 12d. per Ib.;

ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 14d. to 2d; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 2d. to 24d; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 24 to 3d; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 3d to 3dd; ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3dd to 3dd; ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 44d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0a. to 3s 0d.; horse-hides 5s. to 0s. COALS.

Monday, December 29.—A very heavy market. Further artivals expected. Hetton's 17s 6d.—Stewart's 17s—Haswell's 17s 6d.—Braddyll's, 17s 3d.—Kelloe's 17s 3d.—Wylam's 16s 8d.—Eden 16s 6d.—Adelaide's 16s 6d.—Hartley's 14s 6d.—Kelloe 16s 6d.—Fresh arrivals 21-left from last day 102-total 423.

STATE OF TRADE.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30. - This market was characterised to day by the appearance of quietness and inactivity, which it usually presents at this season of the year. The transactions were so few in number and so limited in amount as to render it difficult to judge of the stability of prices. So far, however, there has been no reduction on the rates current on Saturday last. The annual stock taking continues to interfere with business, but the recent advices from the United States have had a favourable effect on the market and created a feeling of firmness. This feeling is further promoted by the lightness of stocks, and the number of orders which still emain unexecuted. There is a steady demand for the better demain unexecuted. There is a steady demand for the better descriptions of shirting, whilst the lower qualities, and madapollams and jaconets, suitable for India, are neglected, and stocks are beginning to accumulate. T cloths, long cloths, and the better qualities of g printers are in fair request.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Dec. 30th.

BANKRUPTS.

Edward Henry Firminger and Peter Beare, Lime-street, merchaats—Celeb William Elliott, Aylesbury, grocer—John Kirby, Bucking, ham, miller—John Barrell, Billericay, Essex, grocer—John Furniss, Almondbury, Yorkshire, wollen cloth manufacturer—James Foster, Liverpool, filter merchant—George Iriam Higginson, late of flutton Sassay and Sawarhy Vorkshire, actile dealer, Charles I was Right Sessay and Sowerby, Yorkshire, cattle dealer—Charles Lucas Richd Wilkinson and Edward Bond, Manchester and Hayfield, Derbyshire, calico printers—Robert Peel, Blackburn, ironmonger—Ralph Darlington, Wigan, money scrivener.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. D. M'Kenzie, Appin, Argyllshire, farmer-A. C. Thompson, Glasgow, tailor—T. Sloan, Edinburgh, wood merchant—W. Brown, Glasgow, dealer in sewed muslins—W. Cochrane, Paisley, joiner—J. Geddes, Edinburgh, spirit dealer—J. Stewart, Glasgow, ironmonger.

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