





LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

Is the present political controversy one simply of cheap bread? Certainly not in the eye of a statesman; it involves the further questions whether the poorer soils of this kingdom which require the most labour should be thrown out of culture, and whether the fifteen millions of waste acres should never be

Is it a question simply of cheap sugar? No: it is whether our West India colonies should throw off the

British connexion, and transfer their allegiance to some other power. Is it a question simply of cheap timber? No: it is whether Canada shall annex itself to the United

Is it a question of cheap freight? No: it is whether our East Indiashipping trade shall be transferred to the Americans, who have now an immense advantage, but little understood, since California was de-

clared a part of their sea-bond.

We commenced by referring to the antagonism that now exists between the Rights of Property and the Rights of Labour. Land is appropriated by law to exclusive ownership; we are not now inquiring whether this be right or wrong, but dealing with it as a fact. It forms the basis of private property. Is it not a fair inference from this arrangement that among the Rights of Labour is that which gives to our working classes, excluded from the soil, the sole privilege of working up all the raw materials of the United Kingdom, whether proceeding from the surface or the bowels of the earth? Have they not a sacred claim to be protected against competition if it lowers their

wages or throws them out of employment?

What, then, it may be asked, do you oppose Free
Trade? No; we oppose free booty. We must be
more definite. A rational Free Trade would admit into this country, free of any duty, all those articles which our soil, climate, and industry cannot produce -as tea, sugar, coffee, wine; but all these are now heavily taxed. An irrational Free Trade admits hats, boots, shoes, gloves, watches, clocks, jewellery, all of which we can produce among ourselves in sufficient abundance, and by so doing give employment to our people. In the former scheme, no national industry is displaced; in the latter, the displacement is se-

In the limited space to which we are confined, it is impossible to sketch out a comprehensive principle of policy. We cannot even indicate all the outlines which we propose to fill up. We ask indulgence on our first appearance in 'The Star.' The evidence will accumulate as we proceed, and the system advocated will develop itself in all its bearings. The Rights of Property have many organs—the Rights of Labour, few. These subjects may be viewed under aspects not yet familiar or popularised. There is much prejudice to be removed in various quarters. There are many differences which are verbal, not real. True friends are sometimes suspected and rerepulsed, while real enemies win unmerited confidence. We will now only observe that, in our jndgment, the strength of a nation mainly consists in the certainty of employment and the amplitude of wages.

# THE O'CONNOR FUND.

Brought forward, £4 9s. 2d.; a friend, Nottingham, per J. Sweet, 1s. 6d.; J. Gillott, ditto, 6d Mr. Hudson, ditto, 3d.; W. Lakin, ditto, 3d Kirk, 3d.; John Gledhill, Longroyde-brid.; T. John Oldfield, Huddersfield, 5s.; Joser' ditto, os. ; James Logan, ditto, 2 ,a Oldfield, thinking friend, ditto 1s.; W. .s. 6d.; a free Snig's End, 2s. Gd. ; Mr. Strine aliam Blackford, 1s.; W. Stokes, Gratton. er, per Mr. Reynolds,
2s.; Mr. Dixon, 1s.; P 2s. 6d.; Mr. Hitchcock,
1s. 6d. Total, £60 alph Stringer, Sandbach,
MONIES REC s. 11d.

From Stor EIVED PER MR. R. O'CONNOR
Dawson, C kport: J. Dawson, 2s. 6d., W.
Lee 1 2s. 6d., J. Bates, 1s. J. Brigger, 1s.

2s. 6d., J. Bates, 1s., J. Briggs, 1s., J. 48., Sarah Lee, 6d., C. Hind, 1s., J. Wadston, 3s. From Merthyr: D. Lewis, 2s. 6d., J.

TO MR. JOHN ARNOTT. Sir, - I herewith remit you a Post-office Order for 18s. 6d., for the O'Connor Fund, from the undersigned Land members and a friend, which I shall thank you to publish, in order to induce others to do their duty. It is an example that ought to be copied by thousands who have urged Mr. O'Connor to continued exertions on their account, and who then promised to "Rally around him again and again"-promises which, for their own credit, I hope that they will fulfil-as by so doing they misled that gentleman to go on, spending his own funds in a cause, which, for the want of better support, has so involved him as to bring on a state of mind worse than death. I therefore hope that every one will exert himself according to his means, and where shillings cannot be got, to get pence, as a penny will not hurt the poorest, and may be the means of saving a deserving individual from penury and want. To the "Old Guards" I would say that the crisis has arrived when they should bestir themselves, and not to allow such a stain to rest on the escutcheon of Democracy as that of ingratitude to the man who has spent his thousands in their cause. If they do, can they ever expect a leader to devote himself to the cause of such a ret of base ingrates, unless it be to repay them in their own coin? Hoping that all will arou so from their apathy on the subject, I remain, yours truly,

JOHN OLDFIELD P.S.-The parties are all Land members but one, and will hand over their scrip to Mr. O'Connor any time when it will be beneficial to him, and hope there are plenty of others that will do so too; and by that means he may be able to get enough to become the proprietor of O. Connor. ville, and thus become independent. John Oldzeld, 5s. John Gledhill, Longroyd-bridge, 5s.; Joseph Oldfield, 5s. James Loyam, 2s. 6d.; a Freethinking Friend, 1s. Huddersfield, April 6th, 1852.

# THE PRESENT CRISIS.

A public meeting was held on Wednesday evening, at the Great Hall, Royal Mint-street, Borough. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Jones, Finlen, and others. Resolutions connected with the duty ct the people to obtain political power, by means of the People's Charter, were unanimously agreed to, and the meeting dispersed with a vote of thanks to Mr. Bligh, the chairman.

SAXE WEIMAR.—Her Serene Highness the Duchess Ida of Saxe Weimar, mother of his Serene Highress Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and sister of the late Queen Dowager of England, died very suddenly on Saturday last, at Weimar.

A Mock Marriage.—The magistrates of Chatham have lately been engaged in the investigation of one of the most extraordinary, and, if proved to be true, one of the most heartless cases ever brought before them, in which a young Irish girl appeared as the victim, having she supposed been Irish girl appeared as the victim, naving she supposed been lawfully married to a soldier at Gillingham Church. After living with him for several months, and giving birth to a child, was at length deserted by him and driven to the parish for support, he disavowing her as his wife, the marriage ocremony, to carry out this vile design, being alleged to be is mere mockery. A parchment certificate of the marriage, and bearing the name of the Rev. R. O. Leman, curate of Gillingham, was declared by that gentleman to be a forgery. With a view of throwing some light on the origin of the certificate in question, the magistrates determined on remanding the case.

Free Correspondence.

[As the columns under this head are open for the free expression of all opinions, the Editor is not responsible for, or committed to, any.]

NATURAL STATE OF SOCIETY.

DEAR SIR,—My last two letters deserve the most serious consideration, not only of the working classes, but also of the whole religious world, inasmuch as the evidence adduced is fairly selected from the Book which they generally neknowledge to be the Inspired Word of God, and able to make us wise unto salvation; and, whatever Christians may think of the Jewish ceremonies and sacrifices, they all hold that the moral commandments and ordinances, given by God to Moses, are of universal and perpetual obligation. "Think not that I came to destroy the Law or the Prophets," says the Christ, "but I came to fulfil them; who soever, therefore, shall break one of the tenst of these commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called least in the kingdom of heaven; and whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven." And the object of all the Laws of Moses that I have enumerated as I have abun-dantly proved, is, to establish sound morality, truth, and justice, among all the Jewish people; to secure to every family, for ever, land whereon to earn their living by their own labour, free from rent, government charges, or any other incumbrance, except a small tax to their priests and Levites, the whole of which amounted to less, even in proportion to their population, as compared with our population. tion, than we have to pay to the established religion of Great Britain; and for the payments the priests and Levites received, besides performing all the burdensome ceremonials of their religion, they were the only lawyers—not law quibblers, but teachers of the laws of Moses—viz., national schoolmasters to the people; they were also the physicians, the magistrates, the judges; and the High Priest, the successor of Aaron, was the chief magistrate, and his court the High Court of Appeal for all difficult questions—which must always be decided in conformity with the Law of Moses—the elders of the people in the towns and cities acting as jurors. These payments to the priests and Levites, in short, were the only expenses of their general, as well as their local governments, during the whole of the time they acted as Moses commanded them. They had no standing army supported by the state, but all were voluntary soldiers who could bear arms, equipped and accounted by themselves formed into armies, regiments, and companies, under officers of their own choosing. They had no pompous and expensive court, foreign ambassadors, costly colonies, no proud aristocracy no rents to pay for land, no interest for money, and no tional Debt. It was a pure democracy. They had Ur

cation, in land, which he could not permanently .iverno man could take it away from him, secured.\* aualifiy sell, and co him simply by his land marks and by a correct geneal. tion. The Israelites were a Federal P ogical registra-States, or tribes, besides the tribe of th epublic of Twelve however, was not a representative . Levites. Their's. strictly enjoined to assemble their adult males were and sent of government, to contain a sent of government, but a government and sent of government, but a government, but a government, but a government and sent of government and vernment by the whole people. and sent of government, to conligh Priest, the sanctuary the priests and elders, on nati ult together, by means of read and explained, to pay onal affairs, to hear the laws Levites, and to feast, datheir dues to the priests and in these vast assemblince, sing and enjoy themselves, as; and well they might rejoice, and be glad, for they he and honey; they b .d a most fertile land, flowing with milk liberty, and ev .a. the most perfect personal and political bour. They .ery man received the whole fruits of his lapriests ar and neither taxes nor tax gatherers. What the d Levites received was given to them voluntarily,

sal Suffrage, and every man had his own property

s but just recompense for the great and arduous urs they performed for the people; and, secondly, was rightful claim, because no land was dicided and give to them with the rest of the tribes of Israel For all these reasons we may now safely affirm that the gove ment established by that great law giver, Moses, con caining all the wisdom of that mighty and highly civiliar ad nation, the Egyptians, the experience of a long life of the most calented and learned men of ancient assisted by Divine Inspiration, is one of the ver / best, as well as one of the very cheapest forms of g svernment that was ever established in any country in the world, and the most suitable government that could have been devised and carried out at that time, for that super stitious, igno-

rant, and enslaved people, The essential Laws of Moses consisted A of a few plain first principles of justice, easily underst ood, and easy to be remembered by all the people. The great beauty of Moses's Law is its comprehensiveness brevity, and simplicity; and these qualities are the per fection of legislation. Having now laid before you the troducing and perpetuating the reason adopted for inamong the Jews by Moscs, lead that a substitute of Society Adam Smith, and contrast it we that the description of the contrast is and conduct of Christ in additional land owners. principles and conduct of Chris tian capitalists, land owners,

and legislators.

"Wealth of Nations," Be ok I., chap. II.—" Rent, considered as the price paid for the use of land, is, naturally, the highest which the t chant can afford to pay, in the actual circumstances of the land. In adjusting the terms of the lease, the lan dlord endeavours to leave him no greater share of the produce than what is sufficient to keep up the stock from which he furnishes the seed, pays the labour, and pure asses and maintains the cattle, and other instruments of husbandry, together with the ordinary profits of farm sing stock in the neighbourhood. This is, evidently, the emallest share with which the tenant can content hin seelf, without being a loser, and the landlord seldom me ans to leave him any more. Whatever part of the prod ace, or what is the same thing, whatever part of the pri ce, is over and above this share, he naturally endeayours, to reserve to himself, as the rent of his land, which is, 'vidently, the highest the tenant can afford to pay. The re at of land, therefore, is, naturally, a monopoly price. It is not at all proportioned to what the landlord may have laid out upon the improvement of the land, or to what he can afford to take, but to what the farmer can afford to give. The landlord even demands a rent for unimproved land, and the supposed interest, or profit, upon the expense of improvement, is generally an addition to this original rent. Those improvements, besides, are not always made by the stock of the landlord, but sometimes by that of the tenant. When the lease comes to be renewed, however, the landlord commonly demands the same augmentation of rent as if they had all been made by his own. He sometimes demands rent for what is altogether incapable of human improvement. Kelp is a species of sea weed, which, when burnt, yields an Alkaline salt, useful for making glass, soap, and for several other purposes. It grows in several parts of Great Britain, particularly in Scotland, upon rocks, within high water mark, which are twice every day cov. red with the sea; the produce of which, therefore,

was never augmented by human industry; the landlord, however, whose estate is bounded by such kelp shore, demands a rent for it as much as for his corn fields. The sea, in the neighbourhood of the Shotland Islands, is more than commonly abundant in fish, which makes a great part of the subsistence of their inhabitants. But in order to prisht by the produce of the water, they must have a habitation upon the neighbouring land. And the rent of the landlord, partly paid in fish, is, in proportion, not to what the farmer can make by the land, but in proportion to what he can make, both by the land and by the water." Chaps. VI. and VII.—"In that original state of things, which precedes both the appropriation of land and the accumulation of capital, the whole produce of labour belongs to the labourer. He has neither landlord nor master to share with him. But as soon as the land of any country has all become private property, the landlords love to reap where they have never sowed, and demand a rent even for its natural produce. The wood of the forest, the grass of the field, and all the natural fruits of the earth, which, when land was in common, cost the labourer only the trouble of gathering them, come even to him to have an additional price fixed upon them. He must then pay for the license

to gather them, and must give up to the landlord a portion of what his labour either collects or produces." The account given above of English Landlordism by Dr. Adam Smith, is surely bad enough; but this is by no means the worst of it. About a century ago there were many millions of acres of unappropriated, waste, or common lands in these islands, which, rightfully, belonged to the whole of the British people; but the aristocracy and landowners having large majorities in both Houses of Parliament, determined to pass laws to enable them to divide this land among themselves, their friends, and others, who already held large tracts of land, a great deal of it lying useless. If Moses had had to divide this land, he would, first of all, have ascertained who had already as much land as they could cultivate by their own labour, and who had not; and then he would have divided all those millions of acres of common lands among that part of the people, who either had too little land, or no land at all, a larger or a smaller portion to each man according to the numbers in his family; and, if any part of them were too poor to find capital to cultivate their lots, he would have called upon their wealthy brethren, in the awful name of the God of Israel, to give or to lond to their poor fellow countrymen

all that they stood in need of without asking or receiving either usury or increase; and if they were, through poverty or misfortune, not able to replay it before the end of the sixth year, they must have freely forgiven the debt in the

we live under a very superior addition; moral, and religious constitution and dispetitation; it is said; than the Jews did. But how have four intristiantlegislators and landowners acted in this matter? They have passed some hundreds of acts of Parliament for the enclosure, or rather seizure, of these lands of the people; and then they have driven the poor from off this land, which was justly their inheritance, and the inheritance of their fathers, and in direct opposition to every principle of God's and Mose's law, he who had the most land already got the largest share-he who had the least land before had the smallest portion; and the labouring peasant, the cottage squatter, and the mass of the people, without their consent being asked, or the least power to prevent it, were robbed of these millions of acres altogether.

And how the large proprietors are now using these and other lands, and treating the unfortunate lamants there have engaged in cuttivating part of them. Dr. Adam Smith has informed you. Besides these tilled lands, there are millions of across that would in a few roots. acres that would, in a few years, pay the labourer a good profit for cultivating them, but they are suffered, generation after generation, to lie idle, because the labourer for the first few years probably could not afford to pay any rent for them. Other landowners, regardless of the miseries of unemployed thousands, keep large districts of this small country for hunting and shooting grounds—extensive parks. woods, and pleasure grounds, producing neither food p employment for the people, surround many of their printabilitations. In years that are past, and when your members of Parliament were wanted, Irish divided their estates into numberless little pp'

cely cs for addords votes of the people being destroyed, the land it to turn all these little patches into lar therefore, without remorse or pity, they overturned, and utterly burnt by fir Mass. The liw words now will little cottages, and other buildings and entirely at the expense of the · go farms; and, e traousand of houses, consequently been turned or into the fields and lanes, w , ere eted by the labour, eir pe or tenants, who have perished with hungerat, hor seless and penniless, dened the workhoushere hun dreds of thousands have live under a more b -hundreds of thousands have burlarge portions of .8-and mil dions have emigrated, to the seat of w umane gover mment, in America, leaving Ireland more desolate than if it had been onemy. Christ'

an Priests! Christian Legislators! These are of the truth of whi oh your own scribes and writers egiven us abundant, and the most undeniable, evidence. lead these three letter s of mine, then, and be your own judges, whether you'r Christianity have anything in it superior in these rest pects, which are the most essential to human virtue and he appiness, to the laws of God, as given by his servent Mos by his servant Mos es.

ar, and for y are ravaged by an invading

Working men! Let me again intreat you to read your bibles, understan dingly, they contain unfathomed mines of the most valuab ie treasure for you; and I shall be able to show you, still more plainly, hereafter, that, to the poor, both the law: and the Gospel were first preached. I am, respectfully, dear Sir, yours,

Liverpo ,l, April 3rd.

W OLVER HAMPTON CONSPIRACY CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

steadily, and, in a great measure, successfully, agitag the Trades of Scotland on the above case; and all we we yet visited have promised to do more or less to conummate the great and substantial victory gained for labour in November last, in the Court of Queen's Bench.

The following, among other trades, have agreed to render immediate assistance: - The Joiners and Carpenters of Glasgow, have voted £10 from their funds; the Type Founders of Edinburgh, £3; the Moulders of Greenock and Edinburgh, have each unanimously agreed to make a general subscription on behalf of this case. The Tailors of Edinburgh, the Boot and Shoemakers, the Hatters, the Pipe Makers, and the Curriers, have all agreed to exert themselves in procuring assistance towards liberating the defendants from incarceration.

We have also had interviews with the United Block and Calico Printers of Scotland, who have made an appeal to all their Branches to raise subscriptions for the object. On Saturday, April 3rd, we attended a General Delogate meeting of the Cotton Spinners of Scotland, which was held in Paisley. There were from thirty to forty delegates

present, representing Paisley, Glasgow, Greenock, Barrhead, Johnstone, &c., &c.; all of whom were deeply interested in the case, and expressed their determination to obtain prompt aid from their respective localities and mills. Mr. Duncan Sherrington, whose name and patriotism is familiar to every reader of "The Star," rendered us great and important service. His appeal to the delegates was truthful, stirring, and effective. Every word he uttered seemed to proceed from the very depth of his heart, and to reach the hearts of all present. We were poor in our thanks ; but on behalf of the Central Defence Committee, we return him our sincere thanks for his valuable assistance; and we trust that each member of their Association will adopt the same views, and act with the same earnestness and good feeling which governed Mr. Sherrington, and which we believe actuated each delegate. If so, a large subscription will be the result.

We, also, Mr. Editor, tender you our sincere and beartfelt gratitude, for the able and disinterested manner that has characterised your powerful advocacy of Labour's Rights; and we trust those whose cause you so nobly defend, will render you that assistance you so eminently deserve. The improved, intellectual, and moral tone of "The Star" is satisfactory to every intelligent and right-thinking mind. We are, yours, &c., Edward Humphries.

WILLIAM H. BURN. Edinburgh, April 6, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Sir,-I find in the columns of your valuable journal that a subscription is about to be raised to replenish the funds of that excellent and patriotic gentleman, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, whose noble and humane principles forced him to act beyond his means. I regret exceedingly to find it becomes necessary to open a voluntary subscription for the relief of Mr. O'Connor, whose property and position in society should place him beyond want; but, like many other good men, he has attended to the wants and necessi ties of others, and totally neglected the interest of himself. I have known Mr. O'Connor for thirty years, and I will say, without fear, that a more noble or generous-minded man never existed. I remember that gentleman, when elected M.P. for Cork, to be escorted to my house (the Egmont Arms Hotel at Kanhirk) by about ton thousand of as honest men as any county contains. Yes; and Mr. O'Connor deserved it all, and even more, as his whole life and study was devoted to the welfare of his fellow man. I have known Mr. O'Connor to give much of his valuable time, and spend large sums of money, to bring to justice a number of men whose butchery at Watergrass Hill is beyond description. Yes, Sir, on that occasion Mr. O'Connor's valuable talents, time, and cash, were spent, and never did man, or could man do more, to bring down vengeance upon the heads of those murderers. I beg you will put my name down for ten pounds; and I only regret I cannot, at present, make it ten times ten, as I know Mr. O'Connor well deserves the support of every good man. I do earnestly call upon every man who values his liberty, to come forward with his might, and give a helping hand to draw Mr. O'Connor out of his difficulties. Mr. O'Connor's endeayours were not unconstitutional—they were just and reasonable. He was, and is, only seeking the rights of his fellow man, which must, and will be, granted in the end. What is more unreasonable than to find that a dishonourable and truckling member should hold his seat for seven long years, in despite of his constituents. That M.P. goes into Parliament professing the greatest good-will for the interest of his country; but the moment the golden bait of office is offered to him, he forgets the welfare of his friends. He has a Chancery lease of his seat, and to the d-l he flings his conscience and gratitude. Again, Mr. Editor, I would ask, what is more unreason-

able than to find that, because a man has not a property of a few hundreds a year, he is not eligible to consider the wants of his fellow creatures? Such a want of common sense is ridiculous; the bare idea should not be entertained for one moment amongst honest men. What does the young son of a duke or a lord know about the wants of his fellow men-or what does he care about their misery? He is nourished in the lap of luxury; the poor and the desti-tute may go to Hong Kong, for what he cares. To have a pure and perfect government, you must have men of business, and men who must be paid for their time, so as to ensure their honesty; and should they transgress, or become undutiful servants, they should be liable to be discharged in twelve months.

At present the franchise is too limited. Is there anything more foolish, that because I do not possess what I used to have, I cannot vote for a member of Parliament?—or that because a man does not pay an inconvenient rent, he is not to have a voice in the choice of an M.P.? It a nonsense-nonsense-downright nonsense.

I call upon every man to come forward, first, to below rights. I do not only call upon Chartists, for I do be that every honest, well-meaning mind is a Chartist believe her Most Gracious Majesty, if she underst wants of her people, is, or would be, a Chartist nothing unfair, nothing disloyal in a Chartist should not be found amongst them.

I have the honour to remain, with great

PRICE PIVEPENCE OF

Five Shillings and Sixpence por Quarter.

Your humble servant,

Albert Street, Shoreditch.

WINDING UP OF THE NAT

Sir,—I have at different you on the various and es ONAL DAND COMPANY. position of the Labour times thought I would write to cential matters connected with the Question generally; but for the present I will, with question of the admonths have no that the affair our permission, call attention to the indication of the Land Company. Many soft the Company should be wound up. The on until a certain date, when, because Mr. process wen O'Connor questior

MLIAN DOCKHALL.

as as to outlay and expenditure, the Master in sery determined to stay all proceedings, and where at sent the matter rests, Sir, the Shareholders of this branch are anxious to bring before the said Master, and the public, the necessity of at the present moment overlooking the incapacity of Mr. O'Connor to give proper answers to the questions of outlay and income, and to proceed with the examination of the other directors of the Company. The members of the Newcastle branch of the Company have resolved to hold a

could not, from mental incapacity, master certain

the other directors of the Company. The members of the Newcastle branch of the Company have resolved to held a series of meetings on the subject of the Winding-up of the Company, the first of which will be held on Sunday, April 11th, at the Joiner's Hall, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

The Committee are also anxious to impress upon the other branches of the Company, the necessity of taking such steps as may force upon the Master in Chancery the utility of making all possible speed in the Winding-up of the affiairs of the Company, seeing that the hard earnings of many poor men are locked up in the concern.

The members of the Newcastle branch trust that other The members of the Newcastle branch trust that other

branches of the Company will bestir themselves in the same I am, Sir, yours truly, Newcastle-on-Tyne, April 7th.

# Co-operative Intelligence.

On Sunday last a well-attended and interesting meeting (composed of representatives and friends of several associative experiments in the district,) was held in the rooms. of the Bradford Co-operative Society, for the purpose of advising, hearing reports of the progress of the movement, and to consider the practicability of uniting the societies in the district into a closer union, for mutual advantages, and the purchase and distribution of goods.

A preliminary meeting having been held in the earlier part of the day, it was announced by the Secretary, that the following societies had responded to the invitation to attend the Conference represented by the following

Redemption Society:-Mr. David Green, and Mr. Holmes; Leeds Co-operative Society:-Mr. Egsleston, Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. Hole; Bradford Co-operative Mr. Richard Jones, and Mr. Hole; Braulott Cooperative Society:—Mr. Thomas Carr, and Mr. Hudson; Halifax Society:—Mr. James Foreman; Pudsey:—Messrs. Israel Shaw, William Grange, William Wilcock, and Henry Gambles; Huddersfield:—Mr. S. Pitkethley, jun., Mr. France Wilden, and Mr. Jones Brookshank; Bingley :-Mr. Thomas Foster; Howarth:—Mr. Joseph Wood.—Yeadon Co-operative Society:—Mr. Joseph Marshall; Yeadon Working Man's Society:—Mr. James Preston.

At the preliminary meeting, after hearing reports, of the present position of the movement in the district, and considering the necessity of making all purobases in the best markets giving, however, a preference to establishments based on the associative principle—it was decided to bring the subject before the friends intending to assemble in the

Upon re-assembling at two o'clock, it was found that a goodly muster of the more active supporters of the cause in the district had met together.

Mr. HOLMES, of Leeds, was called upon to preside, who, after some pertinent remarks upon the subject, requested the delegates present to give such reports on the state of their several experiments as their actual position enabled them to do. Messys. Foreman, Carr, R. Jones, Pitkethley, Preston, Egsleston, and Hole, favoured the meeting with their ex-

perience and views on the subject. Mr. Councillor Rawson, of Bradford, gave a lengthened account of the rise and progress of the Flour Mill Society in that town.

Mr. LLOYD JONES, who happened to be in the district, favoured the meeting with an account of the present position of the Central Agency, and of the state of the Cooperative Movement generally.

The opinion expressed by most of the speakers on the practice of giving bonuses to the purchasing members, was to the effect that such practice, however much it might in the infancy of the movement tend to make it attractive,

must militate against the importance it would otherwise acquire, if capital was allowed to accumulate. One of the members present expressed a strong wish that the Central Agency should extend its operations to the provision trade generally, by establishing a branch in Liverpool, as it was a department of their operations in which

the Stores found the greatest difficulty to effect satisfactory and beneficial purchases. The same speaker intimated his willingness to advance a little spare cash in the undertaking, provided it was taken up by the Central Agency, On the motion of Mr. Hole, seconded by Mr. A. Balbwin, the following resolution was agreed to:-

That a primary object in the establishment of Co-operative stores being to promote generally increased communication between the members of similar societies, with a view to mutual, economic, and trading advantages, this meeting is of opinion that a more frequent intercourse, for the purpose of organising, from time to time, arrangements in the purchasing and dis ribution of f good, more especially the products (if any) of societies, based on a similar principles, in the districts, has now become desirable.

The following resolution was then submitted to the meeting, and agreed to :-

That, with a view to carry out the foregoing resolution, this meeting advises that a series of meetings be held in the district, during the ensuing summer, for the purpose of reporting progress, advising, and, wherever practicable, entering into arrangements for mutual advantages in trading; and that such meetings be held in the depots, or other convenient place of the respective Stores. A suggestion was here made by Mr. Blackburn, that at

the next meeting the officers of each store should come prepared to enter into any joint purchases that might be deemed requisite, should it then appear that any advantages might accrue therefrom.

A resolution, appointing the next meeting to be held at ;
Bradford on the Sunday preceding Whit Sunday; and I
another, requesting Mr. Barker to forward a report of the ;
day's proceeding to "The Star," "Leeds Times," "Glasgow Sentinel," "Leader," and "Journal of Association," were proposed to the meeting, and adopted. Thanks were given to Mr. Holmes for his services in pre- 1.

adjourned to partake of a cup of tea, , provided by the Bradford friends.

# LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday.—The French government to has granted 50,000 for a monument to Marshal Ney. SPAIN .- A decree was published on the 5th instant, at it Madrid, annihilating the liberty of the press, establishing g a consorship, the government to suspend and suppress s journals at pleasure.

RIOT AT BARRINGTON COLLIERY, NORTHUMBERLAND. The c pitmen in the employment of Messrs. Longridge and Company, at Barrington Colliery, near Blythe, on the sea coast t of Northumberland, received notice about six weeks ago o that at the expiration of a month, the period for which h they were hired, new regulations would come into force they were hired, new regulations would come into force, the effect of which would be a partial reduction of the manufacture. The number of men and boys employed at minington is about 200. At the expiration of the month, at most of if them refused to work at the reduced water them were ordered to quit their houses, to make the first new were willing to work at the terms directed. This they refused to do, and on Tuesday a folloble eject them they refused to do, and on Tuesday a folloble eject them. They was attempted. The men, however, assembled in in great force with sticks and stones. The police were over the powered and several of the party were severally injurally at powered, and several of the party were severely injured all with blows from the bindgeons of the pitmen. The military ry with blows from the bingeons of the pitmen. The military by were then applied for, and early on Tuesday morning a attroop of infantry was despatched by a special train from the Newcastle barracks. Their appearance at once quelled ed the outrage. Ten families were ejected, and they formed ed the encampments by the roadside. The military then retired, d, and further proceedings were stayed. Five or six of the help leading rioters are in custody. The reduction is not confined and leading rioters are in custody. leading rioters are in custody. The reduction is not confined ed to Barrington, but has been extended to many other or collieries in the district,

VOL. XV. No. 752.

TTHE DIFFICULTIES OF STATESMANSHIP.

To reconcile the Rights of Property with the R Rights of Lahour has ever proved the great Difficirculty of Statesmanship, and the antagonism now r raging among various sections of politicians demon-.s .strates that the problem is still unsolved. Experi--r-mental Legislation is constantly baffled, because it Il has never yet been based on a comprehensive princ ciple of policy. Each succeeding administration ponders to the current prejudices of the day, and adopts measures calculated to retain themselves in coffice. National welfare is sacrificed to the retention of Downing-street; and however Whigs and Tories 1 may vituperate each other in the pursuit of power and patronage, they always unite together to resist the just claims of the people to any participation in the Government. Both factions are fertile in sophisms; both are equally desterous in preparing statistics; both affect a profound reverence for public opinion; but neither of them will move an inch beyond the narrow dirnensions of the oligarchic

How happens it nat so much misery prevails on this fair earth? The sources of production are illimitable in the animal, vegetable, and mineral kingdom, and labour is ever ready to turn them to account. The power of consumption, measured in the implanted appetites and desires of the haman race, is tways equal to the power of production. Consequently, under natural law, supply and demand should never fails neither deficiences nor gluts ought should never fail; neither deficiences nor gluts ought to occur. The reward of industry would be ample and certain, and idleness alone would be subject to privation. That these results are not realised can only be attributed to imperfect distribution; for it is amperable to deny the premises on which this reason-

circle.

Political Economy has revealed some truths and subverted some errors, but it has not solved the industrial problem; it has not reconciled the Rights of Property and the Rights of Labour. It has chiefly studied the art of producing wealth, and been almost silent on the art of distribution. It has done little for the moral and social elevation of humanity. Wealth is the appreciation of material things, and term of comparison, which has no positive sense, unless it is distinctly expressed at the same time to what it relates. Economists have treated it as an abstraction, and not with relation to man and society, and hence has arisen the failure of their science. For since wealth is the product of human labour, which procures for us all the material good we seek to enjoy, the fundamental question to be answered is this-For whom is wealth created? According to the "akswer given to this question, man belongs to wealth, or wealth belongs to man. Personal slavery is the sternest form in which man belongs to wealth; a slave in Cubz is a portion of his master's property, as he can be bought and sold, as well as the goods his industry creates. Wages paid to a free man, when scanty and precarious, scarcely raise him above the level of servitude.

Pauperism and privation are forms of the imperfect distribution of wealth, and legislation has dealt with them rather as crimes than as misfortunes. It has, to some extent, sought a remedy in systematic emigration; albeit, parliamentary documents prove that fifteen million acres of land, untouched by plough or spade, might be usefully cultivated within the limits of the United Kingdom. The sum expended in rates for the able hodied poor, willing to work, but unable to find employment, would soon reclaim large portions of this neglector, soil. With this field of labour vacant and at our command, it is difficult to believe in the theory of over-population. It is also a large der and on our credulity, when the great body of the P cople are badly fed, clothed, and housed, that our assent is claimed to the theory of over production. Political sconomy, however, as popularly taught, insists on the truth of both these doctrines. This science so dominates in Parliament at the present time, that

mere accountants, who get up statistical tables, are mistaken for statesmen. What praises have not the professors of this science 'lavished on cheapness, as the prince blessing of the working classes! But, let us ask which of two dissimilar forms of cheapness we englit to commend? Much money for little labour is the form of cheapness which the sons and daughters of toil are quite willing to accept; but the form of cheap ness hitherto offered them is the very reverse—it is lit tle money for much labour. This distinction is func lamental, but it is

conveniently suppressed by the economists. Every working man is a seller of labour and a buyer of money, and his wages are high or low in proportion to their purchasing power over comm odities. In a mere arithmetical sense, sixpence is le as than nine pence, and in the same confined sense, a quartern loaf at sixpence is cheaper than a quarter n loaf at ninepence; but since the working man must b uy money by the sale of his labour, before he can I my bread, the vital question for him to determine is whether, in the same time, he can more readily earn the ninepence than the -sixpence. In this view food is no t his first necessity -his first necessity is constant em ployment at living

The argument addressed to ind ividual selfishness which urges all to buy cheap and s ell dear, is hollow and false. All trade resolves itself into barter, and barter is the exchange of equivalents, that is equal labour, for equal labour embodied in a commodities. If a shoemaker insists on cheap bread, the former is enzitled to cheap shoes.

This reasoning must be expanded. Capital, employed in business, must always y ield two returnsthe profits of stock, and the wages: of labour; if not, capital and labour must, sooner or later, part company. Wages are paid for creating products; if those products, when exposed for sale in a market, realise but little money, how can the employer continue for any lengthened period to give much money for creating such products? It is clear he will not; for it would involve a sacrifice of his profits. He, meretore, retires from business, invests his money in land or houses, or in railways, mortgages, or consols: then he wholly ceases to be a payer of wages. But does no one gain by cheapness? Yes : all who

live on fixed annuities, who consume but do not produce, Tho buy but do not sell. Cheapness adds to the purchasing power of their incomes, that power becoming; more efficient exactly in the proportion in which com-modities fall in price. If French boots sell in London for two-thirds of the English price, the annuitant saves one-third of what he used to pay before the competition commenced; and what he gains is a clear loss to English employers and employed—loss to their profits and wages. Cheap goods evidently mean cheap wages. Assuming this proved it is important to note the effect of indirect taxation on wages under the cheap system. Let us suppose that all prices rule high,

and that wages are 20s. a week, and the taxes on consumption 25, on those twenty; this is ten per cent. Now, let us suppose that all prices rule low, and that wages fall to 10s.; the tax of 2s, becomes twenty per cent on the ten. Free imports are not Free Trade. So long as Customs and Excise are levied for purposes of revenue, trade is not free. Besides, real commercial liberty requires that exports should be as free as imports; but this does not depend on ourselves, but on the consent of foreign governments. We may open

our harbours if Parliament so wills it, but we cannot

open the ports of other countries.

DEATH OF FIER SERENE HIGHNESS THE DUCHESS ADA OF

COLLISION IN THE CHANNEL. — The Proportis, which brought the disastrous news from the Cape of Good Hope of the loss of the Birkenhead steamer, has just reached Gravesend on her way up the river, and reports having been in serious collision with a Dutch merchantman while coming up Channel from Plymouth, which ended in the foundering of the ressel, and the somewhat narrow escape of the crew. The Dutch vessel proved to be the Ann Rebecca, of Amsterdam, bound for some port in Syria, with a cargo of sugar and other merchandise. Fortunately no lives were lost.

#### FRANCE. A dotation of 12,000,000f. for the President was voted

unanimously by the Senate. The Senatus-Consultum was presented on Sunday to the President of the Republic. Jerome Bonaparte, it seems. out of motives of delicacy, declined taking any part in this measure. It must be confessed that this is the only modest feature in the transaction. Louis Napoleon, who had the other day the face to aspert that he was doing all for France, nothing for himself, has thus become possessed of all the royal pa'aces and their furniture, while the expense

and Palace of Pau. The Council of Ministers has decided that the dotation of the senators should be irrevocable.

of mainta ning them is laid or the nation. The palaces

alluded to are the Tuileries, Louvre, Fontainebleau, Com-

piegne. Versailles, Triauon, St. Cloud, Meudon, the Elysee,

It seems that to compensate the sort of independence which would be given to the senate by the irrevocability of their salaries it has been decided in council that the President shall have the faculty of gradually increasing the salaries of senators from 10,000 up to 30,000 francs; so that the Prince will begin by an instalment of favour, and administer fresh encouragement in proportion to the good behaviour of his pensioners.

M. de Turgot, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in disgrace about the affair of the Prince of Canino's stoppage

at Civita Vecchia.

The decree, organising the service of chaplains in the navy, and attributing to these functionaries a certain salary, is generally remarked as an infraction of the constitution and an encroachment on the powers of the Corps Legislatif. According to the constitution, this body is to vote all money bills. Now, here is a whole service of functionaries created by a decree of the executive to be paid out of the public purse, and forming no item of the budget, without the Chamber of Deputies being in the least consulted.

On Sunday was adjudicated the loan of 50,000,000f contracted by the city of Paris. The loan is reimbursable in eighteen and a half years, and bears an interest of five per

A letter from Marseilles, of the 30th ult., states that the departure for Algeria of the political prisoners confined in the Chateau d'If which was to have taken place the day before, has been delayed for a few days.

Out of the 255 members of which the Legislative Body is at present composed, 104 have titles of nobility or high rank in the army.

M. E. de Girardin continues to support the present government in his own peculiar way. Assuming, as his argument throughout assumes, that the President was sincere when he disclaimed imperial pretensions, M. de Girard n is by far the most able advocate of Louis Napolean's cause that has yet appeared. But, if the almost universal opinion that the empire is at hand be well founded, then the articles in the 'Presse' are terrible two-edged weapons, which smite the imperialists with all the force professedly directed against the rovalists.

. It is said that MM. Eugene Pelletan, Neffizer, and Pevrat. have retired from the 'Presse,' in consequence of the declared adhesion of M. de Girardin to the present government. .

On Sunday evening the highest judicial authorities of the state were admitted at the Elysee to take the oaths prescribed by the constitution, in the presence of Louis Napoleon. The Prince, surrounded by his ministers, received the members of the Court of Cassation, the presidents and procureurs-generaux of the Courts of Appeal, who were presented by M. Abhatucci. This minister having made a speech, in which he stated that it was to the Prince that the magistracy owed the preservation of that strong organisation which was given to it by the Emperor, and that the presence of its highest representatives attested that they would themselves respect, and cause to be respected by others, that constitution which had been proclaimed by the voice of the nation, Louis Napoleon made the following reply, which has been commented upon as a fresh demonstration of his intention to grasp the imperial crown :-

'Messieurs les Magistrats,-Although I receive your oath with pleasure, the obligation imposed on all the constituted bodies to take it appears to me less necessary on the part of those of whom the noble mission is to make the right dominant and respected. The more authority reposes on an incontestable base, the more it ought naturally to be defended by you. Since the day on which the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people replaced that of divine right, it may be affirmed with truth that no government has been as legitimate as mine. In 1804, four millions of votes, in proclaiming the power to be hereditary in my family, designated me as heir to the empire. In 1848 nearly six millions called me to the head of the republic. In 1851 nearly eight millions maintained me there. Consequently, in taking the oath to me, it is not merely to a man that you swear to be faithful, but to a principle—to a cause—to the national will itself."

The Minister of Justice then read the form of the oath, which is as follows:- I swear obedience to the constitution and fidelity to the president; I swear also and promise well and faithfully to fulfil my functions, to observe religionsly the secrecy of the deliberations, and to conduct myself in all as a worthy and loyal magistrate.' Each having in turn taken this oath in the usual manner, the Minister of Finance presented the members of the Court of Accounts, to whom the Prince addressed the following speech:-

Gentlemen and Members of the Court of Accounts,-I have just received the oaths of the Magistracy, which is the organ of justice. I am happy to receive at the same time the oaths of the present magistracy, who bring to the examination and control of the employment of the public fortune the same independence, the same probity, the same sentiment of duty.'

The oath having been then administered the magistrates

No body in France has hitherto shown themselves less scrupulous in taking the oaths of fidelity to all successive governments de facto than the magistracy. Thus, M. de Pertalis, the first president of the Court of Cassation, has taken the oath of allegiance successively to the empire, to the restoration, to the monarchy of July, and to the present government, and it is not to be supposed that any of the colleagues of this venerable head of the magistracy are a jot more squeamish than himself.

The 'Siecle' says the deficiency in the budget for 1853 cannot be less than 100,000,000f. A decree appears ordering all minor functionaries.

down to bailiffs, to take the oath of fidelity to the Prince Another decree orders the political prisoners transported to Algeria to be settled in batches of 500 men each; the

President will order dispensation of the penitentiary regime in favour of those who show good conduct. M: Souesme, member of the council-general of the

Loiret, who was sentenced to transportation as one of the chiefs of the insurrection at Montargis, has been set at

The Corps Legislatif met on Monday under the presidency of M. Billault. The minutes of the last sitting having been read and approved, several members, who had not taken the oath on the 29th ult., were sworn in. The President read a project of law, which had been forwarded to him by the Minister of State, to authorise the city of Bordeaux to negotiate a loan of 4,800,000f., reimbursable in twenty-five years, for local purposes. The house next resolved itself into a secret committee to hear the minutes of another secret committee, held on the 1st inst., at which it was decided that the members should not be obliged to wear their costume during the sittings. They afterwards retired into their committee rooms, to examine the bill relative to the withdrawal from circulation and melting down of the old copper coin, and to appoint a spe-

cial committee to report upon it. P.S.—The Chamber resumed its public sitting at a little after three o'clock. The president announced that in virtue of the deliberation which took place in the secret committee mention would be made in the minutes of the public sitting of this day of the decision adopted in the secret committee

of the 1st of April. After the sitting the deputies again met in their committee rooms for the purpose of electing the seven members of the commission to report on the law on the new coinage. It is believed that no opposition will be made to the bill. The names of the Commissioners just elected are :- lst bureau, Viscount de Kerveguen; 2nd, M. Gouin; 3d, M. Devinck; 4th, M. Raynouard de Bussieres; 5th, the Marquis d'Andelarre; 6th, M. Randoing;

and 7th, the Count de Brias. It was rumoured in the lobbies of the Chamber that the session would not lest more than a month, and that the denuties would adjourn for want of occupation.

The death of Schwarzenberg is regarded as a heavy blow to the Prince-President's external designs, which were all more or less framed upon the supposition of a close alliance with Austria.

The 'Moniteur' contains a decree from the President of the R-public, regulating the manner in which advocates. avoues, notaries, auctioneers huissiers, and gardes champetres are to take the oath of fidelity to himself and to the constitution.

We read in the 'Patrie':- 'A commencement of disturbances has taken place at Bourges. The workmen of that town attempted to prevent the embarcation of some corn, but the authorities having interfered, order was restored.' An tice has been issued that the Minister of Finance will, n accordance with the Bank of France, publish the general

situation of that establishment every second Thursday in the The commission of the department of the Dordogne, charged to examine into the cases of the political prisoners, Las terminated its labours. The number of prisoners was

transported to Algeria, two to he expelled from Prance; fifteen to be sent to reside in other departments, seven een to be placed under the surveillance of the Ministry of General Police, twenty-seven to be sent before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and four to be set at liberty. The commission of the department of the Basses Pyrenees had to examine into the cases of lorey-five prisoners; and it lias decided that three of these persons (amongst them M. Gapo de Peuillide) shall be transported to Algeria, four be expelled from France, eight temporarily exiled, five sent to other departments, seven placed under the surveillance of the nistry of Police, six released, but subject to surveillance, and twelve discharged. In the Haute Same the commission has condemned M. Huguenin, ex-representative, 16

By a recent decision of the mixed commission of the department of the Deux-Sevres, M. Amy, an avocat at Niort, and publisher of the 'Eil du Peuple,' and M. Ginestet, a medical man, and editor of the same journal, have been banished from France. They are going to England.

The 'Gazette de France' says: A romour is current that the two Grand Dukes of Russia, Michael and Nicholas, are about to come to Paris on a visit to the President of the

#### GERMANY.

AUSTRIA -Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Premier, died of apoplexy on Monday evening, at six o'clock,

PRUSSIA .- The Upper Chamber has rejected the motion of M. Kiee, which would have cancelled the declaration of the Constitution that no civil disabilities are created by differences of religious belief.

The notorious Hassenpfluz, formerly a Prussian official, and for some time past the chief adviser of the Elector of H sse Cassel, appealed a short time since against the sentence which was passed upon him for fraud and forgery, committed while in the Prussian service. The appeal was heard on the 30th ult at Greifswalde. The Court of Appeal has confirmed the verdict of the provincial court in its essential points, and sentenced the statesman to a month's imprisonment.

BREMEN.-Letters from Bremen of the 31st ult. represent General Jacobi to be steadily proceeding in his work of reconstituting the political system of the free city. As. however, he has already abulished all the cardinal points of the p pular constitution, and no resistance to his decisions is ventured, the general is at a loss for opportunities of enacting those brilliant deeds of despotism which marked the progress of the federal commissions in Hesse.

After innumerable consultations, adjournments, resolutions, and reconsiderations, the Frankfort Diet has surrendered the project of maintaining the German fleet as a federal institution.

BRESLAU .- A dreadful catastrophe, of which it is impossible to estimate the extent, has occurred. Towards emid-day of April 1st, it was observed that the mountain of Zoht was suddenly enveloped in a dense smoke, while at the same time a terrific rumbling, resembling the rolling of thunder, was heard. After the lapse of a few moments the smoke dispersed, when, to the consternation of all, it appeared that the chapel on the summit, with a large number of persons, had been engulphed. The number of persons who perished has not yet been ascertained.

DENMARK .- A telegraphic despatch, dated Hamburg, Saturday, April 3, announces that the King of Denmark has granted a general amnesty to all the inhabitants of Holstein who are liable to be called to account for resistance offered to his government. From this amnesty, however, those of the officers serving in his royal army at the commencement of the insurrection who embraced the cause of the provisional government are excepted, and are to he exiled. The decree banishing the Duke of Augustenburg is also maintained.

The amnesty above alluded to was published by the King of Denmark pursuant to his promise in his pro the 28th of January. It will be recollected that thirty-three persons were excluded from the benefits of the former conditional amnesty. The last act of grace excludes eighteen of these, so that only fifteen of the Schleswig-Holsteiners remained outlawed. Among the latter are the Duke of Augustenburg and his family, Prince Frederick of Schleswig. Holstein-Sonderburg and his family, together with some other persons who were not conspicuous in the revolution. The amnesty is dated the 2nd of March, and its provisions will take effect on the 15th inst.

HANOVER .- Two commissions have been appointed, one to inquire into the laws for the administration of justice in their relation to the provisions of the constitution, and to report as to any changes necessary to be effected in them; and the other to examine the communal and municipal ordinances. Both these commissions have been appointed in a very arbitrary manner, and most of the members bave no seats in the Council of State.

### ITALY.

ROME, MARCH 25 .- The Prince of Canino is still at Civita Vecchia, the report of his having arrived at Rome being without foundation. It appears that the Pope was actually and fully resolved to leave Rome, and place himself under the protection of the Austrians at Bologua, if Canino was allowed by the French authorities to enter Rome; so that before proceeding to such extremities the ambassador has despatched a telegraphic message to Paris for instructions.

PIEDMONT.-The 25th March was celebrated with great pomp at Casale, to commemorate the gallant defence of that place against the Austrians in 1849 the defenders consisting chiefly of the inhabitants themselves, with bardly any cannon at their disposal, and very bad and old fortifications. In the evening the town was illuminated. This important point is now being regularly fortified by the Piedmontese government.

Letters from Savoy speak of the increasing strength of the French party in that duchy. Ultramontanists and revolutionists are, it is said, working together for a separation from Piedmont and union with France. The great numbers of Imperial veterans who have their homes there, and the many tradesmen who, having accumulated money in the French towns, return with French ideas to spend their days in their native Savoy, exercise great influence in this direc-

The Tuscan Monitor of the 31st ult. had received a telegraphic despatch from Leghorn, announcing that the Prince of Canino was still at Civita Vecchia. The First Secretary of the French Embassy had returned to that town to prevail upon him to depart; he replied that he should first receive an answer from Paris, which he expected on the 2nd or 3rd inst. The relations between the French and Roman authorities continued to be ex-

The inquiry concerning the disturbances which occurred in the carnival is still going on at Rome. Fifteen persons have been set at liberty on condition of their abstaining from any intercourse with suspected persons and frequenting public places. They are also to retire to their homes before

# SWITZERLAND.

Letters from Berne of the 2nd state that the government had the preceding day handed to the Minister of France a reply to the last note of March 6th. In it the Federal Council endeavours to show by facts that it has done all it could do in the affair of the refugees, without, however, sacrificing the right of asylum, which it considers one of the most precious privileges of civilized nations. Upwards of fifty refugees, thirty being French and twenty Germans, have been sent away from Switzerland within a short time. About twenty others have been directed to live in towns in the interior. The answer declares that the Federal Commissioners, MM. Kern and Trog, have acted in the circumstance with both energy and prudence.

# HUNGARY.

The Pesth correspondent of the Neue Preussische Zeitung' states that a great number of arrests took place there in the course of the last week in March. TURKEY.

According to a telegraphic despatch of the 20th of March, received at Vienna from Constantinople, the Sultan wrote under the Egyptian note demanding a mudification i Tanzimat, 'this request I neither can, ought, nor will

BOSNIA .- The new vizier, Veliedvin Pacha, has arrived at Serajevo; he immediately visited the prisons, and was greatly shocked at the scenes which he there witnessed, and the horrors to which the unhappy prisoners were exposed, and at once tried to make some arrangements to ameliorate their lot. He found that during the last two months no less than sixty prisoners had died in consequence of the privations and wretchedness to which they were exposed. Others lost their seeses; among these was the Franciscan monk Jukitsch, who was then removed to the infirmary, where he attempted to commit self-destruction. The misery of those prisons is untold.

Notwithstanding all the rumours of conspiracies, the government has not arrived at any clur, and the whole appears to be an invention, though unfortunately it affords a pretext for momentary arrests. The feeling against Austria is sirong, and every person who is suspected, however vaguely or unjustly, of having anything to do with Austria, is summarily arrested and thrown into prison on the accusation of being a spy in Austrian pay.

# UNITED STATES.

The steam ship Asia has brought intelligence to the 24th ult.

A Washington correspondent of a New York journal, states that the difficulties which it has been alleged have grown up between the United States and Great Britain, in consequence of a dispute between the Hudson Bay Company, and the collector of Astoria, have been greatly magnified. The facts are briefly, that under the Oregon treaty, the Hudson Bay Company has permission to have any stores The postal of the part of the

seventy-nine, and it has ordered fourteen of them to be for its use carried across Oregon, or from port to port, on its way to the Company's settlements, free of duty. The collector at Astoria ascertained that the vessels thus employed were in the habit also of carrying goods for other parties, claiming it as a right under the treaty. Of course, no such right exists; and as it is a direct infraction of our laws, the collector gave notice that unless it was stopped he would be compelled to seize the vessels. The affair may thus be considered settled.

Advices from the south state that Kossuth did not stop at Memphis, while on his way to New Orleans, because no preparation had been made for his reception. It is thought a similar fate awaits him at New Orleans, because of his intercourse with the abolitionists of New York. Baltimore advices state, that on the night of the 20th

ult. six men and one woman were murdered at a house in Doddridge county, Va. They were emigrating west, and stopped at the house for the night. A large amount of money which they had with them was stolen by the murderers. The atrocious deed is supposed to have been committed by parties who broke out of gaol at Lynchburg.

The trial of the Cuban expeditionists has not yet been concluded. One of the witnesses, Mr. Burtnett, has been committed to prison by Judge Judson, for refusing to answer a question propounded by the attorney for the prisoners. A dreadful conflagration in Cincinnati has occurred, which

has destroyed property to the extent of 100,000 dollars. Madame Anna Thillon has been drawing crowded audiences every evening to Niblo's Garden, where she has been appraring in the 'Crown Diamonds.'

Lola Montes has made a most successful appearance at Boston. The catton crop will turn out much larger by at least 30,000 bales than was calculated.

### SPAIN.

The government intends to repeal the tax on paper, in order that Spanish publishers may be enabled to furnish the Spanish republics with books at a less cost than the French. This will be looked upon as a great boon, for the dearness of paper is one cause of the languor of printing establishments in this country.

### EGYPT.

A letter in a Bohemian journal, from Alexandria, of the

'The Viceroy of Egypt has received from the Porte the formal order to regulate the succession to the throne in his family, and to deliver to Said Pacha, Nahim Pacha, Mehemet Ali, and Nasle Hanen, children of Mehemet Ali, the paternal succession in kind. The Viceroy has submitted the question to the Ulemans at Cairo, and sent an ambassador to Constantinople to state, that he is entitled to claim numerous indemnities from the children of Mehemet Ali. Abbas Pacha is prosecuting the works of the railway with energy; he compels Egyptian soldiers, and 20,000 fellahs and subjects of the lower class to labour on them.

### Foreign Miscellany.

A great conflagration took place on the 2nd ult. in the town of Gustavia, Island of St. Bartholomew's. Nearly the whole of the place was destroyed, and the inhabitants were compelled to take reluge on board the ships in the harbour, harely escaping with a few garments. By this calamity many persons were rendered penniless. Only one life was

The 'Osservatore Romano' states that another violent storm occurred in the Adriatic on the 16th ult., and caused great damage to the shipping at Ancona.

The directors of the Hamburgh-Berlin Railway are at issue with the Prussian Minister of Commerce on a question of management. Herr Van der Heydt insists that a night train shall be put on. The directors are positive in refusing compliance. The public side with the Minister, who, it is expected, will enforce his claims, by fining the company 200 dolls, per diem until they comply.

DEATH OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF NOVA Scotia. Halifax, March 22. His Excellency Sir John Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of this province since 1848, expired at the Government House, in this city, at half-past eleven o'clock this morning.

FRANCE. -- Several fires have lately taken place in different parts of the department of the Jura. At Champvans, on the 29th ult., fourteen houses were entirely destroyed with all the property contained in them. The inhabitants were so stupified by their alarm, that they made no attempt

even to save their cattle. The loss is estimated at unwards On the 3rd inst. five vessels sailed from Hamburg with 1,500 German emigrants. Both from Hamburg and Bremen the full tide of emigration has set in ; the greatest proportion of it still comes from Thuringia and Hesse; in Silesia there are districts suffering from yet greater want, but they furnish comparatively few emigrants; the population appears to be too impoverished to quit the native soil, though

it can scarcely exist upon it without the aid of the State. SPAIN.-A band of robbers has been taken, and its members condemned to death, at Badajoz. Contrary to the usual summary practice, they have not been immediately executed.

# THE KAFFIR WAR.

The war is not yet ended, nor is there any prospect of its speedy conclusion. The General Screw Steam Shipping Company's ship Propontis, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday morning, having left Cape Town on the 3rd of March,

No intelligence of any military operations of consequence had transpired during the last month. General Somerset's and Colonel Eyre's patrols were yet in Kaffirland, destroying the enemy's crops and devastating their country. Sir Harry Smith has published a memorandum, dated Head-quarters, King William's Town, February 21st, in

which it is stated that an amicable arrangement has been concluded with the Trans-Keian chief Bokoo, his son Mapassa, and their tribe. In answer to his message for peace Kreili was told that Sandilla and the Gaikas must first vacate the Amatolas and cross the Kei. Another memorandum, dated February 22nd, says that

the patrol under General Somerset had destroyed nearly the whole of the cultivation of the Gaika district. Colonel Eyre's despatch of the 18th of February says that he has destroyed Sandilli's kraal and extensive crops

near the Kieskamma River, and in the Helebi Kloof. The

enemy offered no resistance.

The "Graham's Town Extra" of February 24th speaks favourably of the news per military post that morning. The proceedings of Colonel Eyre and Colonel Michel are producing a powerful effect upon the Kaffir mind. Umhala had sent 100 cattle, but the Governor, requiring 200 at a time, returned them, much to that chief's surprise, Several friendly chiefs continued to send in the cattle secreted by hostile tribes. In relation to the failure of the burgher muster, this paper, on the previous day, the 23rd, said :-"The enemy, it is now ascertained, has resolved to continue the strife. Sandilli and Sevolo hold the fastnesses of the Keiskamma and Amatola. Macomo is strongly intrenched in the Waterkloof, a natural fortress, well garrisoned and amply provisioned; while Stock retains a lurking-place in the Fish River Bush, where about seventy head of colonial cattle are consumed per week. Holding all this vantage ground, does there seem any likelihood of the terms of a conqueror being enforced upon these Kaffire ? The Commander in Chief seems likely to fail in uniting the colonial burghers and in bringing them into the field. It need not be repeated that when his Excellency's proclamit. tion of the 6th was published the people of Graham's Town manifested great readiness to take the field; but now, on application being made through the Board of Defence for forage to the burgher's horses, and ordnance arms to such as were not provided, his Excellency refuses to render the slightest assistance,—a decision which we are utterly at a

loss how to account for." Marauding bands continue to overrun Mancazana, Bavian's River, Albany, and the neighbourhood of Fort Beaufort, where cattle are stolen. The old commando law is put in force there again. The Civil Commissioner is strengthening the posts at Uutenbage. Near Cradook de-predations are as numerous as ever. Near Butterworth a large body of Fingoes were successfully attacked by Kaffirs (Kreili's), who killed twenty fugitives and captaired 3,000 head of cattle, and afterwards made an effort against a Wesleyan mission station. By the present course of proceedings it seems more safe for the Fingoes to allay them. selves to our enemies than to ourselves. Many burghers would join the muster at Oliphant's Hock if summoned by proclamation. In Lower Albany a very commendable spirit has been evinced in the hope that the present war will be the prelude to a lasting peace. At Blinkwater much hard fighting will be required before Macomo surrenders; he appears neither humbled nor tired of the contest.

(From the Cape Town Mail, March 2.)
The present position of the government of the colony is certainly a most peculiar one. The Governor has been informed of the appointment of his successor, who has not yet arrived, and will probably not be here for a fortnight, at the earliest. Such a circumstance, in ordinary times, would be of comparatively trifling importance; but at present, during war, its effects are serious, in striking down almost entirely the influence of one officer when no substitution of the authority of another has been made.

The war also, until General Catheart's arrival, will now remain in statu quo. The intelligence of the Governor's recall will reach the frontier a few days before the intended movement of the 8th of March.

(From the South African, March 3.) The latest news from the seat of war is unimportant. The operations of the troops are confined to the destruction of growing crops and huts, with a view to distress the enemy and to force him into action, or to compel him to surrender from the dread of approaching starvation. The expectation of a large burgher force turning out on the 8th of March was faint.

Eass.—There were 8,688,932 eggs imported in the month ended the 5th ult, into the United Kingdom, all of which were for me consumption and chargeable with duty. Pot or Box.

### Public Amusements.

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION. Among the novelties of this establishment, we have much pleasure in noticing a lecture by Mr. Pepper, the chemical professor, on Glynn and Appel's patent paper for the prevention of forgery and piracy by the A astatic process. The subject is treated by the learned professor in his usual happy style, and the information conveyed is well adapted to raise inquiry amongst bankers, printers, engravers, publishers, and the public in general who are interested in the prevention of forgery. Some years since a new mode of copying engravings, bank notes, &c., made its appearance under the name of "the Anastatic process," originally invented by Rudolph Appel, a native of Silesia, to whom the prize medal of the Exhibition was awarded. This ingenious method of taking fac similies of cheques, engravings, and periodicals, was first shown by copying a sheet of "Punch," which was distributed among the audience. The preparation of the paper or rather pulp, was then explained to be due to the presence of an involuble salt of copper, accompanied by fatty matter; so that the means used to take out the copper would not affect the oily matter, whilst the solvent which removed the oil would take away the printer's ink, and thus destroy the chance of forgery or piracy.

More IMPERIAL PRETENSIONS .- Louis Napoleon conferred Cardinal's hat, on Sun ay, on the Archbishop of Bordeaux who addressed a very sycophantic sprech to the President. CIRCULATION OF THE FLORIN,-Tuesday night's "Gazette" contains a royal proclamation announcing the issue of a new coinage of florins, or tenths of a pound, and ordaining that these pieces of money shall be current and lawful money of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and shall pass as such by the name of florin throughout the kingdom. The new coin has for the obverse her Majesty's effigy crowned with the inscription "Victoria D.S.: Brit.: Reg. F.D.:" and the date of the year; and for the reverse the ensigns armorial of the United Kingdom contained in four shields crosswise, each shield surmounted by the royal crown, with the rose in the centre, and in the compartments between the shields the nationa emblems of the rose, thistle and shamrock, surrounded with the words, "One Florin one-tenth of a pound;" and with a milled graining round the edge.

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They are to be had at Messrs. Sherwood's, 23, Paternoster-row, Mann, 39, Cornhill; Carvalhe, 147, Fleet street, and all book. sellers; or direct from the Author (by post or otherwise), 10, Argyleplace, Regent-street, where Dr. Culverwell may be advised with personally daily, from ten till five, andi he evenings from seven 1.15

### HOLLOMAY, S OINTWENT. A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER

HERE IS YOUR REMEDY.

FORTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sir,—At th age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caught a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that time they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her agonies were distracting, and for mouths together she was deprived entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men advised was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Advertisements and advised her to try your Fills and Olympath and vertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Ointment; and as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, she consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strange to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, without seam or scar, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could you have witnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-three years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of health, you would indeed feeldelighted in having been the means of so greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.

A PERSON SEVENTY YEARS OF AGE CURED OF A BAD LEG OF THIRTY YEARS' STANDING. Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Abbs, Builder of Gas Ovens, of Rushcliff, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Holloway, Sin,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanied by a contract of the con nied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to'a variety of medi. cal advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, your Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time. that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.

The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W.P. England, Chemist, 13. Market-street. Huddersfield.

A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTH. Euract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshurst, Kent, dated December 13th., 1850. To Professor Holloway,

(Signed)

DEAR S.B.,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more than six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical attendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awful wound in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again to use your fills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in her case, and fortunate it was I did so, for in less than a month a perfect cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branches of my family have derived from their use is really astonishing, I now strongly recommend them to all my friends. A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS

SWELLING OF THE KNEE. Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residing at Newborough, near Heaham, dated May 15th, 1850.

To Professor Holloway,
Sis,—I was afflicted with a swelling on each side of the leg, rather above the knee, for nearly two years, which increased to a great size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeous here, and was an innate of the Newcastle Infirmary for four weeks. After various mode, of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incurable. Havin heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined to the libert and in less than a month I was completely cured. What is make amarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the Hay tarvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupation hroughout the winter, I have had no return whatever of my complaint.

(Signed) AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTLY

CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Breahouse, Lolhian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851. To Professor Holloway,
Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been subject, from time to time to attacks of inflammation in the side, for which

she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain could she was ded and unstered to a great extent, stat the pain count not be removed. About four years ago she saw, in the papers, the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Outment, and thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishment and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after personal for these weeks the weight the relief are completely cured. severing for three weeks the pain in her side was completely cured, and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years. (Signed) FRANC SIARNOT.
The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of

the following cases:-Corns (Soft) Rheumatism Bad Breasts Cancers Burns Contracted and Sore Nipples Bite of Moschetoes Sore Throats Elephantiasis and Sand-flies Skin-diseases Fistulas Coco-Bay Gout

Chiego-foot Chilblains lings Lumbago Chapped-hands Ulcers Wounds Sold by the Proprietor 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar.) London, and by all respectable Vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the civilised world, in Pots and Boxes, 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 1ls., 22s., and 35s. each. There is a very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

No more Pills mor my other Drugs, 50,000 CURES BY DU BAHRY'S PEVALENTA ARABICA FOOD venience or expense, as it saves fifty times its cost in other line. venience or expense, of unquestionable respectability have the supersedes medicine of every description in a Testimonials from parties of unquestionable respectability attested that it supersedes medicine of every description effectual and permanent removal of incidention (dyspepsia), pati n, and diarrhosa pervopeness, biliousness, liver conflatulency, distension, pullpitation of the heart, nervous he dearness, noises in the livend and ears, paths in the chest, dearness, noises in the livend and ears, paths in the chest, and in almost every part of the body of the chest. the shoulders, and in almost every part of the body, chronics,

the shoulders, a. a. in aimost exerty part of the bond, chronic lafter mation and ulceration of the stomach, angina pectoris, crisical eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy relicions, eruptions and sickness during the dual. eruptions on the skin, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheding, gout, hearthurn, nausca and sickness during prechancy, eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, getting, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, getting, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, spleen, getting, or a sea, and a court, inquietude, steenless, getting, and the sea, and eating, or at sea, tow open on principle, sleeplessness bility, paratysis, assume cought, inquicoder, sieepiessness tary) lushing, tremors, dislike to society, unitness tary) lushing, tremors, distance to society, dinnings for loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blost to the head, explose four induction was tolorly. loss of memory, delusions, versigo, oto-n to the need, exhaust melancholy, groundless fear, indevision, wretchedness, thought self-destruction, and man, other complaints. It is, thought admitted by those who have used it to be the best food force admitted by those who have used it to be the best food force admitted by those who have used it to be the best food force and the control of the cont and Invalide generally, as it never turns acid on the weak mach, nor interferes with a good liberal dier, but imparts ahrelish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculty of and muscular and nervous energy to the most enterbled, ensity of our readers we place before them a special form the benefit of our readers we place before them a special form the Barry, in

For the bencht of our readers we place before them a specific of a few of 50,000 Testimonials received by Mr. Ita Barry, and the invariable efficacy of his Revalent Arab ca Food.

But the health of many Invalids having been nearthly injuried by spurious compounds of peace beans, Indian and carbet palmed off upon them under closely similar names, such a first Arabica Food. dec. Messey palmed off upon them under choice Food, &c., Messes, lu k ienta, Arabian Revaienta, Arabica rood, &c., Messes, 10 that have taken the trouble of analysing all these sparious immains and find them to be harmless as food to the bealthy, but may devoid of all curative principles; and being of a flambelt subjection of the property devoid of all curative principles, and being of a nanneal and tating tendency, they are no better adapted to cure dis the tight tating tendency, they are no occur adapted to cure als ake than to quenching a confingration. They would indeed play sad with the delicate stomach of an Invalid or Infant ; and f r this son the public cannot too carefully avoid these barefaced atten son the public cannot too carefully avoid toese parefaced attendant imposture. Nor can these imitative impostors show a she cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the a cure, whilst Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica has received the a

flattering testimonials from 50 000 persons of high respectability

DU BARRY & Co., 127, New Bond-street, London, DU BARRY & Co., 121, Alex Bonn-Street, London, Cure No. 75.

From the Right Honourable the Lord Stuart de Decies.—'That from Du Barry's Health restoring get derived much benefit from Du Barry's Health-restoring Foo STUART DE DECIES.—Dromana, Cappoquin county of Waterford,

Cure No. 1,003.

Letter from the Venerable Archdeacon of Ross,—'Sirs,—I cap.
not speak too favourably of your Arabic Food. Having had an
attack of had fever about three years ago, I have ever since been
attack of had fever about three years ago, in the ever since been attack of had fever about three years and, a mare ever since been suffering from its effects, producing excessive nervousness, pains in my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has been a great degree from following in a great degree from following in a great degree. my neck and left arm, and general weakness of constitution, which has prevented me in a great degree from following usual avocations; these sensations, added to restless nights, particularly after revious exercise, often rendered my life very mistrable of a m happy to say that; having been induced to try your Parlial about two months since, I am now almost a stranger to these sing, divine blessing, by the continued use of this Food. I have an objection that my name should appear in print, which, however, is this instance, is overcome for the sake of suffering humanic, I am, sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX STUART, Archideaton of hosts. this instance, is overcome to the bandon suncting numering tan, sirs, your obedient servant, ALEX STUART, Archdences of loss. Aghadown Glebe, Skibbergen, Co. Cork, Aug. 27, 1849,

Cure No. 77. Dear Sir,—I beg to assure you that its beneficial effect back been duly appreciated by, dear Sir, most respectfully, Tagget King, Major-General.—Louisa-terrace, Exmouth. Cure No. 461.

Gure No. 201.

Sixty years' partial paralysis, affecting one-half of my frame, and which had resisted all other remedics, has yielded to be Barry's Health Restoring Food, and I now consider mixed a stronger to all complaints excepting a hearty old age. B.M. llon. Barrister-at-law.—King's College, Cambridge,'
Cure No. 180.

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 1/1 Barry's Health Restoring Food in a very short time. W.R. Hing. -Pool Anthony, Tiverton. Cure No. 4,208. Cure No. 4,208.

'Eight years' dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, with cramp, spasms and nausea, for which my serva: t had consulted the adig of many, have been effectually removed by Du Barry's liest Restoring food in a very short time. I shall be happy to ansa any inquries. Rev. John W. Flavell.—Ridlington Rectory, Kuricki.

Cure No. 1,784. Not expected to live six days longer, I was cured by Du Rang, admirable Health Restoring Food. Magdalena Purvis.—Mother Scotland.

Cure No. 49 832. 'Sir, -For fifty years I have suffered indescribable agony rom dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency spa-ms, sickness at the stomach, and vomitings, and been reduced to such a degree that I was unable to move without crutche Flatulency, accompanied with difficulty of breathing and span in the chest, were often so bad that I had to sit up whole night, and frequently my friends did not expect I could survive till more ing. My sufferings were so awful that I have many a time project for death as a happy deliverer. I am very thankful to be able p say that your delicious Food has relieved me from these dreaded ailments, to the astonishment of all my friends. I sleep 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 are at libery o make such use of this statement as you think will benefit the sufferers, and refer them to me. MARIA JOLLY WORTHAM.-Lig,

near Diss, Norfolk, 14th Oct.; 1850. Cure No. 2,704. 'I consider you a blessing to society at large. It is not to be told all the benefit Du Barry's realth Restaring Food has been tome; and my little boy cries for a saucer of it every morning. Wattu Keating.—2, Manning place, Five Oaks, Jersey.

Thirteen years' cough, indigestion, and general debility, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Health Restoring Fool. James Porter.—Athol-street, Perth.'
Cure No. 89.

'Twenty years' liver complaints with disorders of the stomach, bowels, and nerves, has been perfectly cured be Du Barry's lically Restoring Food. Andrew Fraser Haddington, East Lothian. Gure No. 3,483.

Twenty years' dyspepsia, in a patient 31 years of age with its most distressing symptoms of flatulency, constitution, sickness at the stomach, acidity, and irritability, which had resisted all medicates the stomach. cines, has been entirely removed by Du Barry's Health Restorist Food. SAMUELBARLOW, Chemist.—Darlington.

Cure No. 79. Gentlemen.—The lady for whom I ordered your and is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion and constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to resort to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced in-mediate relief. She has never been sick since, had but little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c. Thomas Wegeliotst.

Devon Cottage, Browley, Middlesex.'

Cure No. 2.821.

Gentlemen,—I am using your Food with great success. Before I commenced I could not take a meal of any description but was sure to suffer great pain after it, from indigestion i suppose, but there is a few of the way but have the barriers. thank God I am much better. I have recommended your food w a great many of my fellow-sufferers. ALEX. CALDER, Sergeam Royal Sappers and Miners, Ordnance Survey, Dewsbury.—Demsbury, Yorkshire.'

Cure No. 710.

'I have found it to be a simple, though very efficacious and pleasant food, doing good to my own and others' functional disorders. Rev. CHARLES KERR. - Winslow, Bucks. Cure No. 7.843.

'Having read by accident an account of your Revalenta Arabica a Food, I was determined to try if it would do me only half the good dothers said they had derived from it; for I felt I should be well sait tissified if such should prove the case, having for several years speat it agreat deal of money on physicians. Accordingly 1 commenced deating it three times a day. When I first read what other people it said about your Food, I thought their letters must be puffs, but now mental about your Food. I feel as though they had not said half enough in its praise. ELIZABETH JACOBS .- Nazing Vicarage, near Waltham Cross, lierts. S. Cure No. 49,963.

'I was in such a state when I commenced your invaluable Rera-aienta Arabica Food that I might as well have been dead. I couldid hardly move, and my sufferings were awful. I am now so well, all, thanks to your Food, that I went yesterday to see a steeple class, as and was able to cross the ditches as well as some of the horseins.
My restoration is a matter of astonishment to all my triends. Within gratitude to you, &c .- Hugh Evor .- Fethard, October 21st, 1850,150. Cure No. 49,962.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to return you my most sincere thankank for the very great benefit I have derived from the use of your AraAra bica Food. For ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability has he rearded life or ten years' dyspepsia and nervous irritability has he rendered life a perfect but then to me. The best medical addictive frequent bleeding and blistering, and an astenishing amount at drugs, produced not the slightest abatement of my sufferings; \$; } fact, I had given myself up, when providentially I met with your har in valuable Food, and now as the suffering to the first terminary to the valuable Food, and now am enabled to add my testimony to that many you already possess. It has done for me all that medicities failed to effect, for I am enjoying a state of health such as I ha ha been a stranger to for many years. With my best wishes for you prosperity, as the discoverer of so valuable a Farina, I am en er gratefully Jours. Elizabeth Yeoman.—Gateacre, near Liverpoorpool October 21st, 1850.

Cure No. 9,108. Dear Sir,—I had been suffering during three months from rout violent spasmodic affection of the stomach and heart, which med medical attendant called angina pecotris. Three weeks used policies admirable Food perfectly cured me. You can make what use fise f think proper of this letter. Joseph Walters .- Broadwall Collier of the Oldbury, near Birmingham.

A full report of important cures of the above and many other of complaints, and a copious extract from 50,000 testimonials in its parties of the highest respectability, is sent gratis by Du Barralrry's Co., on application. Sold in canisters with full instructions, and bearing the seal heal signature of Du Barry and Co. (without which none can be genuif-cault weighing 1 lb. at 2s 9d.; 2 lbs. at 4s.6d.; 5 lbs. at 11s.; 12 lbs. 42s.; super-refined quality, 10 lbs. at 33s.; 5 lbs. at 22s—Du Bau Ba and Co. 127 Naw Bond street Lord 33s.; 5 lbs. at 27s—Du Bau Ba

and Co., 127, New Bond-street, London; also of Fortum, Mas Mas and Co., Purveyors to her Majesty the Queen; Hedges and Ruth Butley; Sterry, Sterry, and Co.; Evans; Lescher and Co.; Co.; wards; Rumsay; Sutton; Newberry; Sanger; Hamay; ay; through all respectable grocers, chemists, medicine vendors, dors, booksellers in the kingdom booksellers in the kingdom. Du Barry's Pulmonic Bon Bons. A nice, safe, and effectual Remedy for coughs, colds, astl, astl

and all affections of the lungs, throat, and voice, are of unriversity oxcellency. In boxes 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d.; or post free, Is., 2s. 3d. 5s. 2d. 38. 3d., 58. 2d. Du Banky & Co., 127, New Bond-street, Lon., on. Agents will please apply

THE NEW MILITIA BILL. The government Militia litia

bearing the names of Mr. Secretary Walpole, Mr. Cir. Ci cellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Secretary at Wart War Consolidate and Amend the Laws relating to the Milit Milit is England, was printed on Monday, by order of the lithe li of Commons. There are thirty-two sections in the, the which is to be discussed after the Easter recess. hss. declared to be expedient, "for better fulfilling the purle purl of the institution of the militia with as little disturbisturb as may be to the ordinary occupations of the people, copie, the laws for raising and regulating the militia shoul should amended." The Secretary of State may make regularegula a as to the qualification and appointment of officers icers. number of militia to be raised is 80,000, of which 50,5h 50,00 to be raised in the present, and 30,000 in next year. Oar. 00 in Council are to be made with respect to quotas of as of ties, and other matters connected therewith. The nThe n is to be raised by voluntary enlistment. The bounty bunty to exceed £6, and no periodical payment or allowance wances exceed after the rate of 2s, 6d, per month during theng the of service for which the volunteer shall be enrolled rolled development. volunteers are to be sworn and enrolled, and where there the cannot be raised her Majesty in Council may order a tder at t Persons after thirty-five years are not to be liable liable by ballot. There are several provisions empowering hear jesty to order regiments to be formed and officered ficereact how the men are to be exercised. In case of invasil invasile imminent danger thereof, her Majesty may raise the ne the n to 120,000 men. When an additional number of ar of an raised her Majesty is to issue a proclamation for the for the e

ing of Parliament within fourteen days. The milite militie

the city of London is to be raised under the 1st George George

chap. 100. The bounties stated are to be paid out (id out to

Consolidated Fund.

Scurvy Sore-heads Glandular Swel-Tumours

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each

### Moetry. THE TRUE HEART.

The king may be proud of his crown, The lordling my hoast of his birth,
The miser elig't in his go'd— His only hear-idol on earth. Court pageants may dazzle the sight, With all their gorgeous celat,
But these, when compared with the heart, Are empty, and light as a straw. Consider its worth, and then search For treasures the world through and through. But nothing on earth you will find That can vie with the heart that is true.

Boast not of your riches to me, I envy not, miser, thy dross; And wordling, I envy thee not, The vain things which thy thoughts engross. I seek not the smile of the great; To none would I bow the knee; But the man that's a true, houest heart.

I love him, whoe'er he may be. Though poor, he is wealthy indeed: Though clad in the humblest guise. Yet there is enshriped in his breast That treasure—the pearl of great price. 'Tis a heart that knoweth no guile.

Tis a heart that is loyal and free, In friendship it knoweth no change, In love, it is all constancy. A true heart is worth all beside, It will stand adversity's test, Nor will it be ever sui dued, Until death shall calm it to rest. G. Worldlings and gather your dross,

And heap up your glittering store,

Bu give me a true, honest heart; I ask for-I wish for no more. JOHN BOOKER. Sheffield, April 5th.

#### Reviews.

Robert Blake, Admiral and General at Sea. By H. Dixon. London: Chapman and Hall. Among the many men who shed lustre in the glorious times of the English Commonwealth the subject of this biography held a distinguished place; and it is strange that this should be the first elaborate attempt to narrate the events of his life-to commemorate his gallant and patriotic deeds, and to do honour to one who was an honour to the nation. In many respects, he resembled the modern naval hero who stands at the head of sea Commanders, both in the possession of calm courage, which shrunk from no danger, and in the devotion of all his faculties to the service of the country. But in the volume before us there are numerous evidences that his moral nature was higher and purer than that of Nelson; and in the absence of all desire for personal aggrandisement, as well as the quiet, well-balanced, and gelf-sustaining strength of his character, he may, in many respects, be classed with Washington. Praise

of this great Englishman. Mr. Dixon writes with the aid of family papers, and of sundry memorials, gathered by patient industry and research. His style is fluent and forcible, and he possesses the great merit of placing vividly before the reader the scenes he depicts. The following extract will give a good idea both of the author and

greater than that we cannot bestow upon the memory

his subject :-Unlike so many of the selfish officers who had hitherto been his rivals in glory and public service, when the King's cause was lost, and the King himself was become a no attempt to throw himself into the centre of intrigues or to use his great influence in the West for his personal advancement. With a true Roundhead contempt for wealth and the dazzling prizes laid open to the ambition of genius in troubled times, he remained at his post, doing his duty, humbly and faithfully, at a distance from Westminster: while other men with less than half his claims were asking and obtaining the highest honours and rewards from a grateful and lavish country. A sincere Republican, it was his wish to see the nation settled on the solid basis of a religious commonwealth; but though his principles were stern, his practical politics were all essentially moderate. That, at any period after the sword was drawn and blood had actually been shed in the quarrel, he would willingly have treated with the King, as King, is doubtful; but after Charles's refusal of the terms offered for his acceptance while he was with the Scottish army, it is certain that Blake no longer entertained a thought of maintaining the monarchy in his person. The whole town of which he was representative and governor, he at its head, prayed the house never to make peace or receive proposals from the perjured sovereign, but to continue the war even to an end, so as to obtain a firm and lasting settlement of religion and public quiet-pledging themselves to support parliament in this course of action to the last drop of their blood. Yet this patriotic zeal did not blind him to the suggestions of justice and true policy. The proceedings of the army chiefs after Charles fell into their hands gave him great annoyance. Like Algernon Sidney, the younger Vane, and other of the wiser or more moderate men, he wished to see the King deposed and banished. He deprecated even the appearance of illegality and violence; and when he found the party of which Cromwell was the inspiring genius bent on his trial and execution, he loudly expressed his discontent at their proceedings, and, under the influence of his humane convictions, declared openly that he would as freely venture his life to save the King as ever he had done to serve the Parliament. \* \* He considered Cromwell violent and illegical in his desire to put the King to death, and he stated that as his deliberate opinion. But he never professed to think the question of what should be done with the faithless King other than one of mere policy and detail. In the idea of founding in England a great religious commonwealth, he concurred with all his soul. What else was left? He had seen monarchy, in what was then considered its best form, produce only falsehood, tyranny, spiritual intolerance, and moral debauchery; he wished therefore to try the experiment of a democracy founded on religious principles. Yet, overriding all his private theories and desires, there reigned in his heart the strong sense of patriotic devotion. Covetous of glory, but free from the lower vices which often grow up in the neighbourhood of that noble passion, his thought by day, his dream by night, was how he could still be useful to his beloved country, and to those great Protestant and liberal principles for which she had sacrificed her domestic peace, and poured out her best blood in torrents. An opening for a new and glorious career soon offered itself at sea, and the appointment of the hero of Taunton to the chief naval command—whether, as has often been conjectured, the motive had its origin in Cromwell's wish to remore so powerful and incorruptible an officer from the scene of his own intrigues, or in the general belief of the parliamentary chiefs that his executive genius, dauntless valour, and unvarying good fortune would be as conspicuously displayed in his naval as in his military exploits-it was one of the most important events in that age, and

British navy. As a companion picture take the following of his

opened a new and most brilliant era in the history of the

When absent from his political and professional duties, it was his delight to run down to Bridgewater for a few days or weeks, and with his chosen books and one or two devout and abstemious friends, to include in all the luxuries of seclusion. He was by nature self-absorbed and taciturn. A long walk, during which he appeared to his simple neighbours, to be lost in prefound thought, as if working out in his own mind the details of one of his great battles, or busy with some abstruse point of Paritan theology, usually oc-cupied his morning. If accompanied by one of his brothers or by some other intimate friend, he was still for the mo-t part silent. Good-humoured always, and enjoying sarcasm when of a grave, high class, he yet never talked from the loquacious instinct, or encouraged others so to employ their time and talents in his presence. Even his lively and rattling brother Humphrey, his almost constant companion when on shore, caught, from long habit, the great man's contemplative and self-communing gait and manner; and when his friends rallied him on the subject in after years, be used to say that he had caught the trick of silence while walking by the Admiral's side in his long morning musings on Knoll-hill. A plain dinner satisfied his wants. Religious conversation, reading and the details of business, generally filled up the evening until supper-time; after family prayers, always pronounced by the General himself, and a fencel property of the control of the and a frugal supper, he would invariably call for his cup of sack and a dry crust of bread, and while he drank two or three horns of Canary, would smile and chat in his own dry manner with his friends and domestics, asking minute questions about their neighbours and acquaintance; or When scholars or clergymen shared his simple repast, affecting a droll anxiety, rich and pleasant in the conqueror of Tromp, to prove by the aptness and abundance of his quotations that, in becoming an admiral, he had not forfeited his claim to be considered a good classic.

We have not space to follow the hero through his long and glorious career, or to relate how he rose superior to the influence of affection—tried by court martial and dismissed from the service his brother, whom he dearly loved, and to whom he left, in token of that affection, the greater part of his property. We will let Mr. Dixon describe the death of the great commander within sight of the land he had so nobly served. His last act was to compel the Moorish Corsairs at Salee to restore their Christian captives to freedom, and to enter into a treaty of peace with England :-

This crowning act of a virtuous and honourable life anxiously accomplished, the dying Admiral turned his thoughts towards the green hills of his native land. The letter of Cromwell, the thanks of the Parliament, the jewelled ring sent to him by an admiring country,—all reached him together out at sea. These tokens of grateful remembrance Caused him a profound emotion. Without after thought, without selfish impulse, he had served the Commonwealth

England was grateful to her hero. With the letter of thanks from Cromwell, a new set of instructions arrived, which allowed him to return with nort of his fleet, leaving a squadron of some fifteen or twenty frigates to ride before the Bay of Cadiz and intercept its traders; with their usual deference to his judgment and experience, the Protector and Board of Admirality left the appointment of the command entirely with him; and as his gallant friend Stayner was gone to England, where he received a knighthood and other well-won honours from the government, he raised Captain Stoaks, the hero of Porto Ferino, and a commander of rare promise, to the responsible position of his Vice-admiral in the Spanish seas. Hoisting his pennon on his old flag-ship the St. George, Blake saw for the last time the spires and cupolas, the masts and towers, before which he had kept his long and victorious vigils. While he put in for fresh water at Cascase road he was very weak. "I beseech God to strengthen him," was the fervent prayer of the English resident at Lisbon, as he departed on the homeward voyage. While the ships rolled through the tempestuous waters of the Bay of Biscay, he grew every day worse and worse. Some gleams of the old spirit broke forth as they approached the latitude of England. He inquired often and auxiously if the white cliffs were yet in sight. He longed to behold the swelling downs, the free cities, the goodly churches of his native land. But he was dying beyond all doubt. Many of his favourite officers silently and mournfully crowded round his bed, anxious to catch the last tones of a voice which had so often called them to glory and victory. Others stood at the poop and forecastle, eagerly examining every speek and line on the horizon, in hope of being first to catch the welcome glimpse of land. Though they were coming home crowned with laurels, gloom and pain were in every face. At last the Lizard was announced. Shortly afterwards the bold cliffs and bare hills of Cornwall loomed out grandly in the distance. But it was now too late for the dying hero. He had sent for the captains and other great officers of his fleet to bid them farewell; and while they were yet in his cabin, the undulating hills of Devonshire, glowing with the tints of early autumn, came full in view. As the ships rounded Rame Head, the spires and masts of Plymouth, the woody heights of Mount Edgecombe, the low island of St. Nicholas, the rocky steeps of the Hoe, Mount Batten, the o'tadel, the many picturesque and familiar features of that magnificent harbour rose one by one to sight. But the eyes which had so yearned to behold this scene once more were at that very instant closing in death. Foremost of the victorious squadron, the St. George rode with its precious burden into the Sound; and just as it came into full view of the eager thousands crowding the beach, the pier-heads, the walls of the citadel, or darting in countless boats over the smooth waters between St. Nicholas and the docks, ready to catch the first glimpse of the hero of Santa Cruz, and salute him with a true English welcome, -he, in his silent cabin, in the midst of his lion-hearted comrades, now sobbing like little children, yielded up his soul to God."

The History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France. By A. DE LAMARTINE. London: Vizetelly and

M. LAMARTINE'S new volume contains a complete history of the Hundred Days, and tells with full detail the story of the ultimate and finale fall of the Emperor. The difficulties which beset Napoleon during that last brief hold of power were never before so faithfully pourtrayed; and by the light thrown on the subject, it is obvious, that even had the allies been disposed to tolerate the Empire, it could not have lasted much longer. The most attached friends of Napoleon were dead, absent, or discontented. M. Lamartine thus describes his court while the preparations for the decisive battle were going on :-

All was isolation or distrust around Napoleon, both as regarded his staff and his councils. This year's absence had made sad havoc amongst his followers. His palace was in appearance no less a desert than his head-quarters. No more private intimacies, no more tried affections, no more hopes or fortunes to dispense, no more hearts! That of Josephine, the repudiated, though still honoured wife, was broken by the blows of adversity in 1814—she died at Malmaison during the exile of Elba. Marie-Louise and her son were the prisoners of Europe at Scheenbrunn; while the Emperor's sisters, fallen from the thrones to which he had raised them, were wanderers in foreign lands. Hortensia Beauharnais, the deposed queen of Holland. whom he loved like a daughter, with all the tender recollections of his happiest days, had, it was said, powerfully assisted his return; but she had immediately after retired, lest the second fall of the Empire might overwhelm her whole house in its ruins. His ministers were some of them indifferent. and others his secret enemies. In short, this second throne isolated him from his court, from his army, and from France, as from the Empire. He was front to front with his destiny.

But besides this deprivation and desertion of his marshalls, and his domestic isolation, he was surrounded on all sides with active enemies. They abounded not only in the two chambers, but in the palace itself. His own minister Fouche was selling him to the allies; the Emperor knew it; and yet was so situated that he dared not strike. Had the issue of Waterloo been different, Fouche's fate was fixed. The announcement of victory would have been accompanied by the intelligence of the condemnation and execution of Fouche as a traitor. Before such a victory, the minister was stronger than the dictator, whose power he was seeking to overthrow.

M. Lamartine describes the terrible and crowning struggle of the great European war in the most graphic style, and, unlike most French writers, frankly gives Wellington the military credit to which he is entitled, not only for the judgment shown by his selection of the field of battle, but for the dogged spirit with which he maintained the battle during the long protracted conflict. 'The glory of the day,' he says, belonged to Wellington-who had dared all-sustained all-accomplished all-in this terrible battle.' He adds, 'Blucher had done nothing but make his appearance, and that late in the day. But his presence rendered all hope of retreat for Napoleon impos-Wellington had the victory-Blucher the pursuit.' M. de Lamartine writes with melancholy enthusiasm of the courage—the devotion—shown by the French soldiers sacrificed on the field of Waterloo to support the insane and devastating ambition of a single man. Of the 120,000 men who crossed the Sambre into Belgium four days before the battle, only 40,000 re-crossed it the day after. 'We weep while we describe such disasters; but history which lies ouly adds shame to misfortune.'

The state of affairs at Paris on the nocturnal arrival of the beaten emperor at Paris is admirably and forcibly described. The wrangling of the courtiers—the agitation of the chambers, and the unsettled state of mind on the part of the man who had hazarded all and lost his stake, are contrasted with the sympathy of the multitude for his fall. Before his first abdication at Fontainebleau, he had to struggle with his marshalls: this time it was with his Chambers, and every moment of hesitation and delay emboldened them to press for what Lafayette had demanded— 'abdication.' Here is a description of the Chambers

and the people at that exciting time: The tribune remained empty, and the deputies, collected in groups, were conversing in an undertone, like men who congregate together on the approach of a tempest. Every noise at the doors, every rumour from the portico, every movement in the galleries, made them tremble. They were in momentary expectation of a tumultuous invasion of the federes, who had been shouting since daybreak under the garden walls of the Elysee, or an assault from the troops, who were beginning to return in irritated bands to Paris. Night was approaching. Neither Napoleon nor the Chamber dared to unravel the knot of destiny by one final resolve. Everything was left to time, and time gave everything to the enemy. The people of the fauhourgs, and the disarmed federes, were gathered confusedly together, around the Elysee, as if to provoke the Emperor to a display of energy which should raise him from his prostration, or else to be witnesses of his fall. That people upon whom his tyranny had weighed so heavily, and who had so hitterly execrated his name while giving up to him their revolution, their liberty, their treasure, and their blood, seemed at this critical moment to recollect nothing but his glory. The people are great in themselves, and by some unaccountable analogy of nature they love greatness even in tyranny. They possess more heart than intelligence; and through the influence of that organ are pathetic, and take a touching interest in a drama personified in a man. Finally, the people are influenced by curiosity, which is the passion of crowds. Life is a drama, of whose catastrophes they love to be spectators. We cannot otherwise account for the assemblages of the people of the faubourgs of Paris around the Elysee during these dying throes of the power, the soul, and the genius of their Emperor. They seemed to hear and to feel through the walls of the palace the anguish and the palpitations of the heart of their hero. The trees of the Champi-Elysees, the walls and roofs of the surrounding houses, and even the outer railings of the palace were covered with an attentive, sorrowful, and silent crowd, seeking to catch a distant glimpse of the movements in the interior through the open windows, and utttering shouts of " Vive l'Empereur!" every time that Napoleon showed himself on the threshold of his saloons, or was seen walking, in conversation or in profound reflect on, in the long alleys of his garden. A sad and magnanimous adieu of a people who forgot their own punishment in the contemplation of his glory, and who pardoned their hero for having been their oppressor.

Nothing, however, could avert his fall, and the desnot himself felt that his time was come. M. Lamartine in the following sentences a bly sums up the actual position: -

A million of men emboldened by three years of victorious retaliation, at this moment cro-sing the fontiers, a country exhausted with efforts, an army in a state of dissolution, a murmuring capital, a national representation in revolt. a

day and night, earnestly, anxiously, and with rare devotion. | competitor for the throne profuse in promises of liberty and peace, the northern and eastern provinces conquered, those of the west and south ready to rise for the King's cause. what could Napoleon do with a few hours of empire? A second capitulation for his family and himself! Was this worth the trouble of making an 18th Brumaire of the faubourgs against the capital, and of some disbanded soldiers against the nation? He did not say this to Lucien, but he felt it. All that he wished for was the right of complaining. He commenced at the Elysee that long conversation, and that eternal recrimination against the men of the 20th of March, and against France, which he continued at St.

> The Night Side of Nature. By C. CROWE. 2 vols. Railway Library. London: G. Routledge, We noticed favourably this work in its first appearance. In its new and cheap shape it cannot fail to command a wide circulation, as by far the best repository of the 'supernatural' ever offered to the public.

Robert Owen's Journal. Part XIX. London: Watson.

This part contains many valuable and interesting papers, among which we especially recommend for careful perusal : the two headed 'Errors of Reformers.'

#### BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

(From Mr. Ludlow's Third Lecture of the 'Relations of Capital and Labour.')

When we noticed Mr. Ludlow's able and interesting lectures lately, we promised to give the full and excellent account of the manner in which Trades' disputes are settled in France, at least in some districts. We now redeem that promise.

The French "Conseils de Prudhommes" offer the example of a process actually at work for this purpose, in individual cases at least, at our very doors. These industrial tribunals, said to be of ancient date in the French manufacturing towns, were organised in modern times by the Emperor Napoleon, for the following purposes namely:-

1st. The conciliation of all minor differences between manufacturers, foremen (chefs d'atelier), workmen, journeymen, and apprentices:

2nd. The judicial decision, final as to all values up to £4, and with appeal for any higher sums, of all differences which cannot be put an end to by conciliation; 3rd. The ascertainment of offences against the laws and

regulations which affect industry;
4th. The preservation (by deposit and registration, for instance) of the right of property in designs; 5th. The settlement of accounts between traders and

6th. The preservation of order in workshops, with power to imprison for three days at most; 7th. Lastly, the collection of certain statistical details

with respect to indutry. By a decree of the Constituent Assembly of 1848, they were further developed, so as to consist of an equal number of masters and workmen,-the masters chosen by the workmen, and the workmen by the masters. The right of voting belongs to all masters, managers, foremen, workmen, and journeymen, aged twenty-one, after four months' residence within the jurisdiction of the tribunal. The Prudhommes must be twenty-five years of age, able to read and write, and must have been domiciled for at least a year within the jurisdiction. Foreigners, bankrupts, or insolvents whe have not paid up in full, and persons convicted of dishonesty, are disqualified from voting and being elected. Managers are included with masters. One-third of the members of every tribunal go out every year, subject to reelection. The chair is taken from three months to three months, by a master and a workman alternately, the masters choosing the workman as before, and the workmen the master. The tribunal is to sit once a-week at least for the purpose of effecting amicable arrangements, one master and one workman forming a quorum. Where amicable arrangements fail, the tribunal sits as a Court of Justice, composed of an equal number of masters and workmen, the chairman having a casting vote.

So much for the composition of these tribunals. And now as to the working of them.

From a speech of the Prefect of the Seine on the inauguration of the Council of miscellaneous trades (Conseil des industries diverses), on the 18th October, 1847, from which I have already quoted the attributions of these bodies. I extract the following table of results for ten years throughout France, from 1830 to 1839 :-

Number of matters brought in ...... 135,496 terminated by conciliation ..... 129,219 sent before the bureau general (or referred

for judgment) ..... Now for the disposal of this latter class, on which the strictly judicial functions of the Council have to be exer-

Matters withdrawn by the parties before judgment .....decided on judicially in final re-

- with appeal

and nineteen differences amicably settled by a tribunal out of one hundred and thirty-five thousand, four hundred and ninety-six! Three thousand, five hundred and seventy three of the remainder withdrawn before judgment, or in other words, settled out of court! And only one hundred and fifty-five appeals, for all France, mind you, upon one thousand four hundred and eighty-eight judgments liable to be appealed from! Surely, these are results perfectly astounding in themselves. Let us test them more in detail, through some particular instances.

At Paris, the Council of Metals is the most important one. From its formation on the 25th of March, 1845, to the 1st December of the same year, it had 1,097 matters brought before it; in the course of 1846, it had 2,034. From ninety-six to ninety-seven per cent. of these were terminated by conciliation. The greater number of sentences given passed by default or were pronounced against obstinate or insolvent debtors. In the course of twenty-

nine months, there were scarcely four or five appeals. The above details are furnished to me through a French friend of high character, formerly a Consul in his country's service, from a gentleman employed in the French Ministry of Commerce. The next I shall refer to relate to Lyons. and were supplied to our friend Lord Goderich by a gentleman of well-known benevolence in that city, M. Arlès Dufour. The documents themselves came from the Presi-

dent of the Lyons Council. Mr. Ludlow here gives

A table of the operations of the Council of Prudhommes for Lyons, from 1845 to 1851, year by year. Although apparently defective in the classification of matters by their results, it shows us still the extraordinary proportion of 24,923 matters out of 26,036 terminated amicably, and only 436 by judicial sentence; the remainder being either matters not of difference at all, as the deposit of patterns for registration, or being put an end to by other means than hostile ones. I have before me other papers, showing in detail the mechanism of these admirable tribunals. One is an indenture of apprenticeship, as we should call it, entered into before the Council, referring all differences to its decision, and which costs a little more than 3s. The costs I may mention at once, of all proceedings before the Proudhommes are incredibly trifling. The whole amount paid for costs on the 5,007 distinct matters brought before the Lyons Councils in 1846 was only £20. (Lawyers, I am bound to say, are mercilessly excluded Another document is a letter to the medical man attached to the tribunal, and who exercises his functions gratuitouly in my opinion an unwise arrangement), requesting him to visit an apprentice who has stated himself to be too ill to work. Others are letters of supervision (lettres de surveillance) addressed to persons, whether members of the Council or not, who are deputed by it to look after apprentices or even masters, whose conduct is complained of. Another is a letter addressed to the mayor of a distant commune, of which the workshops are beyond the reach of the immediate supervision of the Council, requesting him to interpose his good offices in some difference which the Council has been unable at once to terminate by conciliation. I quote these as samples of the essentially paternal character of this institution.

I find that at Lyons, notwithstanding the new law of 1848, the President of the Council is always an employer; but this rule or custom is considered to render him more favourable than otherwise to the working men, in order to avoid the suspicion of class partiality. There are four sections, toose of silks, guilding, haberdashery and ne ing (bouncterie et tulles), and hats. The workmen Prudhommes receive from the commune £40 a-year as respects the section of silks, which is the busiest, and £20 a year as

respects the others. I must remind you that the jurisdiction of these tribunals is wholly confined to individual differences, and would not therefore, if simply translated bodily to this country, apply to eases of co lective action on the part of employers and employed, like the one which occupies us. Even in their present shape, however, I believe they would be of vast service amongst us. For after all, if there are few general contests between class and class which cannot be resolved into some typical individual difference, there are still fewer which cannot be traced back to such individual cases, and which consequently could not be avoided, if the individual difference were at once dealt with and adjusted. Take the case of piece-work for instance. The Amalgamated Society seek to abolish it, because they object to the system as it s; and they speak of arbitrary reductions, and masters refusing to pay men more than a certain sum, however hard they may work. These are complaints which, by their very nature, clearly resolve themselves into individual cases. which would be adjusted at once or adjudicated upon by the Council of Prudhommes. The mere weeding of details from all questions of general contest, like the present one, by the patient every day action of such a tribunal. would be a priceless boon; and I cannot but believe that although it may now have outgrown the grasp of a Council of Prudhommes, yet even this very contest might easily, if taken in hand in time, have been disposed of in its infancy, in its bud. But beyond this, I should look forward to the best effects from the spirit of practical cooperation likely to be brought out between masters and men, by their sitting on the beach of the same

tribunal, hearing in common the same questions, [ whole, not less than 500 lives have been lost."

meeting as equals not only before the law, but, as it were, in its bosom, that is to say, in such circumstances as must tend most strongly to repress any partizan feelings of each. And I can hardly speak too highly of the provisions by which the workmen-voters have to select the master-arbiters, and the workmen arbiters the master-chairman, and the master-voters, on the other hand, the workmen-arbiters, and the master-arbiters the workman-chairman. No mere machinery could certainly be better designed for securing the election of really honest and, above all, moderate men; and the results of the labours of these tribunals, as before quoted, show that even before the late change, the spirit of the French people had fully appreciated the value of the bodies themselves. And what is most to be remarked is, that the statistics themselves, however favourable, show only a small portion of the good effected. For, as M. Aries Dufour writes, the mere fact of the existence of a Council of Prudhommes in a town makes masters, workmen. foremen, the parents of apprentices. more wathchful over themselves, more disposed to show regard to one another. to make mutual concessions. It is a point of honour for masters not to be called before the tribunal; a bad mark for a workman as for a master to appear before it often.

LOSS OF THE "BIRKENHEAD" TROOP SHIP.

Another terrible disaster has happened at sea. At two o'clock, a.m., on the 26th of February, her Majesty's steamer the "Birkenhead" was wrecked on Point Danger -a reef of sunken rocks-two or three miles from the shore of Southern Africa. The ship was steaming eight and a half knots at the time. The water was smooth, and the sky serene, but the speed at which the vessel was passing through the water proved her destruction. The rock penetraced through her bottom just aft the foremast, and in twenty minutes' time a few floating spars and a few miserable creatures clinging to them, was all that remained of the "Birkenhead." Of 638 persons who had left Simon's Bay in the gallant ship but a few hours before, only 184 remain to tell the tale. No less than 454 Englishmen have come to so lamentable an end. The cause of the disaster appears to have been the temerity of the Captain in "hugging the shore." He expiated his error by admirable conduct as soon as the shock had been felt, and by the loss of his own life. The calamity was augmented, as usual, by avoidable causes. The boats could not be got down with pro ptitude. The men behaved with heroic coolness. Those who were not drowned in their berths mustered and moved as if they were embarking instead of going to the bottom. The women and children were all providentially saved. One officer, sixty-two soldiers, seven women, and thirteen children, escaped by the three boats-the remainder, by swimming.

Cornet Bond, of the 12th Lancers, one of the survivors,

gives the following particulars:-"We left Simon's Bay at seven o'clock on the evening of the 24th. At two o'clock the next morning I was a woke by the vessel striking upon a rock. I immediately dressed myself and went on deck, and found all in confusion. I heard the captain give orders to back ker, which I hardly think was carried into effect, as the fires were almost immedi tely extinguished. He then gave orders to Major Seaton to get the horses up and throw them overboard, and I, with a sergeant and some men belonging to the 12th Lancers, succeeded in doing so. I then went on the poop, where the captain was standing. He told me to go and get the women and children up; which I did by carrying up two of the latter. The others followed, and were immediately lowered into the boats. At this time the greatest order and regularity provailed. All the officers were then employed with gangs of men at the pumps, and a number of soldiers under the command of Mr. Brodie, the master, were endeavouring to haul out the paddlebox boat on the port side, which was nearly hoisted out when the tackle broke, and it remained fixed in the air. The fore part of the ship now broke off at the fore mast, and soon after she cracked in the middle and filled with water. A great many of the men on the troop deck were drowned in their hammocks, not being able to effect an escape. All those who could succeed in reaching the poop now crowded there, and the captain sung out to those that could swim 'to make for the boats,' of which there were three at a distance of 150 yards. They did not come nearer for fear of being swamped. A gig on the starboard side was then ordered to be lowered, in which Mr. Rolt, of the 12th Lancers, who was unable to swim, and several seamen, were seen to enter; but in lowering it one of the ropes broke, and she was swamped. Poor Rolt rose, but was unable to reach the shore, and was drowned. The poop immediately afterwards, owing to the force of the water rushing up, went down, drawing all those who were on it, as well as myself, under water. I rose to the surface almost immediately. I had one of Mackintosh's life preservers on, which may be filled in the water, which I did. The sea at this time was covered with struggling forms, while the cries, piercing shricks, and shoutings for the boats were awful. I swam astern in hopes of being picked up by one of them. I hailed one sixty yards off, but could not reach it, as they pulled away, I suppose, for fear of too many attempting to get in. I then turned round and made for the shore, about two miles distant, which I finally succeeded in reaching, at a little after five a.m., by swimming only. Two men, who were swimming close to me, I saw disappear with a shrick, most probably bitten by sharks. I fortunately hit on the landing place, but owing to the great quantity of seaweed I had to struggle through, and being quite exhausted, I almost failed in reaching it. I then walked up a sort of beaten track from the beach, in hopes of finding some habitation. In doing so I perceived my horse, at a short distance, standing in the water on the beach. I got him out and then returned to the place at which I landed, when I saw a raft, with about nine men on it, endeavouring to land, but they did not succeed in doing so until they saw me on the rocks standing opposite to the proper spot; they then steered straight for me and finally landed at seven a.m. Lieut. Girardot, of the 43rd Light Infantry was one of them. At the same time two or three other men were thrown on the rocks off a spar, and landed very much cut and bruised and entirely naked. We all then proceeded up this track, and, after two hours' march we saw a waggon along the shore, to which we went and obtained some bread and water. The driver directed us to proceed further up the beach, and at five miles' distance we should find some fishing cottages belonging to Captain Smales, where we arrived very much fatigued at noon: here we obtained some more bread, and then marched on to Captain Smale's residence, about twelve miles off, over the sands. On our way thither we met a bullock waggon, which took some of our men, who were too much knocked up to proceed, back to the cot-

with bodies lashed on them quite dead; other bodies washed up, some of them dreadfully mangled by sharks. Her Majesty's steamer Rhadamanthus hove in sight on Sunday, took us off, and brought us into Simon's Bay the next morning. The following narrative is by a non-commissioned officer,

one of the survivors :--

tages we had just left. At seven o'clock p.m. our party,

consisting of two officers and four men, arrived at Captain

Smales, where we were most kindly received, the men

being provided with clothes and victuals, Captain Smales im-

mediately despatched a messenger for the field cornet and

magistrate of the district, who on their arrival proceeded

with us the next morning to the scene of the wreck. On

our way thither we met numbers of men who had landed.

Some came ashore in the paddlebox boat, which had floated.

up; the one was full of water, and the other keel upper-

most. One of the ship's quartermasters told me that there

were seren others in the boat with him, which was full of

water. They, however, all died from cold, having been

many hours in the boat and quite naked. He had his

clothes on. We also met Captain Wright, 91st, who had

landed on the sponsoon; he had been along the shore and

had picked up several men. Some rafts reached the shore

"The Birkenhead left Simon's Bay at about six o'clock in the evening, and everything went on comfortably until about a quarter before two in the morning, at which time the vessel struck upon a rock, which made a hole in the port side under water, just before the paddlewheel. She began to fill immediately; hands were turned up to get the boats out; lowered two cutters down and one gig; then turned to get the paddlebox boats out, but the pin of the davits was rusted in, and would not come out. At this time the vessel was swinging and grinding and grating against the rocks very much. Some set to work at the chain pumps in the after cockpit. The next thing was to throw the horses overboard, and get all the women and children in the second cutter, which Mr. Richards took charge of, with orders to land them at the pearest place. They could not land on account of the breakers, so her head was put out to sea. Just at this time, the Birkenhead parting in two just before the engine, the fore part of the deck sunk with several people on it. Captain Salmond then gave orders to do the best they could to save their lives. The other cutter and the gig were then lying off, nanned. Several men then jumped overboard and swam to the boats—the captain standing on the poop, giving orders. Up to this time perdiscipline was ooserved—all the men quier and steady, and obedient to orders. At this time the captain was standing on the poop with several others : the after part of the ship then lurched forward, and all were thrown into the water. Some swam to the boats, and some to the wreck. At this time the maintopmast and maintopsail-yard were out of the water, and all who could made for the topsail. yard. Part of the forecastle deck was then floating at about twenty yards' distance. Captain Salmond swam for the wreck that was floating; and as he was swimming something that was washed off the poop struck him on the head, and he never rose again. All were clinging to the raft till it broke up, and then some swam back to the wreck, and some to the maintopsail-yard. About forty-five people were on the yard, where they remained about twelve hours, till the Lioness schooner came and took them off, about two o'clock on the Thursday afternoon. About 100 of the soldiers were drowned below. The vessel filled so fast that they had no time to get up. From the time we first struck, which was about two o'clock on the morning of Thursday, until the vessel was all to pieces, was about half an hour. Captain Salmond might have saved himself easily, but he remained giving orders until the after part of the vessel surged and threw him overboard; he might still have been saved if it had not been for this accident. Young Mr. Rolt, of the Lancers, asked the sergeant of Marines to try and save him; he did try, and got him on the raft, but as it surged against the rocks, it parted, and he sunk. About 117 men, women, and children came into Simon's Bay on board the schooner, and about thirty or forty landed on another raft. That number could be counted on the beach. It is supposed when we left Simon's Bay that there were about 486 officers and men of different regiments, besides

women and children, and ship's company of the Birken-

head, amounting to about 115. It is feared that, on the

Varieties. Cons.-Why is a blush like a little girl ?- Because it he-WHY is Earl Derby like a "man of straw," alias a scarecrow?-Because he is set up to protect the corn. "What is the feminine of Hero?" asked a pedagogue of a young hopeful. " Shero !" was the prompt answer, which took the dominie all aback. Modesty is to the female character what saltpetre is to beef—while it preserves its purity it imparts a blush.

AN ANGRY FRENCHMAN. - A Frenchman got exceedingly angry with a waiter at an hotel. "You raseal," exclaimed he, "I will blow your nose for you!" our manhood in unlearning the follies, or expiating the mistakes, of our youth.—SHELLEY.

Experience.—All of us who are worth anything, spend

THE DEAD LANGUAGES.—A person being asked what a ghost said to him, which he pretended to have seen answered, flow should I know what he said? I am not skilled in the dead languages."

To CURE DYSPEPSIA. - Close all the outer doors of a fourstorey house, open the inner doors, then take a long switch and chase a cat up and down stairs till you steam. LAWS.—Laws are not generally understood by three persons viz., by those who make them, by those whose execute them, and by those who suffer from them if they break them.

-HALIFAX. REPUTATION.—"I have always preserved my reputation," said Mrs. — the other evening in the green-room, addressing herself rather pointedly to Mrs. — "You always set a ridiculous value on triffes," rejoined the in-

sulted fair. ANGER .- Anger is the most impotent passion that influences the mind of man; it effects nothing it undertakes; and hurts the man who is possessed by it, more than the

object against which it is directed.—CLARENDON. Constantinople.- No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are 500,000 inhabitants! There is not a post-office nor a mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell; but there are, at least, two dogs to every inhabitant.

HONOUR AT A DISCOUNT.-Mother. "Now, George, you must divide the cake honourably with brother Charlie." George: What is 'honourably,' mother?"-Mother: "It means that you must give him the largest piece."- George : Then, mother, I'd rather Charlie should cut it. FINNISH FANATICS .- A foreign correspondent of the

Morning Chronicle" says that some of the Finnish fanatics, who have committed outrages in Norwegian Lapland, lately exorcised the devil into a young pig, and then boiled the unlucky animal alive.

A SUBMARINE VESSRI.—An experiment has been made in the United States Navy Yard, with a submarine vessel, in presence of a number of scientific persons and officers. The

vessel was submerged for a quarter of an hour, with a party of three, in twenty-five feet of water, the inventor, M. Lambert Alexandre, having complete control over it. A LARGE FAMILY. - The reigning Shah of Persia is twenty-two years of age, and is one of the handsomest men in his empire. His great grandfather, who had 300 wives, had a mass of children, who, in their turn, have left a nume-

rous progeny, so that it is now calculated that the imperial family consists of at least 10,000 individuals. THE LAST IMPROVEMENT IN POACHING .- During the latter end of the past partridge season, several shooters succeeded in making partridges lie, by the ingenious plan of flying a kite over the field in which they were ranging, with a stuffed hawk attached to it by a string. The result was that the birds were afraid to rise till the dogs were close

upon them. Two Irishmen in crossing a field came in contact with a donkey who was making "day hideous" with his unearthly braying. Jemmy stood a moment in astonishment, but turning to Pat, who seemed as much enraptured with the song as himself, remarked, "It's a fine large ear that bird

has for music, Pat, but sure he's got an awful cowld.' RICHES, without meakness and thankfulness, do not make any man happy. But let me tell you that riches with them remove many fears and cares. And therefore my advice is, that you endeavour to be honestly rich or contentedly poor; but be sure that your riches be justly got, or you spoil all. For it is well said, "He that loses his conscience has nothing left that is worth keeping."-IZAAK WALTON.

LAW AND PHYSIC.—Lord Eldon asked a medical friend of mine how many sons he had. The reply was, two - one very sharp and quick, the other slow but sure. "What do you mean to make of them ?"-" I purpose making a lawyer of the sharp one, and a doctor of the other."-" De no such thing," rejoined his lordship, "make the clever one the doctor, the other the lawyer-I was never anything but a plodder."-SIR JAMES EYRE. INDIA. - The whole area of India is estimated at

1,366,438 square miles, and its population at 155 804.179 souls, of which Britain has 676,177 miles, with 102,862,916 inhabitants; so that our Indian province has about six times the extent, and near four times the population, of the country of the conquerors. The Roman empire, in its largest extent, certainly never contained so numerous a population of subjects and dependents as Britain now possesses in India.

A COUNTRYMAN having purchased a gallon of genuine mountain dew, for want of a more business-like label, wrote his name upon a common playing card, which happened to be the seven of clubs, and tied it to the handle of the bottle. A wag coming along and observing the manouvre, remarked, "That's an awful careless way to have that liquor."-"Why so?" soid Tom .- "Why? Because somebody might come with the eight of clubs and take it!" Tom seized the handle and bolted.

A HEALTHY CLIMATE. - A Yankee speculator, who had immense tracts of land for sale in the far west, used frequently to say, that a gentleman who was travelling there saw a very old man sitting at the door of a log cabin, weeping bitterly. "My friend," inquired the gentleman, "what is the matter with you?"—"Why," replied the old man, "daddy jist gave me a awful licking. cos [ wouldn'trock grandaddy to sleep." The gentleman rode off, fully satisfied with the salubrity and healthiness of the district, to produce such unparalleled instances of longevity.

A SMILE. A smile, -who will refuse a smile, The sorrowing heart to cheer, And turn to love the heart of guile, And check the falling tear?

A pleasant smile for every face, Oh, 'tis a blessed thing; It will the lines of care eruse, And spots of beauty bring.

A VALUABLE THING WITHOUT CAUSING YOU TO OPEN Your Purse!-Which will you do-smile, and make your household happy; or be crabbed, and make all those young ones gloomy, and the elder ones miserable? The amount of happiness you can produce is incalculable, if you show a smiling face, a kind heart, and speak pleasant words. Wear a pleasant countenance; let joy beam in your eyes, and love glow on your forehead. There is no joy like that which springs from a kind act or a pleasant deed; and you will feel it at night when you rest, at morning when you rise, and through the day when about your business.

DERBY "SPAR."—The fight for Protection.
DERBY "PRAK."—The Premier's pique at the Peelites. A PROTECTIVE DUTY. - That "duty" which "England expects from every man," and to which all such foreign imports as French invaders should be rendered subject. SHUTTLECOCK AND BATTLEDORE. - While Parliamentary

Party is playing at the game of Shuttlecock, it is to be hoped that it will not forget the Battle-door, and leave it open to the invader.—Glasgow Citizen. Mone Definitions .- Tree .- One of Nature's customers. who has a new suit of clothes every year, and returns the

old ones. Gun.-A brave who murders to order for a handful of food. Coat.-A letter of credit, written with a needle upon

Commerce. - An old world Colossus, not yet overthrown, which stands with one foot upon production and the other upon consumption, and gives an uncertain light to pilots. Shelley .- A cloud of fragrant incense from the altar of

truth. Poverty.-The unpruned growth of leaves which hides so much fruit from the sunshine, and keeps it undeveloped and sour.—From Wallbridge Lunn's Council of Four, New

EXTRACTS FROM "PUNCH." INSCRIPTION FOR THE FRENCH SENATE HOUSE .-. " Keep

it dark.' VAIN ADVERTISEMENT .- Youth Wanted .- By a Middle-Aged Person. COURT AND FASHION .- Why is the "Windsor Uniform"

like a pre-paid letter? Because it has a Post Office Stamp. WILL SHORTLY CLOSE.—The St. Stephen's Exhibition of Unprofitable Discussion and Empty Debate. . THE NEW TORIES .- The Tories of the present day, in-

asmuch as they represent the territorial interest, may be called the Terri-tories. "TERRITORIAL" TITLES .- The Landlords may be called the Geocracy: and it is also proposed to style the simple

Agriculturists the Geeho-cracy. A FAIR TRIAL FOR THE PREMIER. - Lord Derby has protested that he "will be tried by God and his country." No. no. Not yet, at least. Not unless he actually robs the people

of their bread. THE MINISTERIAL BENCH.—It is expected that Ministers will dissolve parliament as soon as possible, to shorten the Session, because, as there are so many County Magistrates among them, they must naturally wish to bring it as near

as possible to a Quarter Session. A WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD.—How strange it is that the breeze existing between the Architect and the Ventilator of the Houses of Parliament, shou d be precisely

that which prevents those edifices from being properly supplied with air! ELECTIONEERING PROSPECTS. - The F ce Traders look forward with confidence to the results of the next election, and yet, most probably, the landlords will be the chief gainers by

it—unless it is attended by much less than the usual amount: of drunkenness. "WHAT CHERR!"-The King of the Amazons, we read. replies to Lord Palmerston, that the presents sent to his Majesty by Queen Victoria, "are very acceptable, and are, good for his face." If Messrs. Rowland do not instantly announce that the presents in question were bottles of

"Kalydor," they will throw away an excellent chance. PARLIAMENTARY PRIVACY.-If Louis Napoleon wishes thoroughly to stifle the discussion, and to prevent the publication of the debates that occur in his Senate and Legislative corps, he should cause the Chambers in which those bodies meet to be constructed and ventilated after the fashion of the British Houses of Parliament; so that the assembly might be close, and the speakers inaudible in the gallery.

THE ATHENEUM INSTITUTE for AUTHORS and ARTISTS. Every companionship of men require some particular bonds of mion; some natural basis and some common object which induce concentration; and the promoters of this undertaking have based their every contract of the concentration of the concen 50. Sackville-street. London.

their arrangements on the peculiar position and circumstances of Literary Men and Artists. In dealing with mental workers, that is, men who are more interested in the works themselves which they pursue than in the commercial results, it became peculiarly necessary to adopt special armagements. The prospect of profit and pecuniary benefit is sufficient with commercial men to attract attention and command supcient with commercial men to attract attention and command supcient with commercial men to attract attention and command supcient with commercial men to attract attention and command supcient with commercial men to attract attention and command supcient with commercial men to attract attention and command supcient with the supplier of the supplier at the supplier port. Literary men, as it is well known, profess themselves par-ficularly ignorant offigures and calculations; and they have neither ticularly ignorant offigures and calculations; and they have neither the confidence nor the caution, as regards pecuniary transactions of business men. To such a class the common appeals fall dead; and, whilst lawyers and doctors, clergymen and traders, and even soldiers and sailors, have founded Associations and Assurance offices the Literary men, have gone listlessly on, united by no common 16 id, and assisted by no mutual Institutions. The true reason mon 16 id, and assisted by no mutual Institutions. The true reason of this may be, that every literary and artistic man passes through an ordeal the 8 eaches him to be entirely self reliant; and the very moderation. Ms desires induces him to endure evils which business men have been habituated to avoid or overcome. Of their superior intelligence and aptitude for the most onerous offices and duties of life there can be no doubt; and there can be no impeliment, but their own want of resolution, to their founcin; a noble Institution. Most of the evils suffered by Literary Men arise from their not him corrupted as a profession. The harrister and the

Most of the clusters of the tarrister and the internet being organised as a profession. The barrister and the attorney, the clergyman and the military and naval officer, have the advantages of an established profession; they have their associations and institutions; their rank is definitely settled; their united efforts have a national importance; and the road to social hapdiness

moothed and opened to them.

Yet literature and art are professions—distinct callings, and have the foliest right, from the mental cultivation and natural endow-ments of their professors, to be ranked among the liberal professions. author hip has become a separate and distinct occupation. Our sentry alone derivands that six or seven hundred volumes in the seasof newspapers be published every week; the literature of past times and of fueign regions, re-adapted to our tastes, are clamourously demanded by a reading nation; and educational and professional works are in constant demand. Every transaction of the masses under the account of the masses acco

His passes under the pen of the author, or is illustrated by the whit; and every species of authorship is in demand.

If it be asked, "What are the advantages of a profession?" we can only ask in reply, "What are the advantages of association?" which we take to be so numerous that we cannot venture to recapitude the cannot we have the control of the profession may be a control of the profession may be a control of the cannot were the control of the profession may be a control of the cannot were the the cannot be canno sate them here. The advantages of an organised profession may be Been in the law; which, mighty as it now is, penetrating all the chieses of the state and the ministration of the Government, yet in the Third Edward's time was not in existence, the professors of this branch of Leavisian was not in existence. branch of learning being then, and even subsequently, as vaguely situated as the professors of fitterature are at the present day. When they became organised, royal bounty bestowed houses and lands en them; and noble professors made endowments; and now the glory of the greatest is reflected on the meanest; in national move-tachts their united voice is heard; their rank is recognised in society, and they are a class almost especially set apart to receive honours and offices.

If it be objected, that the genius of past times is different to our syn, that may be admitted, and yet, the advantages of organising licrature into a profession not be impugued. The advantages of, and, indeed, the necessities for, association increase with increasing civilisation; and to repudiate this advantage, when all other classes are eagerly seeking it, is to neglect our own, and cause it to descend in the social scale.

To effect some reform in such an anomalous state, though on no sufficient basis, seems to have occurred to many literary men. In general, however, these efforts have proceeded no further than the founding an alms-fund; whilst the most important object should oe, to found such an institution as would cement the interests of the elass, and ultimately lead to the organising literature as a profession. The literary man may feel grateful for benevolent intentions, but his pride and self-respect should lead him rather to elevate and consolidate the corps to which he belongs, in the same effective branner that has characterised the proceedings of the lawyers.

It seemed to the promoters of the present Institution, that in order to effect this object it was necessary to form an Institution that would call forth the efforts of the literary man on his own behalf; and collect into a corporate body the professors of literature

and art; and for this purpose the Athenaum Institute is founded.

To the extraneous aid of the possessors of rank and wealth, we are aware objections are made; but though they are not without cogency, they do not seem to us conclusive. We think literature less a right to ask the assistance of these other two great powers of society, because it so materially assists them, and because in many Roclety, because it so materially assists them, and because in many of its branches it has no other mode of being paid by society. The several scientific, the highly imaginative, the profoundly legislative authors, do not produce promptly marketable, though they produce priceless works. La Place, Wordsworth, Bentham, could not have existed had they depended on the first product of their works; they would have perished before an acknowledging world had given them bread. Yet their works have made the fortunes and the reputation of legislators and capitalists; and refined the minds of princes and

• The teachers of a nation, and the monlders of the national senti-ment, should be cared for as much as thos who make and administer its laws.

For these reasons Literature may seek an honourable alliance with rank and wealth, and receive their aid without degradation and without subservience. It is desirable that the three important powers come to a liberal and mutual understanding. Literature, science, and art have done everything for civilisation; and it is time that civilised society should do something for those whose very position prevents their amassing the ordinary returns of skill and labour.

The humblest literary man works for something more than hire; and produces something more effective than a mere piece of merchandise. His book is not only sold to the profit of the bookseller, but to the benefit of the public. The publisher pays for its mercantile value, but the public should reward the author for its moral and social effect; at they take upon themselves to punish if it have an arrive and the standards.

evil tendency.
The Institution now proposed, it is hoped will meet the two imscreams points of the case, and reconcile the claims of literature and ert on national assistance, with that self-supporting independence which should characterise all intellectual men.

OBJECT, GOVERNMENT, CONSTITUTION, REVENUE. The sanction and assistance of those distinguished by exalted posi tion and abilities being exceedingly forviceable to the progress of the Institute, the following Gentlemen have kindly consented, on its formal and legal establishment, to become—

VICE-PRESIDENTS.—The Right Honourable the Lord Justice Knight Bruce, etc. The Right Honourable Benjamin Disraeli

Provisional Committee.—(The following Gentlemen have undertaken to act in an honorary capacity as an initiative Committee.)—Bayle Bernard, Esq., Shirley Brooks, Esq., J. B. Buckstone, Esq., Stirling Coyne, Esq., Thornton Hunt, Esq., G. H. Lewes, Esq., F. G. P. Neison, Esq., F.L.S., Angus B. Reach, Esq., F. G. Tomlins, Esq., Provisional Manager, with power to add to the number. OBJECTS.

The Institute to consist of four Branches. 1.-A PROTECTIVE SOCIETY. 2.—A PHILANTHROPIC AND PROVIDENT FUND. 2.—AN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION. 4.—A LIFE ASSURANCE DEPARTMENT.

1.—The Protective Department will take cognizance of legisla-tite measures affecting Literary and Artistic interests; and by in-ducing co-operation amongst the members would be enabled to produce the beneficial effect attendant on professional organisa-tion; a main object with the Institute. This branch, following the example of the Dramatic Authors' Society, contemplates protection of the rights of members in transactions relating to the property of their works; and, when fully organised and established, might, in particular cases, undertake the negotiation of agreements for members, and act in the capacity of agents, under certain regula-tions, which will be more specially settled and detailed in the regu-lations and bye-laws of the Institute.

2.—The Philanthropic and Provident Department will provide Annuities to necessitous members—make provision for the destitute Widows and Orphans of Members-grant aid to sustain the annual payments of policies—and exercise such other philanthropic functions as the governing body may deem desirable. Such aid being understood in all cases to apply only to deserving and necessitous membera. The details of this portion of the plan will be more particalarly defined in the Laws of the Institute.

3.—The Educational Department will educate, board, and lodge the children of members at an exceedingly advantageous rate, though not gratuitously, except in the case of destitute Orphans, or other cases. This branch would be mainly supported from the philanthropic funds, and, doubtless, the admirers and supporters of literature would largely aid this nortion of the Institute. of literature would largely aid this portion of the Institute.

Members would be entitled to its advantages, under the rules and regulations more especially set forth in the general laws of the

4.—The Life Assurance Department is established for the purpose of promoting provident arrangements amongst the members, and the ultimate formation of a Capital Fund. In furtherance of these objects, an advantageous arrangement has been made with The Athenaum Life Assurance Society, by which the Institute will add to its income by saving considerable expenses, and, at the same time, have at its disposal a valuable portion of the profits of the life Society for philanthropic distribution amongst the necessitous members of the Institute. In return for these advantages, it will be greatly to the interest of the members to insure in the Athensum Office; and the Institute will, to the utmost of its sower, promote insurance therein, as one of the most beneficial forms in which Authors and Artists can provide for themselves and

ADDITIONAL OBJECTS. The other objects of the Institute will manifest themselves in the

course of its operations. It is here sufficient to specify generally the results aimed at.

By means of Assurance, the most advantageous modes of securing admuttes in old age; and the Endowment of Children with sums of money, either for fees, for professions, or businesses, or to start them when of age, or on marriage, will be presented in various chapes.

The Application of sums assured will also be placed so much at

the disposal of the Assurer that he may change it into an Annuity, or even a present sum of money. It may also be desirable hereafter to introduce a Banking principle so as to induce parties, by way of deposit, to invest small sums, on which they may receive a larger interest than in the Government

Savings' Banks, and which it is hoped, may to a certain extent be spplied to the payment of annual Premiums, and other provident purposes? As the monies derived from works of Literature and Art are received at uncertain times and in uncertain amounts, it is proposed Lat any Assurer, instead of paying his premium in on a certain day, may have an account opened and pay in any amount, more or less, when he receives money—perhaps £5 at one time, £50 at another, all which shall be carried to his account, and at certain times the state of the st

be settled as to its appropriation; allowing, either by an increased amount of principal or by regular interest, an ample profit to the

Amount of principal or by regular interest, an ample profit to the deptator.

The Assistance of the Institute will also be given as to the best mode of realising property, and legal advice afforded on any such escasion, so that the utmost value may be obtained.

It is not improbable also that, in some cases, money can be advanced on literary agreements, or engagements or convertible securities, on such business principles as shall not interfere with the profits of the whole of the Assurers; and thus embrace the advantages now profered by Loan Societies on not very advantageous

The Institute, in fine, will seek to stand in relation to every Literary man and artist connected with it as a security, and a friendly assistant, as regards worldly and pecuniary affairs; in which he may coulde with advantage. It will be governed by men of eminance and reputation, and the business part by gentlemen in whom every reliance may be placed, so that no private particulars

GOVERNMENT.

A Przeidert of the highest social rank. VICE PARSIDENTS - Exalted members of society, who will have the pu n of acting as Honorary Directors.
Honorary-Directors and Artists of the most dis-

tinguished position, who would be Trustees and Governors of the The anthropic Fund.

Burgers Disectors.—Authors of repute. A Manager whose duty it would be to work the system in all its branches. The Manager and Birectors to be paid as such officers usually are.

CONSTITUTION. The Institute will consist of two classes of supporters, the Professors, and the encouragers of Literature and Art.

It will also be divided into two classes of subscribers. The Phi-It will also be divided into the Provident Subscribers, who will be etherwise distinguished as Non-Participators, and Participators in the philanthropic portion of the scheme.

Non-Participating Subschings are supposed to include the fol-

The Royal Family and Great Officers of the State, on account of the political and moral influence of authors. Roblomen who have manifested a marked predilection for Literaere and the Arte,

Men of Fortune interested in Literature and Art.

Authors of Fortune, who, from philanthropic motives, would aid Publishers, Printers, Stationers, and others whose fortunes are rived from the labours of authors and artists.

PARTICIPATING SUBSCRIBERS include—
Professional Authors, consisting of that mass of writers who produce the current literature of the age in works of science, imagina-tion, education, and the vast periodical and newspaper press of the Professional Artists, including all who obtain their living by the exercise of the Fine Arts in all their variety.

REVENUE. The revenue will be derived chiefly from two sources, the subscriptions of the Non-Participators, and the Participators, but there would be other sources of income, as hereinafter specified.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE NON-PARTICIPATING CLASS WILL be applied in a novel manner by means of Life Assurance, so as to produce a large Capital Fund which shall be gradually available to the philanthropic purposes of the Institute. Thus whatever sums are subscribed by the encouragers and admirers of literature and art

will be applied to assure the lives of such non participating subscriber, or any acceptable life to be nominated. It is considered that the admirers and encouragers of Literature and Art, will thus be induced to subscribe liberally to a fund which they will see accumulating into sufficient amounts to be of permanent service to the classes they desire to benefit.

In order to meet the circumstances of the case, the non-participating subscribers will be separated into the following divisions, and would contribute, as it will be seen, in differe it degrees.

The First Division of Non-Participating Subscribers.—The Royal
Family, the Nobility, and Men of Fortune, would be asked to subscribe so that their income. scribe, so that their lives, or lives to be nominated, might be as sured for any sum not less than one hundred pounds, which principal sum should go to the Capital Fund of the Association at their

decease. This class would have the option of nominating a life, or the Institute of choosing one.

The Second Division of Non-Participating Subscribers, consisting of the successful and propertied authors, and others who are interested in, or who sympathise with literature, would only be solicited to increase the work of the wor cited to insure their own lives or the life of any one they might choose to nominate, at the usual premiums, giving the profits to

the Institute, bu: not the sum assured. Annual subscriptions thus applied would gradually create a Capital Fund to be at the disposal of the Institute for beneficial

Previous to making any estimate as to the probable capital that might be thus amassed, it is necessary to assume an average age of the supposed subscribers; and forty is thought to be a fair one—which, taking the rates at the Athenbum, or any other unimpeachable office, would give a premium of about three per cent. That is, for every three guineas a year subscribed there would on the average he £100 agenced

rage be £100 assured. Thus, if the Crown, taking the assurance at the average age, were to subscribe to this Institute of the Authors and Artists of the coun-

to anoscribe to this institute of the Authors and Artists of the Source try the same sum generally presented annually to each of the Dramatic Funds—namely, £100, the Institute would be ultimately benefited to the amount of £3,333 6s. 3d.

Although it is impossible to state what subscriptions could be derived from the contributions of the great and wealthy, yet it is necessary to postulate some amount; and, after a due consideration of the munificence they display when their sympathies are excited, it has been calculated, that by the method proposed, the following amounts might be ultimately obtained towards the assistance of the

folessors of Literature and Art:						£	s. "d.	
1 at £100 per year, would produce at the death of the party so sub-cribing					3,333	Ġ	8	
10 at	£50 per year	:		•	•	16,666	13	4
	£30 per year		:		•	50,000	0	0
	£15 per year	•	•		•	25,000	0	0
109 at	£6 per year			•	•	20,000	0	0
	£3 per year	:	•	•	•	10,000	0	0
Total canital ultimately accoming						E125,000	0	0

The advantage of appropriating the subscriptions to the Assurance of sums, that will ultimately drop in to the benefit of the Institute, is, that provided the philanthropic portion of the scheme do not prosper, the policies will remain for the benefit of those subscribing.

By this plan, those who sympathise with Literature and Art will have an opportunity of gradually testing the scheme, and thus would not be ricking their money on an unsuccessful attempt. There are, doubtless, many noble minded and wealthy individuals who would subscribe largely to any method that would permanently benefit the workers in Literature and Art; and there may be reckoned still more who would give their subscriptions in a mode such as proposed, by which they could gradually test the result of their liberality; and who thus might conscientiously compound, as it were, for all claims of a like property of a like nature.

A hadsome Annual Subscription to the Institution would be a fair answer to all private solicitations.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE PARTICIPATING CLASS WOULD consist of Annual Contributions of not less than a Guinea. It is hoped, how ever, that in consideration of the beneficial purposes of the Institute, that the amount of the annual subscription would be in accordance with the means of the Subscriber; and in case of relief being required, some regard would be had to the amount bestowed by the claimant on the Institution, and the number of votes would be regulated by the sum subscribed, each guinea carrying a vote. Such subscription, provided the Subscriber came within the Insti-tute's definition of author or artist, would constitute Membership, and would admit to the right of participating in 'The Philanthropic and Provident Fund,' 'The Protective Branch,' 'The Educational Department, and the other rights and privileges of the Institute. The particulars of which will be specified in the laws of the In-

stitute.
In addition to the two foregoing sources of revenue, there would Annual Dinners, Dramatic Performances, and the Donations of marketable Copyrights, or the joint production of an Annual Work to which the contributions would be gratultous.

One of the chief objects being to create a corporate feeling, and to tablish a professional Association, there can be little doubt that Donations and Endowments would in time be bestowed upon the Institute as they ever have been on all similarinstitutions. The profits arising from the Life Assurance Department would

also afford means of revenue, as the silent accumulations thus obtained are much greater than those not accustomed to deal with In time, also, the annual interest of the Capital Fund would form a large item of revenue. The transactions of the agency and protective departments would

also yield some profit; and altogether it will be seen that if the scheme be only moderately carried out, a very handsome income would accrue to the Institute. In conclusion, the object of the Institute is to afford to authors and artists the advantages arising from Extensive Co-operation: and it is highly desirable so large a class should make an effort to ducing such a result. It is the union of numbers that produces

thus benefit themselves. To secure success, nothing is wanting but a hearty determination on the part of those most interested in prothe magnificent results shown in the various Commercial and Philanthropic Institutions of the Empire, and it is rarpestly urged that authors and artists should take advantage of their numbers. Nothing can be accomplished without numbers—with them every-The appeal now made is universal in its application to intellec'ual workers, and it is hoped it will be responded to so as to neutralise all cliquism, whether arising from literary sectarianism, or the antagonism of political sentiments.

Prospectuses may also be had of Mr. Charles Mitchell, agent to the Institute, Newspaper Press Directory Office, 12, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, London.

Communications to be made to the Provisional Manager, 30, Sackville-street, London, or any of the Provisional Committee.

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To secure as far as practicable, a 'fair day's wage for a fair day's work' to all class, s of artizans and labourers, whether skilled or un-skilled, who may join the Association.

To settle all dispute if possible by arbitration and mediation. To employ members at their respective trades whenever practicable, who are thrown out of employment in consequence of resisting reductions of wages or other aggression upon their interests.

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want of employment. To urge upon government the necessity of employing the su plus labour of the country in useful works, such as the reclamation of waste lands, improvement of harbours, deepening of rivers. &c. rivers, &c. To promote the formation of Local Boards of Trade or Courts of

Reconciliation for the purpose of amicably adjusting disputes be-tween employers and norkmen, and thus effectually preventing the occurrence of strikes. .To obtain the appointment of a Minister of Labour, to superintend the carrying out and practical operation of these various measures, for improving the condition of the working classes. To establish a general fund to employ the surplus labour of the

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TRADE.

STAR OFFICE, 16, Great Windmill-Street, April 10th, 1852. The Proprietors of the STAR beg to intimate to Subscribers and the Trade, that in future it will be Published by Mr. JAMES BEZER, 183, Fleet-street, instead of Mr. PAVEY, Holywell-street. Country Newsvenders, who receive their supply through Town Agents and not direct from this office, will please to

remember this change in sending their orders in The Edition for the Country will, in future be published on Friday Afternoon at Three O'Clock. That for Town Circulation, which will contain a full report of proceedings of Parliament and the Latest News, will be ready for the Trade and the Public on Saturday Afternoon at Two O'Clock.

THE BRITISH COLONIES .- A parliamentary paper, obtained by Sir William Molesworth, has been printed, giving in a tabular form the gross revenue, cost of collection, and disbursements, for the last year in which they could be made up, of the British colonies. The gross revenue of the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, Gold Coast, Hong Kong, Labuan, Malta, Mauritius, Natal, New Zealand (northern and southern division), St. Helena, St. Lucia, Sierra Leone, South Australia, Trinidad, Van Diemen's Land, and Western Australia, amounted to £1,717,495 13s. 10d., and the cost of collection, £103,514 18s., making £1,821,010 11s. 10d. Some of the returns in particular colonies, one for 1848, 1849, and 1850. The total disbursements were £1,730,307 1s. 3d. There are explanatory notes made on the return of some of the colonies. The total disburgments for the various establishments in the colonies were to £824,874 Os. 1d., and the total expenditure is stated at 1,730,307 1s. 3d. The revenue and disbursements are for one year, though in some of the colonies the same year is not given.

THE STRAND UNION PAUPER CHILDREN AT EDMON-TON .- On Wednesday the parishioners of St. Clement's Danes completed the expression of their opinion upon the facts involved in the variously stated case of the children at Edmonton, the three days' poll having closed at five on that afternoon. The resolution declaring the belief of the parishoners in the report of the Messrs. J. George, H. Cooder, W. Cull, and J. G. Hughes was rejected by a majority of 317, there being for it 142, and against it 459 votes. We are informed, however, upon what we consider to be good authority, that twelve days were suffered to elapse before the truth of the report alluded to was investigated; a sufficient time for the thorough cleansing of the establishment, and the introduction of many

other necessary additions and improvements. Abscending of a Railway Manager,-Some excitement has been occasioned in the railway world, in consequence of a traffic manager on one the principal railways having absconded. His accounts are now auditing, and it is feared that they will exhibit some serious defaloations,

To Correspondents.

Our Correspondents will oblige us greatly by attending to the fol lowing general instructions :-

lowing general instructions:—

The earlier we can receive their communications in the week, the more certain they are of boing inserted. This is the case especially with letters upon general subjects intended for the columns set

apart for 'Free Correspondence.

Reports of proceedings of Chartist Bodies, Trades, and Co-operative Societies, &c., should be forwarded immediately after their occur.

Societies. By this means a glut of matter is avoided at the latter end consequent curtailment or non-insertion. of the week, and consequent curtailment or non insertion, Reports should consist of a plain statement of facts.

All communications intended for publication should be written one side of the paper only, and addressed to the Editor.

SAMUEL HUDSON .- Respectfully declined.

THE STAR, SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

Review of the TTeek.

The Easter Recess has been attained without any material alteration in the relative position of the Outs and the Ins. There has been more talk on the old theme, 'What are your intentions?' but the Premier has been obstinately silent, and Mr. Dis.
RAELI has been 'frankly' incommunicative. Minis.
ters still intend to dissolve Parliament as soon as the 'necessary measures' are passed, but what constitutes necessary measures in their opinion no one knows perhaps not even themselves. All we know is, that. they are in office, with every disposition to stay there; and, considering the position they have taken up, we see no reason why they should not remain there for for years to come. The new doctrine of the Tories that Ministers are to have no principles or opinions of their own, but that they are bound to act in concur. rence with the generally expressed public opinion is so thoroughly Democratic in its essence, that we cannot find fault with it in the abstract. It may be an uncomfortable one to the expectant Whigs and Liberaly, who have their eyes fixed on place and power, because there can be no possible termination to the existence of a Cabinet as 'umble' as URIAH HEEP. We only fear that its humility is as h pocritical as that of its prototype, and its selfishness not less. Under pretence of obeying, it may both master and plunder the nation. Be this as it may, the windy warfare in St. Stephen's has been suspended for a fortnight and, in the seclusion of the Easter recess, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has leisure to compound the Budget, of which he is to be delivered immedia ately after the re-assembling of Parliament. The Income Tax expired on Monday last. It is the foundation, as it were, of our present financial system, Can Mr. DISRAELI do without it, or will he be bold enough to resuscitate a monster he himself assisted in slaying?

Among the few notable things which occurred in Parliament previous to the holidays, were the more definite enunciation of the policy of the Government towards the Refugees. The new Foreign Minister explicitly repudiated any abatement of the ancient hospitality and protection which England affords to Refugees of all countries, classes, and political creeds; nor do we see that the emphatically phrased reservation of extra national rights is more than every Government is bound to make. Much depends on the spirit in which that reservation is acted upon; and Lord MALMESBURY frankly condemned the manner in which the Austrian Government had treated English subjects; while, at the same time, he divested his despatch to the Austrian Foreign Minis. ter of any warmer complexion than a civil and friendly reply to a civil and friendly congratulation, on the accession of the new Ministry to office.

Mr. G. THOMPSON obtained—not without some difficulty-a bill for Protecting the Ballast Heavers of the Port of London, by the establishment of a similar office to that which has been so beneficial in practice to the Coalwhippers. With the general antipathy to all Legislation on the Labour question which exists in the House, we very much doubt whether the bill will ever get the length of a Com-

The Kaffir war constituted the topic of a debate only satisfactory in so far as it showed a tendency on the part of our public men to take a more commensurate view of the question than has been done heretofore. The despatches that were expected to have brought the news of the termination of the war are as unsatisfactory as ever. Sir H. Smrn had made his vigorous movement, but the Chiefs remain unsubdued. SANDILLI, STOCK, and MACOMO, have still possession of their strong positions, and the country swarms with natives well armed and courageous. There can be, and ought to be, but one end to this most disastrous, expensive, and in every way disreputable struggle. It is quite clear that we cannot retain possession of our vastly extended frontier line without a constant succession of such wars. It is equally plain that this country can gain nothing whatever in any way from even success in these wars. According to Sir W. Molesworth we could 'send out a carriage and four' for each European settler at the Cape, and transfer them to other parts of the Globe 'at less cost than that of a single war.' It is time that the colonists and the natives were either left to fight their own battles in their own way, or that the former should be withdrawn from a position which involves every four or five years a war, in which the blood of Englishmen is shed, and the country saddled with some three or four millions in the shape of expenses, without deriving any compensation whatever either in

the shape of honour or profit, for this waste of blood

Intimately connected with this lamentable struggle

is the event which has caused desolation and sorrow

and treasure.

to many a fire-side in this country. A troop-ship conveying detachments of various regiments to reinforce the army engaged in the field, sailed from Cape Town on the 25th February, and on the following morning, while steaming at the rate of eight knots and a half an hour, in smooth water, about three miles off the coast, struck upon a sharp rock. The bow broke off. The vessel broke into two parts by the paddle wheels, the fore part went down immediately, the other in a few minutes afterwards; of six hundred and thirty-eight persons who left Simon's Bay only one hundred and eighty-four were rescued from death. In twenty minutes from striking on the rock, a few floating spars, with thirty or forty persons clinging to them, was all that remained of a gallant ship and its numerous freight. The boats saved the women and children, and the conduct of both men and officers, in the midst of the appalling circumstances by which they were surrounded, seems to have reached the heroic in its calm self-possession, discipline, and scrupulous regard to duty. As to the cause of this most calamitous disaster there can be no doubt. The Commander, in order to save time, kept too near the shore. The result of this error was the loss of four hundred and fifty-four British soldiers and sailors, and the total destruction of the vessel that bore them to a destination they were fated never to reach. Coming so soon after the loss of the Amazon, and joined with the fact that two other steamers sailing on the same track and on the same errand with the lost Birkenhead, are behind time to the public mind has been most painfully affected by it this most deplorable occurrence; the Admiralty is not so famed for good management, nor its vessels to safe as to prevent ominous forebodings as to the fate to of the Hydra and the Megara. It they, with their in living freight, have also gone down, the Kaffir far will be a national calamity indeed, which all the he barren deserts that could be conquered, and held in indisputable possession of, could never compensate.

Purity of election has received a notable illustration tion in the late contest for the Monmouth boroughs, he The most open and unblushing bribery was resorted ted to by the Tory candidate; but, bribery drunkenness, ess, and brawling, were not the worst incidents of the the election. The nephew of the aristocratic candidate late brought down by special train from his mines in the hills, 600 of his men armed them with bludgeons 1008 and life-preservers, and then deliberately set them hem to work to smask the independent voters, who could ould not be seduced by the corrupting influence of money, ney, and had courage enough to attempt proceeding to g to the poll. Need we add the result? Yet aristocratic ratio and money-monger journals cry out against the ballot allot

The election of Dr. Cullen to be Archbishop of post asdemoralising! Faugh! Dublin, and the active electioneering agitation of the total too Catholic Defence Association, forebodies trouble to le tou whatever ministry may be in power. Ireland will will will contain the state of the state certainly not be less of a difficulty to Lord DERBE ERBES the than to any of his predecessors if he finds the 'Irish the than new Parliament, aronmented to fifty Br Brigade' in the new Parliament, argumented to fifty or or sixty members, and obeying implicitly the behests of a foreign priest, animated by an intense eccleor or addition, and a thoroughly ultra-montane policy. There are storms brewing in that quarter up upon which the thoughtful statesmen will keep close

The 'Prince President' is making is dearly belot loved people pay handsomely for their whistle. His ob obedient senate have voted him the enormous sum of ne nearly half a million sterling annually for his own ex expenditure, besides giving him the exclusive right to th the royal palaces and their furniture, which are to be ke kept up at the cost of the nation. The refugee exspecial constable has thus taken possession of not le less than ten magnificent palaces, besides forests, in which the right of shooting and hunting is expressly re reserved for him alone. How long will this last? A And yet at the very moment the grasping and selfish n nature of the man thus unmistakeably developes itst self, he professes to desire nothing for himself. He is of only anxious about the welfare of France—that F France which he plunders in this right royal manner. T There needs but one step more to consummate his e career, and bring the beginning of the end. Let him a assume the Imperial purple, excite the jealousy and the animosity of the established despots, provoke a w war-and then !-

The Austrian Minister who crushed Hungary and I Italy, and replaced despotism in its worst forms at Vienna, has fallen just as his unholy work seemed c complete. Prince Schwarzenberg was amply fitted f for his task. His private life was about on a par with l his public virtues; and even the tools of despotism in t this country, while they accept with gratification t the results of his policy, shrink from committing themselves in approbation of the cruel, bloodthirsty, and tyraunical means by which he attained his ends.

#### THE MILITIA FRANCHISE.

The DERBY Ministry announced its determination in the debate on Mr. Hume's motion to stand by the Reform Bill of 1831. That was its utmost concession to Democracy. Beyond that Lord DERBY would not go—it was his special mission, as First Minister of the Crown, 'to stem the torrent of Democracy.' Sorrowfully we confess it, we see no torrent to stem; but we made allowance for the oratorical, imaginative, and exaggerated style of the New Premier, and simply took it to mean that he intended to maintain the present state of the electoral constituency and the present distribution of representatives, intact. There was a time when similar insolence on the part of a greater man, and one more powerful as a Minister than ever L rd DERBY will be, did let loose such a 'torrent of Democracy' as well nigh swept the territorial aristocracy of this country away-would have done so had they not yielded in time. But now the ancient spirit, if not dead, sleepeth. In the course of a long political life we never remember so deep an apathy—so lamentable a supineness, as that which pervades the people at the present moment, when all should be on the alert, preparing for the election of a Parliament which may fix the destines of the country for seven years to come, and stamp a permanent impression on the future for years afterwards.

How little reality there is in Lord Denby's arrogant and boastful defiance of Democracy, has oozed out in rather a ridiculous and damaging manuer. Slight as the cry of 'No vote, no musket,' has been, it penetrated the Cabinet, and its justice was recognised. The Home Secretary seeing the late Premier about to leave the House, went after him, and induced him to resume his seat, by stating that he had an important communication to make. Lord John returned, and was rewarded by hearing Mr. WALPOLE state, that the Government intended to give every person who had served two years in the proposed Militia a tote for the county in which they resided. The announcement took every body by surprise. It was altogether unexpected from such a quarter; and when the proposal came to be scrutinised in connexion with parts of the Militia machinery, it was found, that as far as Suffrage Reform is concerned, 'No good can come out of Nazareth.' The Tories are raw hands at extending electoral rights, and might be expected to blunder in their first attempt. Why Lord Denny should give a vote to such people as were likely to take the bounty for serving in the Militia while he refused it to the mass of sober, industrious, and intelligent artisans who, having settled places of abode and families to support, had given hostages to fortune, was more than anybody could explain. A storm of adverse criticism arose, and, in homely language, the Ministry found they had 'put their foot in it.' What was to be done? The fix was an awkward one, and some means must be devised of getting out of it without compromising the chief of the Cabinet. The plan adopted was damaging to a gentleman who certainly had the highest reputation for honour and gentlemanly bearing among the occupants of the Treasury Bench in the Lower House. Mr. WALPOLE was put up to retract his own statement, to apologise for having made it, and to declare that he had done so without having consulted his colleagues. The idea was entirely his own.

We can only say the story is an excellent one for the marines, as well as the equally absurd one which accompanied it-that Lord DERBY proposed the Militia vote at his dinner table as a joke, which Mr. WALPOLE was simple enough to swallow seriously. We have no doubt whatever that the matter had been canvassed in the Cabinet, and approved of, though perhaps not formally, and that the Home Secretary considered himself amply justified in making the statement, which he was afterwards compelled to regard under stern political exigencies. Lord Derby must not exact such penances in future from his subordinates for over zeal in their attempts to popularise his Government, or he will irredeemably damage their political character and influence, alienate his supporters, and find it difficult to obtain new recruits, who are prepared to eat their own words at the bidding of the imperious Lord of KNOWLSLEY.

But, apart from the effect on the Cabinet individually or collectively, the incident has a wider and more important bearing. Taken in connexion with Lord J. RUSSELL's proposal to establish a new 40s. franchise on the ground of direct taxation, it conclusively shows that the ruling class are, in their inmost hearts, convinced that our electoral system cannot be maintained in its present state, and are prepared, whenever the people speak out, to alter it. They, indeed, seem better prepared than the unenfranchised classes themselves. There appears to be at present more willingness to give, than disposition to ask Parliamentary Reform. Whether the forthcoming election will have the effect of imparting political vitality to the nation

## ABUSE OF CHARITABLE TRUSTS.

Among the measures introduced by the present Government, there is one intended to provide for the better administration of Charitable Trusts. Similar attempts have been made from time to time by various Administrations, but generally without any result; and, in the present state of the political world, it is not probable that the present will form an exception. The parties interested in maintaining existing abuses are too powerful to be subdued by any but a firmly-established Government, and a Parliament at leisure to devote itself to the task; we need not say that at present we have neither the one nor the other, and, further, we may say, that come when the veritable struggle may, to secure the application of the immense Charitable Trust funds in this country to their legitimate purposes, those who profit by their mal-approbation, will 'die hard.' The sinews of war will be furnished by the very properties it is sought to wrest from being plundered, while the rank and station of the plunderers will shield them effectually from the just consequences of their peculations. A Noble, 'Right Rev., 'or 'Right Hon.' violater of the law of meum and fuum is, we all know, very differently treated than Tou, DICK, or HARRY, who know no better, and who have been, as it were, trained to thieving. For the rich and respectable sinner a thousand doors of escape stand open; the poor and ragged are in a trap from which there is no outlet save to the

Hulks, the Penal Colony, or the gallows. It is not a little curious to note how the plunder of these Charitable Trusts is managed. A case before Doctors' Commons this week gives the strangest idea of English justice that can possibly be conceived.

We doubt if it would be at all possible to make any

foreigner comprehend the affair by any amount of explanation and illustration. It is a complete inversion of the natural order of things. The accused party sits on the bench as a judge, the plaintiff, on behalf of the misappropriated Charity stands in the position usually occupied by those who have done wrong.

At the time of the Reformation HENRY VIII. provided a scheme by which he completely exhausted the revenues assigned to Rochester Cathedral. Out of the then income £50 was set affoat for the Dean, and £20 was assigned to each canon. The same scheme gave to each of twenty boys in the grammer school, £2 18s. 4d. a-year, further ordaining that they were to be maintained out of the chapter funds. The right of the scholars was based upon the same deed as that of the Dean and Chapter, and there was no mention whatever of residuary Trusts in favour of the latter. If the revenues increased, the division, according to equity as well as the strict letter

of the deed, ought to have been pro rata. Some time since the Rev. R. WHISTON, who had distinguished himself at Cambridge, was appointed by the Dean and Chapter Master of Rochester School. He seems to have carried with him to the performance of his duties not only an active and inquiring mind, but a high sense of justice, and a degree of moral courage which we regret to say is but too seldom found among his class. In order to understand his real position, and that of his school, he betook himself to the study of the Cathedral statutes, in which he found the facts recorded we have just stated. He found also that the same statutes provided for the payment of 4s. per annum to six poor men-'bedesmen,' who were to be soldiers or sailors, who had been in the war; £20 per annum for the poor; and a similar sum for the repair of highways, bridges, &c. In addition to this, specific sums were awarded to a number of officers and servants, such as deacon, sub-deacon, butler, porter, cook, and

under-cook, all of which were suppressed. On contrasting the statutes with the facts, Mr. WHISTON was astounded at the difference. The last bedesmanwas appointed in 1774—there were plenty of sailors and sold ers who had been in war, and to whom even the original £6 13s., 4d. would have been a welcome annual visitant, but the bedesmen were suppressed. The boys on the foundation did not receive the £2 13s. 4d. awarded to them by the original statutes, because the Chapter allowed their clerks to take 10s. from each as an admission fee. Why? Because the property left for the payment of these charges had diminished in value? Nothing of the kind. While these pious reverend, and learned gentlemen took away nearly one-fifth of the allowance to the foundation boys, they gave the Dean £1,426 a-year, instead of £50! To the Canons they were not less liberal. HENRY VII. assigned them £20 each; they pocketed justead £680 a-year respectively, out of the augmented revenues, arising from the property which they were appointed to administer for the common benefit, in accordance with the intentions of the statutes, which alone gave them power to touch one farthing of these revenues! We will not call these things by their right names. Our readers know quite well what they are, and they may be safely

left to call a spade a spade. Mr. Whiston called upon the Chapter not to disgorge the enormous sums that had been filched from the Trust in the course of past generations; that would have been too much to ask, though no less than justice demanded. But he contented himself with moderately asking that the twenty foundation boys should have an increased allowance, in proportion to the improved revenues; and, further, that they should be maintained as the statutes expressly prescribed. The Cathedral Bubbles were struck dumb by the audacity of such a demand by their servant; and instead of granting what he no doubt thought a just and moderate request, they dismissed him from his situation, with every manifestation of anger and hatred that such holy, and disinterested, and eminent personages could devise.

But dismissal did not daunt Mr. WHISTON. The Dean and Chapter had caught a Tartar at last. He took the opinion of the present Master of the Rolls, and Mr. W. D. Lewis, as to the claim he had made, and these learned persons assured him that the Dean and Chapter were bound by law to provide for the cost of the boys' maintenance; and thus fortified, he appealed against the decision of the Chapter, and moved for the correction of the evil he had discovered.

And now comes the most singular part of the story. Common sense would have dictated that if Mr. Whiston could not be placed on an equal footing with the Dean and Chapter as to funds and social influence, that at least both parties should appear before disinterested, if not an impartial tribunal. But common sense and English law have very little counexion with each other, especially English ecclesiastical law. In the prosecution of his appeal Mr. WHISTON actually has to lay it before the Bishop of Rochester, who was Dean, and into whose pockets consequently large annual sums have gone that were otherwise assigned by the author of the Cathedral statutes! In ordinary life the courtesies of society prevent men from even voting on questions in which their personal interests are openly at stake, but among 'Right Reverend Fathers in Goo,' no such foolish weakness prevails. Strong, no doubt, in their own immaculate purity and superiority to the temptations of filthy lucre, they see no harm whatever in sitting in judgment in their own cause. The Bishop of Rochester who, in conjunction with the Chapter, dismissed Mr. Whiston for presuming to ask them to do justice, now sits in his character of visitor to hear Mr. Whiston's appeal against that decision. There never was such an outrageous mockery of justice before!

Not only has Mr. Whiston a partisan in the judge, but a host of lawyers deeply read in ecclesiastical law, and skilled to make the worse appear the better reason, have been retained, and paid no doubt out of the very funds which Mr. WHISTON sought to apply to their proper purposes-education and charity. Against this overwhelming odds, the brave ex-Master of Rochester Grammar School stands alone, a spectacle for admiration-but we fear without any hope whatever of success before such a tribunal, and with such opponents. Whatever may be the immediate issue, however, Mr. Whiston's labours have not been in vain, and will be still more richly productive of benefit hereafter. His disclosures respecting the mal-appropriation of trusts, not only in Rochester, but in Winchester and Canterbury cathedrals, has sturred the owls and the bats who slumbered and fattened in congenial darkness upon similar abuses. They have very unwillingly begun to set 'their houses in order.' More light will lead to more reform-honour, sympathy, and support to the intrepid and high-minded, who is fighting the battle of the uneducated and the poor!

#### AUSTRALIAN GOLD AND MONETARY REFORM.

Every arrival from Australia brings fresh and indisputable evidence of the vast extent and riches of the gold district. Unfortunately, these accounts are accompanied by the intelligence that crime is increasing, that the regular forces are incapable of coping with it, and that, as a consequence, Lynch law has been resorted to. In Australia, as in California, the gold fever brings its curse with it. Neither life nor property are safe unless when defended by men armed to the teeth, and ready to take life on the slightest provocation or suspicion. The colony of Victoria is disorganised by the abstraction of labour from useful and reproductive occupations. Convicted criminals. and desperadoes of the worst class, are flocking to the diggings, and in some cases, as at the Ballarat mines, muster so strongly, that the police are awed by the amount of crime, and not one of the officers dare lead his men into a mob to apprehend a murderer. Prize fighting and gambling are the recreations of the gold hunters, varied with other licentious and criminal "amusements." In short, as has been pithily said, it is California over again, but California on a larger scale.

From a Government return published in the Melbourne papers, and relating solely to the Victoria gold finding, it appears that up to the 31st of October, 1851, the quantity of gold exported since the discovery up to the same date, was sixty-seven thousand one hundred and fifty-one ounces, valued at £214,886. The same papers contain graphic and striking accounts of the toilsome and precarious nature of the gold seeker's occupation. One man at Braidwood diggings obtained £90 in five weeks. A widow and two daughters got two ounces (£6) each day. One man

dug up thirty pounds weight of gold in a single hour: and a drayman named ROBERTS returned home with upwards of £1,100 as the product of five weeks digging. Of course such news spreads like wildfire. and people pour in crowds into the mining districts. and towns are springing up with mushroom-like rapidity. As a consequence, wages in the older settlements and towns were very high; and labour exceedingly scarce. In some parts industry and husbandry were utterly at a standstill, and doubts were entertained whether there would be sufficient labour to secure the crops of hay and wheat, which promised to be very abundant. The Gold escort which reached Molbourne on the 28th of November. brought something like half a ton of the glittering metal. The whole city was forthwith set in motion. and something like a general emigration took place. The result of the increased number of diggers is

shown by the astonishing quantity of the metal poured into Melbourne in the short space of three months. Taking the various amounts conveyed to the town and those estimated to be in the hands of the diggers, the total is estimated at the amazing weight of ten tons, two hundred weight, eighty-two pounds, and ten ounces, and valued in round numbers at three quarters of a million sterling. The field is re. ported to be illimitable. The indications extend over scores of miles, and each newly-found digging eclipses all that preceded it, in richness and yield. It is said that the auriferous grounds in Victoria alone that can be profitably worked, will not be dug over for years to come, by any number of persons that can possibly reach them. In California the mines show no falling off in yield ; and in Vancouver's Island, it is stated that rich mines have been discovered. It is impossible that these large supplies of gold should be poured into the European market without producing a considerable change in the value of the purchasing medium, especially in this country, where gold has been established as the standard of value. Presuming upon the continuance of a slightly variable and certain quantity of gold, Sir R. PEEL based his monetary system on the assumption that a fixed and definite standard could be secured by coining a certain quantity of gold into a specified number of sovereigns, As long as gold was scarce, this necesssarily increased its purchasing power, and played into the hands of the holders of gold. Now that it is becoming plentiful, the reverse action must take place. If the standard is maintained, the producer will get a larger quantity of gold for less produce. When the balance was, however, in favour of the moneyocracy, they loudly protested against any alteration as a violation of national faith. Now that these astonishing discoveries have changed the circumstances, they must be kept to their own bargain, which there are many indications they would be very glad to repudiate. Among these, not the least notable, were the resolutions placed on the notice paper of the House of Commons for Tuesday last by Colonel Thompson. No man has so zealously, and so perseveringly advocated the system which exposed the English labourer to unrestricted and unregulated competition with lower paid, less heavily taxed, and more skilled artisans; none has had less pity for those who were ground to the dust by that competition; but now that the wolf has come to his own door, he is the first to cry out. We presume the free-booting Colonel begins to find that his dividends are already less valuable, though they are still paid in full weight and tale; and though he has no objection that a weaver, or cotton spinner, should give twice the amount of labour for half the money he did before 1819, he is determined that his sovereign shall still purchase 20s. worth, instead of 15s. or 12s., as it may do if the influx of gold continues. The Colonel, therefore, cries out for uncontrovertible

paper, and the protection of the fundholders. When the question was agitated by the Anti-Gold Law League two or three years ago, upon just, equitable, and philosophical principles, we do not remember that Colonel THOMPSON came forward to assist them; and his appearance in the field at the present mo. ment is a suspicious circumstance, however much we may agree with the abstract principles embodied in his resolutions. We quite concur with him in thinking 'That the belief in the necessity of the community's providing and purchasing eighteen millions of gold to be kept in cellars, is a superstition of the same nature as if a manufacturer in Manchester, or a merchant in Liverpool, should think he could not maintain his credit without a similar precaution. That in any community the collection of a treasure of this kind is impolitic and dangerous, as holding out temptation to invasions from abroad, and to couns d'etat at home.' And also, 'That, in a settled and civilised community, there is no more necessity for the instrument of exchange to be framed of materials equal in value to the amount concerned, than for a bond or other obligation to be traced upon a plate of gold of the value of the amount at issue.' We only wonder that, during the time he has been in Parlia-

ment, he never said so before. No more important question to all classes can be raised than this; and we are happy to present the readers of 'The Star' this week with the first of a series of articles by a gentleman who has made the subject peculiarly his own, and mastered it more thoroughly than any living writer. The letters of 'ALADDIN," in 'Douglas Jerrold's Newspaper evinced a philosophical and comprehensive grasp of the whole combined, with such accuracy in detail, lucid arrangment, and perspicuity of style, that they attracted the attention of thinking men of all classes and of all parties; and we are extremely happy that, after the lapse of a considerable time, and at a critical and important juncture, ALADDIN has chosen the columns of 'The Star' as the medium through which to give the public the advantage of his learning, research, and varied experience.

THE NEW BRIDGE AT WESTMINSTER .- The following are the resolutions which conclude the report of the Westminster Bridge Commission :-- 1. That the present bridge should be used as a temporary bridge until a new bridge shall have been constructed. 2. That a new bridge should be constructed adjoining or as near as possible to the present bridge, on the north side, that is, lower down the river. 3. That the new bridge should not be less than sixty feet in width, including the footways. 4. That it be constructed of iron, with stone piers. 5. That it consist of no more than five arches. 6. That the height of headway of the centre arch above Trinity datum be not less than twenty-five feet six inches. 7. That it is desirable that no time should be lost in making preparation for the commencement of the work. We beg, in conclusion, with reference to the 7th resolution submitted by us, to state that the dilapidated state of the present bridge, the uncertain expense of maintaining it even as a temporary structure, and the inconvenience of this bridge both to the land and river traffic, render it highly desirable that the permanent bridge should be commenced and finished with as little delay as possible; and we have it in evidence that if the work were commenced early in the ensuing year, the bridge might be open to the public in less than two years from the period of its commencement. The committees of 1846 and 1850 both recommended that a bill should be brought into parliament for transferring the estates and property of the bridge commissioners to the Commissioners or her Majesty's Woods, &c., due consideration being had to the claims of the officers of the bridge estates in the event of their services being discontinued. We concur in the views of the parliamentary committees as expressed in these reports.

More Ministerial Sharp Practice.—A notice appeared upon the votes of Wednesday, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer would, at half-past four, move the adjournment of the house for the Easter holidays. At that hour many members were preparing to put miscellaneous questions to the government, as is customary upon these notices, when to their surprise it was announced that the motion had already been passed. An explanation ensued, and it then transpired that Mr. Forbes Mackenzie, M.P., with a view no doubt to avoid a renewal of the damaging attacks of Monday, had smuggled the motion through soon after the house met at four o'clock. It is just to Mr. Diaraeli to state that he was fully acquitted of having had any share in this disreputable transaction, which bore a strong family likeness to the "chivalrous" proceedings of the 30th ult. in the House of Lords .- Globe.

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA .- On Wednesday intelligence was received in the City of the destruction by fire of the British ship Hilton Grove on the 5th of January, while on a voyage from Liverpool to Aden. The crew took to the boats and shaped a course to the Isle of France, and after much suffering and buffeting about, they were on the 28th ult. sighted and picked up by the Dutch ship Maria Elizabeth, from Batavia, which put into Table Bay, at the Cape of Good Hope, some eight or ten days afterwards, and landed the poor fellows, who are said to have lost everything they daughters got two ounces (£6) each day. One man had in the shape of clothing, &c. Spontaneous combustion amongst the coals no doubt led to the firing of the ship, while one man at Mount Alexander is said to have Trades' Intelligence.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

"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.

Edmund Burke, in one of his flashy orations. mourned the departure of the 'age of chivalry;' and we in our day have to lament the departure of that sturdy independence which used to be the distinguishing feature of the English character. The offers of the Council of the Amalgamated Engineers, both in London and Manchester, to compromise the questions in dispute, have been scornfully rejected, and the imperial conclave of Bucklersbury have willed to make no concession, but to demand an unconditional surrender to their monstrous propositions. We know not which most to admire the wickedness or folly of these proceedings by the employers. Should they succeed in wringing from the men a reluctant and temporising acceptance of their tyrannous demands, can they imagine that any pledge of such a character, and extorted under such circumstances, can or will be considered morally binding upon the honour and conscience of any sane man? Impossible! As well might an oath of secrecy be obtained by a highwayman from his victim with a pistol at his head, be termed binding. We say this to those who have or may sign the disgrace. ful document; but we sincerely hope that some means may be devised, whereby this iniquitous conspiracy against the rights of Labour may be defeated, and a Labour League be immediately formed, to render such impudent assumptions in future im-We have received information from various parts

of the country of the growing feeling for a national organisation of Labour; and we hope that our next Annual Conference, will be the rallying point where these newly awakened aspirations will converge and become a national reality.

The prosecuting and persecuting spirit now so rife, calls for prompt and resolute action.

The masters contemplate a National Confederation of capitalists. It is distinctly indicated in the Bucklersbury manifesto, and must be met or anticipated by a counter combination of Labour.

We cannot conceive the probability that a better basis for a National Union can be formed than that which has been tested by the practical experience of the last seven years. To the prominent features of the constitution of the National Association, as set forth in the prospectus inserted, in the form of an advertisement in 'The Star,' we invite the unprejudiced attention of the Tradesof England. If the objects there proposed were zealously struggled for by a united action, we feel assured that we should hear no more of either prosecutions or of persecutions. Under the benign moral influence of a confederation based upon principles of justice, equity, and moderation, conciliatory arbitration would supersede the heartburnings, extravagance, and antagonism of Strikes. In repeated instances, the more enlightened and

liberal-minded of the Employing class have borne testimony to the beneficial working of the National Association. We believe it quite possible to arrive at a satisfactory adjustment of the apparently conflicting claims of Capital and Lahour. can be induced to approach each other in a spirit of charity and forbearance, and that the mutual advantage and comfort of each will be thereby materially promoted.

To effect so desirable a result was the design and object of the founders and promoters of the National Association in 1845; and the means devised, we believe, are fully adequate to the end in view, if the Trades of England can be led to give the experiment a fair trial. WILLIAM PEEL, Secretary. Queen's Bench Prison.

THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

THE STRIKE.

The Manchester Commmittee, having given the correspondence with the Employers' Association (and which appeared in our second edition of last week), have issued the following address:-"TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRON TRADES, AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL.

"From the above correspondence you will learn what our late Employers require from us, and the position they would place us in. It now rests with you to say what position we are to hold. Will you allow the men, who have been discharged for making two requests, to lie prostrate, and sign themselves 'unconditionally' the slaves of Capital? Shall might subjugate right? Shall independent men be reduced to the serfdom of the dark ages? We know the answer you will give is emphatically-No! Then let all your energies be concentrated in opposing the principles that our late employers are auxious to force upon us. What right, we would ask, have our employers to dictate to us the purpose to which we shall devote our earnings? What right have they to dictate to us what society we shall join? We are only their hands while in their works, and the moment we arrive outside, that moment we are indepen-

"Fellow workmen, we call upon you to render us that assistance we need. It is you that can emancipate labour by contributing your weekly sums of money-by inducing others to follow the example you so nobly have set them, of supporting men, whose only offence is, that they will use their earnings for their own benefit; you must use your influence in getting other trades to contribute in your locality; let every member put his shoulder to the work; by so doing you will make happy families more numerous, and at the same time maintain our independence as workmen. We know you will do your duty. We leave it with you. - Gentlemen, yours respectfully, for the Committee, WILLIAM HEMM, Secretary.

It was stated last week that steps were being taken, in conformity with a resolution agreed to at a full meeting of the executive of the Amalgamated Society, towards bringing about a reconciliation between the operative and employing engineers; unhappily, however, those steps, so far, have proved abortive. We understand that, although no formal application, by means of a written document, has been made by the London members of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society to the Central Committee of the Associated Employers, individual members of the latter body have been appealed to by the former, with a view to enlist their influence in the cause of an amicable adjustment of the dispute; but, unfortunately, without having produced any satisfactory result; and indeed it would appear, from the tenor of the Manchester employers' reply, that a satisfactory settlement of the question is all but hopeless, inasmuch as the men, as a body, although they have made the first overtures towards peace, cannot be expected to surrender unconditionally to the employers' terms. The principal reliance of the operative appears to be upon the support of the trades generally—a support, however, which is not at present so encouraging in extent as it ought to be The engineers, on Saturday, received their twelfth week's strike pay at the reduced rate-viz., 10s. each for society and non-society men; but even this sum they will find some ifficulty in maintaining unless the trades come forward with more energetic assistance.

THE MANCHESTER IRON MOULDERS AND THEIR EMPLOYERS.

The following correspondence has taken place between the iron moulders of Manchester and the secretaries to the Association of Employers:—"Manchester, April 1, 1852.
White-horse, Fetter-lane, Minshull-street. To Messrs.
Richardson and Whitworth, Gentlemen,—I am desired by the members of the Iron Moulders' Society to express their deep regret at the continuance of the misunderstanding that has arisen between the Amalgamated Society and their employers; and, under the sincere hope that a speedy conclusion will be brought to the same, we take the liberty to address you. Being unconnected with the Amalgamated Society, either direct or indirect, as you will see by the enclosed report, and there being no misunderstanding be-tween us and our employers until the 9th of February, when they proposed the declaration which we could not subscribe to, not out of any disrespect to them, but for the reasons which we have already stated in our circular of February 4, we have been anxiously expecting that the declaration would ere this have been withdrawn, so far as concerns ourselves, and that we should have been able to resume our work. We regret that such has not been the case, and we wish to inform the Employers' Association, through you, that we are both desirous and willing to resume our work on the following conditions :- First, the withdrawal of the declaration from the iron moulders; second, the discharge of the individuals who have subscribed to the same. Gentlemen, we do not insist on the first from captious motives, but for the reasons already stated, and also we feel that, subscribing to the declara-

tion, it would destroy the feeling of self-respect so neces-

sary to our well-being as working men. The second-We

do not claim it as a right, but as a compensation for the loss which we have already suffered; for if those indiviloss which we have already sunered; for if those individuals are not discharged, the moulders thrown out of work for the faults of others must continue to suffer. Hoping you will lay this before the committee, and waiting your reply, I remain yours, respectfully, on behalf of the iron moulders of Manchester,—James Lillie, Secretary."—Manchester, April 2, 1852.—Sir,—We have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, and in reply we are instructed by the agentive committee of the Employers' instructed by the executive committee of the Employers' Association to say that the two 'conditions' named by you, on behalf of the ironmoulders cannot be entertained. The monstrous character of the second 'condition' is most especial; the adherence of the employers to those workmen who have signed the declaration is a matter una nimously was nimously understood and approved.—We are, sir, your obedient servants,—Richardson and Whitworth, Secretaries.—Mr. James Lillie, Secretary to the Iron Moulders' Society Manufacture. Society, Manchester."

The following notice has been sent "from the Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society to the Employers of Council of the Amalgamated Society to the Employers of Operative Engineers.—Gentlemen.—The Executive Council of the Amalgamated Society beg respectfully to withdraw the circular issued by them to the employers of operative engineers, dated the 24th of December, 1851, which circular stated 'that they had come to a resolution to abolish piecework and overtime after December 31, 1851.' In withdrawing the above circular, which seems to have given rise to a serious contest in the trade, it is fully anticipated that such a course will have the effect of indicing the employers to withdraw the 'declaration,' which workmen are called upon to sign before resuming employworkmen are called upon to sign before resuming employment.—I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant, W. Allan, Gen. Sec., 25, Little Alie-street, Whitechapel, London. April 5, 1852."

#### Chartist Intelligence.

NATIONAL CHARTER ASSOCIATION.

The Executive Committee held its usual weekly meeting on Tuesday evening last, when a discussion took place relative to the present position of its finances; and a desire was expressed that, as the liabilities had been reduced to a small amount, that two or three weeks, at farthest, would enable the Committee to conclude its mission with honour to the

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary. 96, Regent-street, Lambeth. N.B. The monies received will be acknowledged

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL.—This body met as usual, at the Finsbury Literary Institution, on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Farrah in the chair. The O'Connor Committee reported that the following gentlemen had consented to act as trustees, treasurer, and general secretary, and were submitted to the country for approval. - Trustees, Patrick O'Higgins, Dublin; Simon Stright, 20, Lisson-street, New-road, London; William Drake, 257, Whitechapel-road, London; Treasurer, John Sewell, 9, Penton-place, Surrey Zoological Gardens, London; General Secretary, Thomas Martin Wheeler, 4, West-street, Soho. A code of rules was then agreed to, and all cash was directed to be sent to the General Secretary in Post Office Orders, made payable to John Sewell, Esq., at the Chief Office, London. The Council then ad-

CITY LOCALITY, St. George's Coffee-house, Barbican.—At a meeting, held on Saturday night last, Mr. Leno in the chair, the report from the Delegate Council was received. The auditors reported that the books were correct, and that there was 6s. 8d. in hand. The following officers were elected for the ensuing quarter: -Mr. Hampton, treasurer; Mr. F. Farrah, corresponding secretary; Mr. Moring, financial secretary; Messrs. F. Farrah and Washington as Delegmen to the Delegate Council. The sum of 4s. was voted from the funds for the Executive, to which 3s. 9d. by subscription was added. Cards were taken from the Delegate Council, and the meetings of this locality were announced to be held every Saturday evening, at the above house.

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE CHARTISTS OF THE

Metropolis .- An aggregate meeting was held on Sunday

afternoon at the Finsbury Literary Institution. Mr. Farrah

in the chair.-Messrs. Osborne and Wheeler briefly addressed the meeting relative to the advantage of these reunions.-Mr. A. Wood moved a resolution to the effect-"That the National Charter Association offered every facility towards the formation of a truly Democratic party in this country," and pledged the meeting to uphold it both in name and detail.—Mesers. Day, Grant, and Jones supported the resolution.—Mesers. Osborne, Alaban, and Murray thought that sufficient pains had not been taken in spreading a knowledge of their social rights, which was of more importance than maintaining any particular name. The resolution was unanimously carried.—Mr. Jones moved:-"That while we have every sentiment of respect for the past services of T. S. Duncombe; Esq., we regret the step he has taken in retrograding from the principles of the Charter as the basis for the formation of a People's party, and trust that he will reconsider this subject. We also advise our Chartist brethren to remain true to those principles which have become endeared to the people by persecution and martyrdom."-Messes. Finlen, Chinnock, and Wheeler supported the resolution, which was carried, and the meeting adjourned until the first Sunday in May. WHITECHAPEL. - On Sunday evening Mr. Wheeler addressed the audience at the Ship Inn, Whitechapel, upon the politics of the various candidates for the borough of the Tower Hamlets, showing the superior claims of Mr. Newton, not only upon working men, but upon shopkeepers generally. Messrs. Stratton, Knowles, and others, also addressed the meeting. A Committee was formed to assist in promoting Mr. Newton's return. A Committee

was also formed to help Mr. O'Connor. Bethnal-green.-Dr. Brooks addressed a very numerous assemblage at the White Horse, Hare-street, Bethnal-green, on Sunday evening, in favour of the principles advo-cated by Mr. Newton, and was much applauded. Mr. W. Davis, and others, supported the same views.

DEATH OF A FEMALE FROM FIRE. - On Thursday morning while police-constable George Robinson was on duty in Kensington-park at one o'clock, he observed flames bursting from an uninhabited cable in an adjoining brick field, and upon reaching the spot found three men dragging from the cabin a female enveloped in fire, which towered over her head. Aided by the men, the police-constable pulled the poor creature on the grass, and rolled her upon it until the flames were extinguished; after which the constable removed her in a cab to the hospital, where, although she had the most prompt surgical aid, she died soon after admission. Just before her death she declared that the men were wholly blameless, which was all she could say, Upon deceased being put in the cab the men made off, and have not since been heard of. Upon further r inquiry it was ascertained the deceased came from Deutford. whither the police went to make inquiries concerning her,: and there found her mother, who informed them that here name was Mary Abbot, that her age was twenty-two, andd that a week ago she suddenly disappeared without these knowledge of her friends,

DRURY-LANE THEATRE. - A bold step has been taken by thelessee, which, we imagine, is sure to be met with publicion support. The performances in future are to be exclusivelyly operatic; they are to begin at half-past seven, and end atat eleven; and the prices are to be reduced nearly one-half, f, commencing on Easter Monday

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.—An express message arriveded on Wednesday at the Austrian Embassy, requiring the im-amediate return of Count Buol Schauenstein to Vienna. Itit is understood that Count Buol will be successor of Prince:e Schwarzenberg as First Minister of Austria.

THE FROME MURDER .- This trial, an account of which ! will be found in our sixth page, has terminated by the jury y returning a verdict of Not Guilty as regarded all the pri-isoners .- Maggs immediately raised his hands to Heaven, 1 and said "Tis the Lord that has done it—tis the Lord that has done it!" Hurd said, "My lord judge, you'll see to in less than a month that 'twasn't me;" and Sparrow, in in a slightly menacing tone, said "I want to speak to Mr.r. Smith."—The prisoners were then discharged; and there Assizes terminated. FIRE AT THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY GOODS DEPOT. T.

the neighbourhood of the Eastern Counties Railway Goodsds Depot, in consequence of a cry of fire being raised withining the building. It appeared that whilst the men were em-mployed sealing some packages, a light fell amongst somemer bales of hemp, but owing to the exertions of the employes on on the premises, the damage was confined to the destructionon of six bales of hemp. The services of the engines were, re, therefore, not required.

Numerous Accidents in the Streets .- No fewer thanan seven persons of various ages were run over in the lead-iding thoroughfares west of Temple-bar on Wednesday, 1y, four of whom were taken to Charing cross Hospital, and nd attended to by the house surgeon of the institution; one ne was taken to St. George's, and the remaining two to pri-rivate surgeons. The accidents were principally caused by by the sufferers crossing the streets incautiously before there: was sufficient way. DESTITUTION IN THE ISLE OF SKYE. In consequence of of:

the distress existing in the Isle of Skye, a sermon has beenien. preached at St. Matthew's Church, Denmark Hill, by the hear preached at St. Matthew's Church, Denmark Hill, by the hear Rev. Stephen Bridge, A.M., in behalf of the sufferinging; Highlanders. The sum of £170 has been contributed by by the congregation; £105 of which has been paid into Messre, its ansom's for the Skye Emigration Fund—the remainderders is appropriated to the relief of present distress is appropriated to the relief of present distress.

Secular Society.—At the Third Conversations of thether Society of Seculars, just held in London (the Associationion of the Modern Freethinkers), it was announced that a gengenof the Modern Pressure and Subscriptions had been to received, had given 600 acres of land in British America to to Mr. Holycake, for the uses of the society.

Passengers Act.—The bill as amended in committ t;

consolidate and amend the laws relating to passengers by sea, was printed on Wednesday by order of the House on Commens. The clauses added have been marked.

### The Metropolis.

BALTH OF LONDON. - The official report says : - The total camber of deaths registered in the metropolis in the week that ended last Saturday was 1,324. This number exhibits a further increase on the high rate of mortality in previous weeks, but to a considerable extent it is augmented by cases on which inquests have been held, and which are now entered in the registers in undue proportion. The following are the weekly numbers returned since the end of February, after a deduction is made of "sudden deaths," and those caused by drowning, fractures, and other violent means. which constitute nearly the whole of the cases returned by which constitute area, the day, 1.146, 1.182, 1.146, and 1,181.—In London the births of 838 boys and 892 girls, in all 1,730 children, were registered in the week. The average number in seven o responding weeks of the year 1845-51 is 1,365. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, the mean daily reading of the borometer was above 30 in. on the last two days of the week; the mean of the week was 29,686 in. The mean temperature of the week was 43.5 deg., which is slightly below the average of the same week in ten years. The mean daily temperature rose from 39 8 deg. on Sunday. which is 36 deg. below the average of corresponding days, to 46 9 deg. and 50 1 deg. on Monday and Tuesday, which are respectively 3.3 deg. and 6.3 deg. above the averages. It then continued falling till Friday, when it was again 39 9 deg., or 4 4 deg. below the average. The wind blew chiefly from the north-east. Rain fell on Monday evening and on the morning of Tuesday.

SUICIDE IN THE STREET.—On Tuesday morning, a man named Thomas Sheen committed suicide by leaping from the third floor of a house in Hart-street, Covent-garden. The unhappy man's frame was completely smashed by the fall. He was, however, taken up a ire by the passers-by, Whose lives he had seriously endangered, and conveyed to Charing-cross Hospital, where he lived but a few hours. No

motive is assignable for his rash act. THE POOR-LAW-BOARD AND THE PARISH OF ST. PANCRAS. On Tuesday, at the meeting of the Board of Directors of the parish of St. Pancras, held in the Vestry Hall, King's-road, Camden town, Mr. Churchwarden Baker in the chair, the following communication fr m the Poor-law Commissioners was put in and read :- "Poor-law Board, Whitehall, March 31, 1852.—Sir, I am directed by the Poor-law Board to state, with reference to the proceedings which it will be incumbent upon them to take at the commencement of the ensuing term, in regard to Mr. Eaton, the master of the workhouse of the parish of St. Pancras, that they desire to be informed whether the directors will admit him to return to the discharge of his duties in that workhouse, or will refuse to do so. The board think it more desirable that they should have an answer to this communication than that they should direct him to attend personally at the workhouse for the purpose of resuming his duties. I am, sir. your obedient servant, Courteanay, Secretary. G. W. F. Cook, clerk to the directors of the parish of St. Pancras."-A discussion arose upon reading this letter as to whether any or what reply should be sent to it.-Mr. W. D. Cooper said there was one of two things to be done: either send a copy of the resolution dismissing Mr. Eaton and appointing his successor, or take no notice whatever of the communication; he would advise the latter course.-Mr. Hickman considered the letter of the Poor law Board a piece of equivocation. They well knew that Mr. Eaton was dismissed. and that his successor had been appointed. Mr. Dyke and Mr. Stockton contended that the Poor-law Board had no right to interfere in this matter. It was eventually agreed. upon the metien of Mr. Turner,-" That the vestry clerk return the following reply: - St. Pancras Vestry Office, April 6th, 1852 .- My Lord. In reply to your lordship's letter of the 31st ult., I am instructed by the directors of the poor to inform you that the sppointment of master of St. Pancras Workhouse rests with the vestry. (Signed) G. W. F. Cook, Clerk to the Directors.—Lord Courtenay." The board then broke up.

LAUNCH OF THE INDIANA CAPE AND INDIA MAIL STEAM SHIP. -On Wednesday a splendid iron steam ship, named the Indiana, one of the new fleet of vessels of the General Screw Steam Shipping Company, which are to be employed on the Cape and Calcutta mail route, was launched from the ship building yard of Messrs. Mare and Co., Blackwall. The Indian is one of the largest screw steamers ever built on the banks of the Thames. She is nearly 1,800 tons burden, -proof and water-t is the third vessel which has been built for service on the

FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION .- On Wednesday, at a meeting of the vestry of St. Pancras, held in the great hall adjoining the workhouse, T. Eld Baker, Esq., senior churchwarden, in the chair; the following resolution, moved by Mr. Brettingham, and seconded by Mr. W. D. Cooper, was carried unanimously :- " That in the opinion of this vestry any return to a tax on the food of the people will be one of the most fatal courses for any government to take. That the chief object of the present ministry appears to be to maintain the high rents of the aristocracy, and to continue that profligate expenditure of the nation's means. which, unless timely arrested by a reform of the people's own 'house,' the 'Commons House of Parliament,' will inevitably end, as it has done in other states, in a financial revolution."

JOSEPH ADY AT LARGE. - On Tuesday Joseph Ady, the well-known letter writer, was discharged from the Giltspurstreet Compter, in which he had been for some months confined for a large amount of money due to her Majesty for the postage of letters directed to persons all over the country, giving information of "something to their advantage." Adv had not paid one halfpenny of the debt, as we were given to understand, but he has been in a declining State of health, and it is believed that the visiting magistrates of the prisons of the City represented the fact to the Post-office authorities. On Tuesday a note was received at the Mansion-house commanding his liberation.

# The Provinces.

EXPLOSION AND MIRACULOUS ESCAPE ON THE GREAT WES-TERN RAILWAY .- On Saturday an explosion of an engine occurred on the line of the Great Western Railway. It appears that about three o'clock in the morning, on a goods train, consisting of thirty-eight trucks, arriving at Bull's Bridge, near the Southall station, the boiler of the engine suddenly burst with a terrific report, by the force of which the funnel and dome were shattered to pieces. The engine-driver, named Taylor, was thrown up several feet into the air, then falling on the tram-road; while the fireman was precipitated about three yards on to the embankment. Taylor was lying insensible, and was conveyed to Saint Mary's Hospital, Paddington; his face, neck, and head were frightfully disfigured from having been scalded by the steam. Every attention was paid him, and on Sunday afternoon he was progressing f-vourably.

THE ROMSEY MURDER.—The condemned criminals Eyres and Kemish are reprieved, a notification to that effect having been received from the Secretary of State by the Winchester gaol authorities last week. The respite is a general one, viz., during her Majesty's pleasure.

LEWES.-ROMANIST TOLERATION.-A young lady, a native of Lewes (whose name has, in confidence been given to us) this week returned from Italy, where she has been staying some time. She states that when she arrived there the customs officers, in searching her trunk, took away her Bible-the parting present of her father-and during the whole of her stay there she was unable to obtain another copy or even the loan of one, so that she was wholly precluded the use and consolation of the sacred volume! This is Papal toleration, and it is for the education of priests in such a creed as this that public money is to be granted year after year.—Sussex Express.

IMPORTANT TO STUCKBROKERS, AND DEALERS FOR TIME BARGAINS -At the Liverpool assizes, on Saturday, an action was tried before Mr. Justice Cresswell, in which the plaintiff, Mr. Falkner, a stockbroker of Liverpool, sought to recover the sum of £3,638 from the defendant, a Mr. Steele, who had been induced to speculate in shares; and the amount claimed was the aggregate balance due upon settlements extending over a period of nearly three years. It was stated that the defendant had verbally acknowledged the accuracy of the account supplied by the plaintiff, but had refused to give a written acknowledgment of the debt. The various transactions which had been entered into by direction of Mr. Steele were proved by a clerk of the plaintiff's, the commission charged being 5s. per £100(1 per cent.) Mr. Hugh Hill, Q.C., for the defence, contended that the contract, if any bad ever been made, was void, by reason of the nature of the transactions being of a gambling character. Mr. Justice Cresswell, in putting the case before the jury, said that although debts contracted by gaming were what were called "debts of honour," and probably not one of the jury or any respectable person would refuse to pay a liability so contracted, yet they had in the present case to deal with a strict question of law. If they were of opinion that the transactions in which the plaintiff had engaged for the defendant were for bona fi e delivery, he was entitled to recover the amount claimed; but if it was a mere accumulation of differences, that was gaming, and the verdict must be for the defendant. The

inry accordingly found for the defendant. REMARKABLE APPEAL TO THE QUEEN. - At the late assizes, at Bury St. Edmunds, a farmer named Baldry was left for execution, having been found guilty on the most conclusive evidence of administering arsenic to his wife. with intent to murder her. Since his condemnation his wife has forwarded a petition, containing the following appeal to the Queen in his behalf :-

To her Majesty the Queen. The humble retition of Mary Ann Balday, of Preston St. Mary, Suffolk,

Sheweth .-That your petitioner's husband. William Baldry, was convicted at the assizes of administering poison with intent to murder your petitioner, and has been sentenced to die. That your petitioner was not aware that the prisoner's conviction would involve the forfeiture of his life, or your petitioner would at any risk to herself, have declined to be a party to the prosecution. That your petitioner has long been in an infirm state of heal h, and the agitation of the recent proceedings the unhappy prisoner's approaching fite, and the reflection that your petitioner may be the instrument of her husband's destruction, have so aggravated her sufferings that your petitioner feels a strong conviction that a faral result to the prisoner must, within a very early period, bring with it the death of your petitioner. That your petitioner with great reductance yielded to the solicitations of her friends to prosecute, and in the absolute belief that the extent of punishment that was awarded for the offence was transportation or imprisonment. That your petidoomed to a long term of transportation or imprisonment. That you personer was doomed to a long term of transportation or imprisonment, even for a period of his life, that she might be saved, therefore, the misery of knowing that she had destroy to the transportation and that he may of knowing that she inight be saved, therefore, the mostly of knowing that she has destroyed her husband, and that he may be spared for repensance and amendment. Your petitioner most humbly prays four Maj sty that the sentence passed on the unfortunate prisoner, William Baldry, may be mercifully commuted to come less severe punishment, and to at his life may be spared, (Signed)

(Signed) MARY ANN BALDRY. The above was forwarded for presentation through the be demanded in all cases.

Secretary of State, and on Friday an order was received from the Home Office, respiting the execution of Badley until the 8th of May. It is understood that his sentence will be commuted to transportation for life.

RESPITE FOR THE CONVICT MICKLEBURGH.—In consequence of a deputation. composed of J. B. Ross, E.q., one of the magistrates of the borough of Ipswich Mesers. S. H. Cowell, J. Head, and other gentlemen, who are or posed to death punishment, having waited on the Secretary of State for the Home Department on Saturday last, with a memorial numerously signed, praying that the life of John Mickleburgh might be spared, a respite was, at twelve o'clock on Monday night, received at the county gaol, Ipswich, for the unhappy man during her Majesty's

A CHILD KILLED BY ITS PARENTS.—The coroner's inquest at Southampton on the body of the child named Rie terminated at midnight, on Monday, in a verdict of wilful murder against the father and stepmother, Roe and his wife, and they were committed to gaol on the warrant of the coroner, Edward Coxwell, Esq., to take their trial at the next Winchester Assizes. The most damnatory evidence was brought against the parents on Monday, particularly by one of the surgeons, Mr. Wiblin, who took part in the post mortem examination, and who proved that the wounds found on the body of the child, and which contributed to its death, could not have been produced by accident, as the parents alleged. The evidence was of the most heart-sickening character, and revealed a case of most unprecedented parental barbarity. The poor child appears not only to have been tortured to death by the most horrible neglect, but to have received personal injuries which could only have been inflicted by the most abominable cruelty. When the parents were brought from the gool to the council chamber, where the inquest was held, they had to be guarded from the attacks of an infuriated mob by a large hody of police. The latter got roughly handled by the mob while attempting to keep the people off. Public indignation appears to have been raised to the highest pitch against the culprits on account of the wretches having professed to be austerely religious. The mob surrounded the inquest-room the whole evening,

and applauded vehemently the verdict of the jury. SERIOUS CASE OF STABBING AT BATH .- On Monday an Irishman, named Edward Mahoney, was brought up before the Bath magistrates, at the Guildhall, in the city, on a charge of stabbing a young man, named William Tuckey, with intent to do him grievous bodily harm, under the following aggravated circumstances :- On Sunday evening the prisoner had been drinking at the Seven Dials public-house in company with a female, with whom he quarrelled, and shortly afterwards left the house. In a few minutes afterwards. Tuckey and another man, with two young women, were passing up a lane adjoining the Seven Dials, on their way home, when the prisoner, who had stati-ned himself in the lane, and appeared in an infuriated state, declared that he would stab the first person that approached him. Tuckey and his friends continued to walk onward, without making any remark to the prisoner, when the latter rushed forward, and plunged a knife violently into the side of the unfortunate young man. Tuckey fell to the ground, and the blood spirted out over the persons near him. As istance was called, and the prisoner secured and taken to the police station. The wounded man was removed to the Bath United Hospital, where it was found that the wound, slthough not immediately dangerous, was of a very serious character, the knife having penetrated to a depth of upwards of two inches very near the region of the heart. The prisoner offered no excuse for his conduct, and as the wounded man was not able to appear to give evidence, the case was remanded for

B. Week. Another Romish Sheriff .- The "Tablet" has the following impudent paragraph from its "Liverpool Corr # pondent:"-" The Catholic Sheriff of Lancashire attending Mass in State.—What will Lord Campbell say to the following fact? On Sunday last Thomas H. Blundell, Esq., of Ince Blundell, the Catholic High Sheriff of the county of Lancaster, attended high mass at Copperas Hill Chapel, and came in full state in his carriage, attended by the Sub-Sheriff, Allen Keye, Esq., another Catholic. The Sheriff had been on attendance on Mr. Baron Alderson, one of the going judges of assize, who opened the Spring Commission here late on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning at an early hour the Sheriff attended mass at the above chapel, and partook of the holy communion. At half-past ten, he with his officers and the Mayor, and several members of the Town Council, escorted Baron Alderson to St, George's Church, where the Sheriff left his lordship, and then proceeded in state in his carriage to Copperas Hill, preceded by his javelin men, the trumpeter going before him, sounding, as usual, the trumpet. The Sheriff was escorted, and on arriving at the chapel with his chaplain, the Rev. Peter Whitefield, the Sheriff was conducted to the pew of Mr. Keye, the javelin men in livery with their javelins, kneeling before the altar. High mass was then celebrated, and after the sacrifice had concluded the High Sheriff returned to his hotel in the same manner as he came. An immense crowd

of persons followed the carriage." THE QUEEN'S RECEPTION AT MANCHESTER.-A complete statement of the expenses incurred by the corporation of Manchester at the Queen's visit last autumn, was presented to the town council for the first time. The total was £4,976. Adding the private expenses to which individuals went in providing banners and illuminations, the total would probably not be less than £10,000; and this is exclusive of the expenses incurred by the borough of Salford, the magistrates of the county, the Earl of Ellesmere, and the London and North Western Railway Companyso that the pageant of the 10th of October must have been a

costly affair; probably it would reach nearly to £30,000. MURDER AT BRIDGHORTH, SALOP .-- An inquest was beld, a few days ago, in the Bridgnorth Union Workhouse, upon the body of John Gitton, aged fifty, an inmate of the workhouse, who was found murdered in the able-bodied men's dayroom, between seven and eight o'clock on the evening of the 29th ult. An inmate of the workhouse named Colley was in custody charged with having committed the murder. Colley came into the union house on the 9th of January from the lunatic asylum at Shrewsbury. It appeared that the prisoner and the deceased were left together for a few minutes in the dayroom with a blind idiot boy, who could give no account of the transaction. When the bell rang for prayers an inmate had to go into the room tor his coat. when he heard a man grouning near the fire. It was the deceased, who was covered with blood, and who soon afterwards expired without recovering consciousness or the power of speech. He had received three terrible wounds upon the head, the skull having been cloven in three places and the brains exposed to view. A carpenter's axe, covered with human hair, brains, and blood, was found in an adjoining room. Upon the alarm being given the prisoner was observed to get up and leave the boardroom, where the master was reading prayers. He was apprehended a few hours afterwards in the town, when blood was found upon his trowsers. He said the governor gave him leave to go out of the workhouse, and denied baving committed the murder. It appeared that the deceased and the prisoner had worked together a good deal, and had never been know to have any quarrel. The prisoner had appeared quite sane ever since he had lived in the house. The ju y returned a verdict of "Wilful murder against Henry Lewis Colley," who was thereupon committed to take his

trial at the assizes. OUTRAGE BY POLICEMEN.—At the Liverpool police court on Wednesday two police constables were suspended from their duties in consequence of a violent outrage committed on Thomas Wilkinson, on Sunday night last. One of the constables, mistaking the man for some other person, at first knocked him down, and having got another to a sist him, they continued their violence until the poor fellow was covered with blood, his knee broken, and he was compelled to be removed to the hospital. Mr. Mansfield strongly censured the violent conduct of the officers, who, in all probability, will be dismissed the force.

THE GOVERNMENT CONTRACT FOR RIFLES. The dispute between the master gun-makers of Birmingham and the workmen having been at last referred to an arbitration, is on the eve of adjustment-a sort of compromise has been suggested, and, we believe, accepted by all parties. The actual terms upon which the men have agreed to work have not transpired.

THE NATIONAL DEBT .- (From Tuesday night's "Gazette.)"-The Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury having certified to the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, in pursuance of the act, 10th Geo. IV., cap. 27, sec. 1, that the actual surplus revenue of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, beyond the actual expenditure thereof, for the year ended the 5th of January, 1852, amounted to the sum of £2,726,396 4s. 10d. The Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt hereby give notice, that the sum of £681.599 1s. 2d., being one-fourth part of the said surplus of £2,726,396 4s. 10d. will be applied, under the provisions of the said act, between the 7th day of April, 1852, and the 5th day of July, 1852, to the following purposes, VIZ. :-

To be applied to the purchase of Stock ... £681,599 1 2 Donations and Bequests to be applied to

the purchase of Stock ..... 2,287 8 3 £683,886 9 5

A. Y. SPEARMAN, Comptroller General.—National Debt Office, April 2, 1852.

BREWERS, &c.-An amended return was printed on Monday respecting brewers and others. In England, in the year ending the 10th of October last, there were in England 2.305 brewers, of which sixty-four are in London; and 60.124 victuallers, of which 4,357 are in London. There are of licensed beersellers 37,266 to sell beer to be drunk on the premises, and 3,277 not to be drunk on the premises. In the United Kingdom there are 2,548 brewers and 89,266 victuallers. The brewers consumed 20,932,724 bushels of malt, and the victuallers who brewed their own beer 7,732,287. Persons licensed to sell beer consumed 3,289,608 bushels to be drunk on the premises, and 389,529 bushels were consumed by persons who brewed beer to be drunk on

the premises. Foreign Numers.—A complaint having been made to the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury that nutmegs, the produce of British possessions, are charged with the high rate of duty of 2s. 6d. per lb., while nutmegs the produce of the Dutch possessions are erroneously treated as "wild nutmegs," and passed at the low rates of duty of 3d. and 5d. per lb., their lordships have directed Mr. Hamilton, one of the Secretaries to the Treasury, to acquaint the Commissioners of Customs that they are of opinion, having fully considered the reports made on the subject, that no further quantity of nutmegs should be allowed to be delivered at the low rates of duty of 3d, and bd. per lb., except such as are bona fide "wild nutmegs," but that the duty of 2s. 6d. per lb., legally leviable, should

### Preland.

ARCHDISHOP MURRAY'S SUCCESSOR -The Primate Cullen was elected on the 2nd ultimo to the archiepiscopal chair of

Dublin. There were six other candidates. The Saxon Invasion .- The "Limerick Chronicle" states that industrious and enterprising Scotch farmers are extending their influence in the south and west of Ireland. Three brothers of the name of Matthews have recently taken extensive farms-two in the vicinity of Limerick, Bullyanrahan, and Knocklisheen, the third near Miltown Malbay, which they are respectively tilling and stock-

ing. The three farms comprise nearly 860 acres. REMITTANCES FROM AMERICA. - The "Galway Mercury, specking of the wholesale emigration of the peasantry from that county, remarks that the parties who left within the last two years, are now sending home in small sums "an amount of money beyond all former example."

STATE OF THE CLIFDEN UNION.—Another Galway paper (the "Vindicator") draws the following gloomy sketch of the present state of the Cliften Union :- "It will be seen from a report which we publish to-day that the union of Clifden is in a frightful state of disorganisation and destitution. A great arrear of poor rate is due by the large proprietors, while the improving landlirds and the industrious tenants are forced to pay to the last farthing. The most scandalous system of jobbing is carried on in the boardroom. The merciless exterminators who sweep the people from their property have secured a majority of their creatures at the board by which they can pepetrate a job, or again cast forth the victims of their cruelty from the shelter of a roof. In that remote district, where public opinion cannot reach the petty tyrants whose will is law, and whose frown is death, in the inaccessible wilds of Connemara, there are 1,368 paupers in the workhouse, and 1,800 arrear of rates due by the large proprietors while pauperism is every day rapidly increasing on account of the exterminations which still proceed unchecked in that region of evictions. From Oughterard to Clifden there is scarcely any sign of human life, and Nimmo's lodge is the only cot of its class, whose interesting inmate appears to be decently housed. From the Halfway-house to Clifden there exists peculiar facilities for reclaiming the land and turning it into splendid grass and tillage farms. Where there is nothing but the snipe and the wild duck at present thousands of human beings might be comfortably located-where nothing now disturbs the stillness of this solitary waste, but the shrick of the curlew or the scream of the eagle as he swoops down from the old grey mountain tops, the hum of labour and the gladsome voice of happy and requited industry might be heard if the arm of extermination were once arrested and the work of During the past week the Encumbered Estates Commis-

sioners paid out £66,000, making the total amount of funds distributed by them from the commencement, £2,041,000, The same journal mentions the following agrarian outrage :- " Ten cows, the property of Mr. Corboy, a farmer, residing at Boher, were burned alive yesterday morning, the house in which they were kept having been fired by in-

The Mayor of Limerick presided on Monday at a meeting of some five or six hundred of the electors of the borough, for the purpose of hearing the names of the candidates for the representation of the borough, previously selected by a sub committee There was considerable confusion on the occasion, a large majority of those present being in favour of Mr. J. D Fitzgerald and Mr Potter; but, as no electors were permitted to have a voice in the decision except such as had been named on the committee, the result was that the nominal majority was in favour of Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Sergeant O'Brien, who, it is to be supposed, are thus to be the candidates at the ensuing election.

Mr. John Barton has been elected governor, and Mr. Robert Stewar deputy governor, of the Bank of Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess of Eglinton, accompanied by the Countess of Bective, and several officers of the vice regal court, went in state on Monday to visit the Dublin University, where they were received by the provost and several of the senior and junior fellows, by whom they were conducted through the library, the principal halls, the tellows' garden, the chapel, &c.

A Suspicious Circumstance,-Last week as a gentleman was proceeding from Boyle in an open carriage to Drumsna he was met between this town and Ardcarne by three armed men, who ordered the driver to stop. They then approached the machine, and having ascertained who the occupant was they gave him permission to proceed, observing that he was not the person they were desirous to meet.

Murder in Kilkenny.—A dreadful murder was committed last week in a solitary cabin, situate in the lonesome bosheen" which leads from Ballymack in the direction of Kilcoran. This tenement was occupied by a man named William Brophy and his wife, Margaret Brophy, the former of whom was a labourer in the employment of Mr. William Townsend, of Ballymack, some of whose horses were occasionally kept in one of the rooms of Brophy's cabin. The body of a female, which presented obvious wounds on the forehead, was discovered by a cowherd of Mr. 'Townsend's lying at a gate on his master's land, situate at a distance of a field from Brophy's house, and at the other side of the bosheen. There was a small bag suspended round the neck, which was open, and partially turned inside out, as if it had been rifled. Blood was traced to the lawn before Brophy's house, along to the very door sill, upon which there were several spots. On entering the house all the suspicions which the previous indications gave rise to were at once confirmed, for not only were bloody marks apparent on the kitchen floor, but in the inner apartment, sometimes used as a stable, a quantity of straw was found saturated with blood that had been here shed in a vast quantity. The inmates were arrested, and on examining the premises a spade was discovered having blood upon it. Some of the people soon afterwards identified the body, recognising it as that of a poor pedlar whom they knew by the name of "Joany," a native of Ballycallan, and a widow, who paid periodical visits to this district, and sold tobacco, snuff, fruit, and such like matters, or bartered them for old rags. It appeared that this woman had been attacked with fever a couple of months previously, and had gone to the hospital of the Callan union, where she was reported to have died. But on Thursday morning she came from Callan to Ballymack, and mentioned to some people whom she met that she was proceeding to the house of William Brophy, where she had left her basket. The probability is that the basket was consigned to the care of the Brophys when she was taken ill; and the inference may probably be drawn that on the rumour of her death the persons in whose charge it was placed had appropriated her little store of merchandise to their own use, and upon her unexpected appearance to claim her property, had sileuced her complaints o' robbery by murder; after which the additional robbery of the contents of the bag which was round her neck was perpetrated. - The jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder," and the prisoners were committed to the county gaol.

# MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

The April Quarter Session was commenced on Monday at Clerkenwell. Robbery.-Michael Smith, 16, was indicted for stealing a halt crown and other moneys belonging to Jane Howard, from her person. It appeared from the evidence that the prosecutrix, on the 24th of March, was standing before a

shop in Catherine.street, Hoxton, and the owner of the shop saw the prisoner and two other boys standing close to her, and then one of the younger boys took something from her pocket and handed it over to him. He told the prosecutrix what he had seen, and the prisoner and his two companions ran off. She followed, and in his flight he dropped the money. He was caught, however, and given into custody. -The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, and the Assistant Judge said it was evident that he was training the younger boy as a thief, and he should always give any one who did this as severe a sentence as the law would allow. He should have no opportunity of making boys thieve for the next ten

years. He then sentenced him to ten years' transportation. STEALING FROM A DWELLING House,-John Smith, 33, was indicted for stealing, in the dwelling house of Giles Bell, a silver jug and other articles, value £30, and £8 and other moneys, his property and moneys .- The jury returned a verdict of Guilty.—The Assistant-Judge said it was a very heartless case, and sentenced the prisoner to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Housebreaking .- William Green, 25, and John Stanley, 23, pleaded Guilty to feloniously breaking and entering the shop of Henry Augustus Hyde, and stealing therein 337 pair of boots and 173 pair of shoes, value £64, his property, and were each sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with

STATE OF PUBLIC OPINION ON THE MILITIA BILL .- The proposed embodiment of the militia appears, by the accounts which reach us from various parts of the country, to be the less liked as it becomes better understood. Many meetings have lately been held to oppose the measure, and preparations have already been made for the holding still larger number. A few days since a large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Cowper-street School-rooms. Finsbury, Dr. Fletcher in the chair The speakers were the Revs. J. C. Galloway, R. Hamilton, Mr. W. H. Black, and Mr. Green.-Last week a demonstration of public opinion in the Tower Hamlets was held in the Beaumont Institution, John Scoble, Esq., in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. Fishbourne, Brockway, and Chesson .- A crowded meeting has been held in the Townhall, of Southampton; Mr. Richard Laishley presided in place of the mayor, who was prevented from doing so by indisposition. The principal speakers were Messrs. Clark, Stace, and Lankester, whose remarks were received with great applause.—A large meeting has been held at Worcester; the mayor in the chair. Speeches were delivered by Samuel Bowly and John Baker, Esqs.-An important gathering took place in the Brighton Town-hall, to consider the character of Mr. Walpole's bill. The chair was taken by Isaac Bass, Esq., and among the speakers were the Rev. John Goulty and Mr. Wallis, Two good meetings have been held at Scarborough, at which the feeling of opposition to the ministerial proposal was unanimous -At a meeting held in Hereford, the speakers being Joseph Morgan, Esq., and the Rev. John Davey, a petition against the Militia Bill was unanimously adopted. At Skipton and Clitheroe good demonstrations have taken place.—Two meetings have been held at Hull, and great activity is displayed against the bill.—Wales is speaking out earnestly, both by petitions and in public meetings.—At Neath Abbey, a large demonstration of the agents, proprietors, and workmen of the ironworks in this populous neighbourhood has been held, at which an anti-militia petition has been unanimously agreed to .- An enthusiastic and crowded meeting has been held at Merthyr. The speakers were the Revs. John Jones, John Roberts, J. Lloyd, J. Bowen, B. Owen, and Mr. John.

### Assize Intelligence.

GLOUCESTER.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE .- Two young men, Henry Shapcott, aged eighteen, and Hiram Archer, aged twenty-six, were indicted for having committed a most revolting outrage upon Mary M'Carthy. On the night of the 26th of last July, the prosecutrix, a miserable, wayworn Irishwoman. about thirty-five years of age, was tramping from Coleford to Gloucester, suffering from hunger and fatigue, and had reached, about ten o'clock at night, a part of the Forest of Dean, where some charcoal fires were burning. She proceeded to one of them, and sat down before it with a view of resting herself and drying her wet clothes. There she remained until one o'clock in the morning, when nine of the charcoal burners arrived. They at first appeared to treat her kindly, and one of them asked her to go to a neigh bouring public-house, but this she declined, asking the man to bring her some water. He did so, and when she had drunk it, they asked her to go into a cabin near; and one of the men, who said that he was the master of the cabin, promised that no one should molest her. She at first refused, but the men partly forced her into the place. and having lighted a fire and secured the door, the nine ruffians, one after another, brutally assaulted and violated her, and turned her out of the hut more dead than alive. She cried out for police and "Murder," when some of the inhuman brutes threatened to throw her into the fire if she did not hold her tongue. She resisted as much as she was able, but at last fainted. When she came to her senses, she found herself outside the cabin, and one of the fellows threatened to knock her brains out with a shovel if she did not depart. She proceeded in the direction of Blakeney, and on the road met with a woman to whom she detailed how she had been treated. The poor creature then travelled on, and finding she could go no further, laid down by the side of a havrick, where she remained twelve hours before she was discovered. In almost a dying state she was conveyed to the Union, where she recovered. It appeared that she had one child, although unmarried, and that she was searching for her brother when passing through the forest. Of the nine fellows who committed the outrage, five were taken and tried at the last Gloucester Assizes, and were transported for life. The prisoners have been apprehended since, and the prosecutrix swore to them as being two of her assailants. The jury found them both Guilty, and the learned judge directed them to be both transported beyond the seas for the term of their natural lives. TAUNTON.

CHARGE OF MURDER.-Elizabeth Lewis and Thomas Crosby were indicted for the murder of the child of the prisoners at Bath. This case excited the greatest interest on account of the respectability of the parties, the male prisoner being a solicitor of Bristol, and the female having been a governess. The charge was, that the woman having been confined of a child, put it out to nurse, and then called at intervals to see it; that during such visits she had contrived to put arsenic into the mouth of the child, and by that means caused its death. Among the several witnesses examined was Mr. Herepath, who proved finding traces of arsenic in the vomits and napkins of the child, and in the liver, stomach, and bowels of the body, which had been absorbed into the system, and gave it as his opinion that the death was caused by that poison. The learned Judge having summed up, the jury returned a ver-

diet of Not Guilty. THE FROME MURDER. - William Sparrow, 30, William Maggs, 44, and Robert Hurd, alias Frome Bob, 37, were indicted for the wilful murder of Sarah Watis, at Woodlands, Frome, on the 24th of September last. The unfortunate deceased, Sarah Watts, was a child of fourteen, the daughter of a small farmer at Woodlands, near Frome. On the 24th of September, her father and mother left home to attend Frome market, as they were in the habit of doing, leaving the child alone in the house. On their return about four o'clock, the father noticed blood on the floor of the kitchen, and heard his dog lapping in the milkhouse. On going into the milkhouse, he discovered his unfortunate child lying dead, with her clothes torn, and her person bruised and bloody. At first he had no suspicion of foul play, and after acquainting his wife that the child was dead he very quietly went into the fields to drive in some cattle. The child was removed up-stairs, and the mother and some of the neighbours were preparing for ea when it was discovered that the bread and butter was missing, and that the cheese had been cut. This first excited suspicion, and on a surgeon being sent for it was found that the unfortunate child had been ravished as well as murdered, and that death had been produced by strangulation arising from pressure on the windpipe. Upon the wall there were marks of the girl's shoes, which indicated that she had been taken up by the heels and forced headforemost into a whey tub, the milk in which was afterwards found to be discoloured, apparently by blood. Upon the wall near the door was found the impress of a left hand, and from the thumb had trickled down some drops of blood. It was shown by a large body of testimony that on the day of the murder the prisoners and a man who is unknown were waiting on the road until old Watts and his wife passed by to market. They were then traced in various directions, apparently "dodging," until at length Maggs and Sparrow had approached to within half a mile of the house, going across the fields in its direction shortly before the time when the murder must have been committed. Their course was again taken up an hour or two after, when they were coming away from the house in a different direction from that which they followed in going towards Wood-

lands, and it would appear that one of them had substituted a "Jim Crow" for his usual black hat, and that the other had put a short kertle frock over his clothes. They were then traced again into the company of Hurd, and on to Frome market, where they stood in the market-place, as if to attract public attention, and they were again seen in the evening at a public-house. Whilst talking together in the market a person who was passing caught the words, "Watch, but no tin." These circumstances and the prior reputation of the prisoners, led to their apprehension, when it was found that Sparrow had a bad thumb, as if produced by a bite, which he said had been produced by a chap in a fight on Bradley fair day, but persons who saw his hand two days after, and the surgeon who examined it, positively stated that it was such a wound as could not have been done so recently, as three days, for that matter had formed beneath it. In addition to this, a handkerchiefthe only article left behind by the murderers—was spoken to, but not very positivily, by three witnesses as having been in Sparrow's possession. Against Maggs the evidence, in addition to the connexion with the other prisoners in the movements of the 24th, a conversation was deposed to between Maggs and an unknown man in a lane to the following effect .- " Hast heard any news?" "Yes, I've heard that London police officers has been to Bill Sparrow, and said to he, "Ah, my good fellow, I'm glad 'wsn't you committed this murder, for you'll get the free pardon and £50." To this Maggs replied, "He'll neither have the pardon nor the £50, for he's the man that killed her." This witness and several others had been much mali reated since he had given evidence. The court was occupied for eleven hours in hearing the case for the crown, and the jury were then locked up.

FIRE AT SEA. -On Monday information was received in the city of the destruction by fire of the smack Lark, of Greenock. The intelligence was communicated by Captain M'Law, of the steam ship Shamrock. It appeared that the Shamrock was on her voyage from Liverpool to Sligo, and when about nine miles distant, at 6.30 p m., Port Patrick, Captain M'Law observed smoke near the Maiden's rocks, which he at first took to be a steamer, but on looking attentively through a glass he discovered that it was a vessel on fire. He immediately altered the course of the steamer and bore up to her assistance. On nearing her he saw the mast go by the board, and found she was in flames fore and aft, and burnt to nearly the water's edge, and the crew in the boat, with their clothes and as many light articles as they could lay their hands on. The boats of the steamer were immediately manned and proceeded to endeavour to save the burning vessel, which proved to be the Lark, of Greenock, with a cargo of lime, with which she had left Larne in the morning. Finding that it was impossible to save the vessel, and as two other vessels were lying off, as well as a coast-guard boat that had put off from the main, Captain M'Law proceeded on his voyage. The weather being moderate, no apprehensions are to be entertained for

the safety of the crew. MR. GEORGE THOMPSON AND THE REFORM MOTION. - In consequence of Mr. G. Thompson's absence from the division on Mr. Hume's motion, some of his constituents requested an explanation on the point, and the following reply has been received :- "On the evening of that division, an aggregate meeting of the electors of the Tower Hamlets was held to consider the question of my re election, and I was compelled to attend. The proceedings were protracted to an extraordinary length, and I did not reach the House of Commons until the debate and division were over. But for the meeting referred to Ishould have spoken and voted in favour of the motion. Regarding the extension of the right of voting and the independent exercise of that right, as measures essential to the purity and right conduct of affairs in the House of Commons, I am in favour of every movement tending to enlarge the power of the people. Believe me, very truly yours, George Thomp.

son. -- Mr. George Cavill." HEALTH OF LEIGH HUNT.—The following passage from a beautiful letter written last week by Leigh Hunt to the Secretary of the Society of the Friends of Italy, will excite much sympathy and regret :- "I have not been out of my house (by medical advice) for these two months; for a considerable time past, I have not been able to visit my nearest connexions, even by day; and last year I was not able to indulge myself with a sight of what all the world were seeing, though for the greater part of its existence I was living not a mile from the spot. To complete this piece of confidence, into which your making me of so much importance to myself has led me, and not leave my friends with a more serious impression of the state of my health than I can help, I have reason to believe that the coming spring will be more gracious to me than the last; and many are the apparent overthrows from which I have recovered in the course of my life. But age warns me that I must take no more liberties with times and seasons."

LITERARY FORGERIES .- M. de Bacourt, one of the executors of the late Prince de Tallyrand, has written a letter to the public journals stating that frauds, similar to those lately discovered in England relative to Shelley's letters, have been attempted in France, for letters falsely stated to have been written by the late Prince. "I have in my possession at present," says M. de Bacourt, "a certain number of those letters, imitating exceedingly well the writing of the deceased Prince, but which have been declared by the persons intimate with the deceased, such as M. Guizot, the Duke de Broglie, Count Molé, Duke Pasquier, &c., to be forgeries,

# Central Criminal Court.

This court resumed its sittings on Monday. Charge of Persury.—John Stowell and Thomas Stowell CHARGE OF LERSUAL. The surrendered to take their trial upon a joint indictment, in named John Howson Garratt, in surrendered to take their wind open Howson Garrett in which another person, named John Howson Garrett (who which another person, named some connected with the pleaded guilty to a charge of perjury connected with the pleaded guilty to a charge of polyury connected with the same transaction at the last session) was included, upon a charge of unlawfully conspiring together to injure a person charge of unlawfully comments.—The prisoners pleaded Not Guilty, The particulars of this case have been repeatedly pro-The particulars of this county court reports. After a long trial, the jury found the prisoners Not Guilty. cial, the jury tound the product 22, butcher, was indicted for embezzling the sum of £22 2s. 11d., the moneys of his for embezzing the sum of the prosecutor is a butcher.

The prosecutor is a butcher.

living in Kingsgate-street, Holborn, and the prisoner had living in Aingagate-actes, Among the prosecutor's customers been in his service. Among the prosecutor's customers been in his service. Among the prosecutors customers was a lady named Falder, residing in Fitzroy-square, who paid her bill quarterly. In the March of last year the paid ner out quartery. An enster's name, and got the prisoner took a receipt in his master's name, and got the prisoner took a receipt in his fine bill became due the amount in question. When the June bill became due Mrs. amount in question. When the called the Mrs. Falder called in the absence of prosecutor, and paid the quarter from March to that time. When prosecutor came home he instantly wrote a letter to Mrs. Falder, to state that the Murch quarter was still due. The prisoner was sent with the letter, the contents of which he was unacquainted with. The prisoner came back, and said that it was all right, that Mrs. Falder knew it, and would pay it with right, that Mrs. Faluer and Michaelmas Day being very small, the bill was not sent in until after Christmas, and small, the one was now some in the best paid, and that then it was found that the bill had been paid, and that then it was sound that been brought by the prisoner, The prisoner had left the prosecutor's service in Septem. ber last, and since had lived respectably in another eer. vice.—The jury found him Guilty, and he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Carlo Antonio Grimaldi, 26, labourer; and Luigi la

Guardia, 34, labourer, were indicted for having in their cus. tody and possession a die on which was made and impressed the reverse side of a half sovereign. The evidence addured proved that on the 10th of January last the prisoner Grimaldi went to an engraver of dies named Conquest, living in Holywell-street, Strand, and asked him if he could cut him Holywell-street, our and a medal, and producing at the same time half a sovereign, which, upon Mr. Conquest examining, he found to be a b.d one. This he mentioned to the prisoner, who gave him a good one, and made an arrangement with him to sink a die with the reverse side of a half sovereign on it. Mr. Conquest asked him what it was for, and he said for an exhibition that was to take place in Italy. After the prisoner was gone Mr. Conquest, having his suspicions aroused, communicated with the police at Bow-street, and under their directions he completed the die. On the 14th of February the prisoner called by appointment and received the die, and then said he should want the head-side of the half sovereign cut in a die. Upon leaving the house he was followed by the police, and seen to join the other prisoner, to whom he gave the die, and he hid it under his cloak. The police followed them for a short time, and then took them into cus. tody. From subsequent inquiries they made it was found that the prisoners were intimate acquaintances, occupying the same lodgings, but beyond that nothing could be found out about them, excepting that they were natives of Italy, The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, accompanying it with a recommendation to mercy. The sentence was deferred, Father Gavazzi, the well-known separatist from the Remish Church, was on the bench during the whole trial, and did not quit the court until the verdict was returned. CONCEALMENT OF BIRTH .- Caroline Cox, 22, spinster,

was indicted for endeavouring to conceal the birth of her female infant child. It appeared that the prisoner had for about two months been lodging at the house of a shoemaker, in Chapel-street, Stockwell, and early in the month of February the prisoner was seen to go to the water closet, and the landlady of the house going there shortly afterwards, saw the body of an infant imhedded in the soil. The police were then called in, and the child got out; it was quite dead. The prisoner, when taxed with it, did not deny the fact, and said she was not aware that she had been delivered. She also showed her landlady some things she had prepared for the child. Mr. Henry Owen, a surgeon at Claphum, proved that the child was a full-grown one, and death had resulted from suffocation; but it was probable that the and the prisoner unaware of it. The jury Acquitted her.

CONSPIRACY AND PERJURY .- John Stowell, Thomas Stowell, and George Hewson Garnett, were indicted for conspiracy and perjury .- The prosecutor, Mr. Kennett, was the landlord of the Hoop and Grapes public-house, Westminster, and also a cab proprietor; and it appeared that he was sued in the Southwark County Court in December last by the defendant, John Stowell, upon two I O U's, amounting to £30 10s. Two actions were tried, in the first of which the plaintiff was nonsuited; and in the second, which was tried by a jury, a verdict was given for the defendent. All the defendants in the present indictment were examined in support of the claim upon the prosecutor, and it was upon the evidence given by them that the charge now under inquiry was founded .- The jury gave a verdict of Guilty against Thomas Stowell and Garnett, and Acquitted John Stowell.—Sentence was deferred.

BIGAMY. - Ambrose Garratt, 34, hawker, was indicted for feloniously marrying Jano Roberts, his wife being alire, -The prisoner pleaded Guilty, and in mitigation of sentence said that the conduct of his first wife had driven him to the act. She had left him in 1848, and, although he had made every inquiry, could not gain any tidings of her. He had travelled twice on foot from London to York, and also to Doncaster, to make inquiries of her friends as to her whereabouts, but they would not give him any information respecting her .- Mr. Giffard said that the prisoner's conduct to his first wife had been so bad that she could not live with him.-The second wife, a respectable-looking young woman, who seemed very ill, stepped into the witness-box, and in answer to the court said, that when the prisoner married her he represented himself as a single man, and that he was in a situation in the telegraph department of the Euston Hotel. She had £30 by her, and he borrowed a portion of it at the time of their marriage, telling her that he had a sum of money due to him which he could not get, as the gentleman who owed it to him was out of town. He after that borrowed the rest of her money, and shortly afterwards, she having to go from town to see a sick relative, on her return home found that he had broken open her boxes and made away with all her things, and told the pawnbroker where they had been pledged the belonged to his dear wife that was dead. Mr. Gurney told the prisoner that his case was a very bad one, and ordered him to be kept to hard labour for twelve months.

ROBBERY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. - James Gilbert, 35

sailor, was indicted for receiving a bank note for £5, the property of George Rice.—The prosecutor, now an enting ouse-keeper in High-street, Woolwich, was, in the year 1849, midshipman's steward on board the steam-ship the Firebrand, which at that time was cruising off the coast of Greece. The prisoner was gun-room cook on board the same vessel. At that time the prosecutor had in a drawer of his deak some notes and coin, amounting in value in the whole to £39, and there was also the half of a £5 note, the prosecutor having sent the other half to his father in Portsmouth. About that time the prosecutor's desk was broken open, and the contents abstracted, and also the half of the £5 note. The prisoner was spoken to about the robbery, and he said it was a rascally act to be guilty of. No suspicion was entertained of the prisoner, and about three months after, in the March of 1850, he was sent home an invalid. The prosecutor did not come home until July in the same year, and then he prosecuted one of the crew named Robinson, who was tried in this court and sentenced to six months' imprisonment.—The inquiry that was subsequently made proved that the prisoner, as soon as he could come on shore, had procured two persons to enter into an indemnity bond for the £5 note, prisoner stating that he had lost the other half, it having blown through the cabin window at the time he cut it. Prosecutor kepts look out for the prisoner, but saw nothing of him till 2 few months ago, when he met him by chance at the Mitte Tavern, Woolwich, when he gave him in charge of the police.—The jury found the prisoner Guilty, and he was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment in Maidstone

BASE Coin.-Joseph Fowler, 34, shoemaker, Samuel

James White, 28, tailor, and Mary White, 38, his wife, were indicted for having in their possession a quantity of counterfeit coin.—James Haward, one of the warrant offi ers of the Worship-street police court, stated that having occasion to apprehend the prisoner Fowler on a change macanatal charge unconnected with the present one, he went, about eight o'clock, on the morning of the 10th of March, to No. 25, Martin-street, Blackfriars, and knocked at the door, which was opened by Fowler, whom he at once took into custody. Witness and two other constables who were with him then took the prisoner into the upstairs room, where White and his wife and child were in bed The woman got up, and, saying that she was ill, asked nermission to an armission to an armission to an armission to a manufacture and a saying that she was ill, asked permission to go down stairs, which was refused, and she then let a small basin fall from under her clothes, which, upon being picked up, was found to contain two count feit crown pieces, twenty half-crown, sixty-three shillings, and twentynine- sixpences, all in a finished state and read, for circulation; and in another part of the room were and one shillings in an unfinished state, also a half-crown and some other bad coin.—From the evidence of Evans, leal, it and another officer, who accompanied Hayward, appeared that the place was a regular manufactory of bad coin for year country and coin, for upon searching the place a box containing a gal-vanic battery, a part of a sixpence that had been used for precipitating a silver of a sixpence that had been used for precipitating a silver coating on the bad coin, some plaster of Paris moulds, a ladle with some metal in it, some files and other tools used by coiners, were found. The house had been taken? had been taken by the woman about six weeks before their apprehension, and had since then been the rendezrous h passers of bad coin.—Fowler, in his defence, said that he did not know anything about the bad money, and had merely gone to that house for the purpose of concentinent. The jury found them all Guilty. Hayward was arrested for having escaped from Colchester jail, where he was confined on a charge of on a charge of passing bad coin.—The Common Sergent sentenced them each to eighteen months' imprisonment. The two Italians, Grimaldi and Guardia, who were continued of his continue victed of having in their possession a die for making country terfeit half sovereigns, were brought up and sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

PAPAL DEALINGS WITH THE COURT.—So the presentation of Mr. Sheriff Swift's Chaplain, "Monsignore" Searle, a the Queen's levee, has been cancelled, and the Lord Chumberlain has seen Chamberlain has sent back the reverend foreign titular on his patron's hand. his patron's hands. Mr. Swift has found that he has don't the Pope's husiness of Canada has found that he has not profit the Pope's business at Court to the effect of small profit and quick returns

THE COINAGE. - The "Gazette" has a proclamation, and quick returns .- Punch. claring the legal currency of the "one florin, one tenth of a pound." ee 30tle 30th ult.,

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. TTOWETOWER HANLETS.—At a meeting of electors and non-sectors actors, held at the British Institution, Cowper-street, on Mr. Mr. WM. Newson said the time had come when they gould gold do something more than coho mere party cries. hhey roey required freedom in religion, and freedom of educaoon; aon; and, above all, real political freedom; and he hoped mat, beat, besides, they would be able calmly and beneficially to sscuss cuss other subjects of the gravest importance to the lapuringuring classes. He believed that the time had come when mey shey should strike out into a new and broader path, and sisteadstead of struggling for the interest of classes, strive for me adje advancement and the rights of all. He held the conectionetion that that consummation must arrive, because hismry tary taught him that through all the phases of society the undenndency of power had always been toward the people. The nowernwers of government had passed through absolute monanonarchy and feudalism to commercialism, and it did not tem tem to him possible that it could rest there. The House ff Cof Commons was divided between the territorial and comherciaercial interests, but still the people were gaining a concciousiousness of the necessity of sending men to support their sanseause to parliament, and of their power, even now, to do cometomething toward that end. Miserably limited as the ranchanchise was even in the coming election much might be one one by the non-electors. With reference to a remark thickhich had been made by a preceding speaker, he did not dvoidvocate or countenance the idea of exclusive dealing, or the the threat of exclusive dealing, in order to influence the lect lectors. He held by the principle that all coercion was othoth impolitic and unjust. He believed that men had a ightight to the vote by virtue of the fact that they were men if sof sound mind, and unconvicted of crime. Those who had he the vote had a right to exercise it in the best possible manner per; and it was not for those who agreed with him to coexcerce any man into giving his vote by any course which nflinflicted a threat, or created a fear of injury. Without that he the non-electors and the working classes generally might ise ise their legitimate influence, and show those with whom heghey dealt that the prosperity of both was inseparably connechected. There were some persons who, upon the question of tof the extension of the suffrage told them that they had betbetter take what they could get, and take an instalment insfinstead of nothing at all. If an instalment were really and honhonestly offered to the unenfranchised that might be true: butbut the fact was, that none of the advocates of a limited frafranchise offered what could be fairly called an instalment, NoiNone of the enfranchised classes were like a debtor who, unaunable to pay, called his creditors together, and proffered to to each a portion of his demands; but asserting that they wewere unable to pay what was due, they gave all to a portion of of those to whom they were indebted, and withheld every thithing from the rest, and, to use a commercial term, that way as not a fair composition; but what should be called a frafraudulent preference. And in the meantime, while the lallabourer was thus kept out of his rights, and all other oliolasses were more or less represented, what became of the in interests of the labourer? Those few who spoke of those in interests, instead of dealing directly with them, did not pr profess to do any more than to promote them by indirect m means. They said that by advancing trade and commerce ti they benefitted the worker. It was of course of no use to al attempt to deny that in a time of good trade the condition of of the labourer was ameliorated and his condition bettered. h but the benefits were very far from being co-equal with the e extension of traffic-its trade increased, science progressed, a and means were discovered for superseding labour-imp provements in machinery more than kept pace with the d demand for manufactured commodities—and thus it was t that the "Times" lately told them, in a leading article, there were 100,000 human beings who did not rise from a I hed, hecause they had no bed to rise from, but who opened their eyes in complete uncertainty as to where they were to find a meal. And what did the "Times" tell them was the remedy for that-why it said that while legislators were building workhouses and philanthropists establishing soup kitchens, those means were utterly inefficient, and it advocated a wholesale transportation to New Zealand. He believed that other means were called for, and that other arrangements might be adopted, and he should not shrink from expressing his opinion as to what they were-he thought that men who held his views were not only called on to denounce what was wrong, but to say what was right, not only to indicate all evil, but to point to the remedy. They must cease to be mere destructives, and prove themselves ready to construct. There were means immediately within the reach of legislators by which much might be done. They might make religion free, leaving it the conscientious support of all its votaries. They might make education free to all by unsectarianising and enlarging the national system, so that it might include all: They might make industry free by abolishing those laws of partnership which fettered the energies and limited the enterprise of the people. They might make association free by legalising, in a simple form, associations of working men producing for their own interest, instead of the interest of the capitalist. There were many other salutary measures to which he might advert, some of them favouring agricultural labour—such as the abolition of the Game Laws. Some other things to which he would also allude. but requiring more consideration and maturing. It was evident that some comprehensive means must be taken to deal with that state of society which, upon the one hand, presented large masses of stagnant pauperism, on the other, immense accumulations of wealth. It was a question for the rich to consider whether property was or could remain secure -- where in one town 100,000 people were without the certainty of the barest necessaries of life-100,000 beings so degraded by poverty, that they recognised no morality, bowed voluntarily to no law, who, forced by their position

tion-and growing up without moral or intellectual culture. That 100,000 in London alone, were but types of masses in the other towns of the empire, forming an outcast population, recognising no principle of order. It was not safe to say anything of higher consideration, to suffer this state of things to continue, and the time was fast approaching when those who thrived upon the profits of labour must strive to counteract these elements of the worst anarchylet them consider that since the New Poor Law came into existence 100,000,000 of wealth had been cast into the bottomless pit of pauperism without producing any permanent result, while all the time two great sources not only of riches, but of happiness, were unemployed-land and labour. So long as they had uncultivated acres and men ready to work, as well as millions of Capital unremuneratively expended, he thought that they might adopt some other means than that of wholesale transportation to stem off pauperism, and render men compulsorily idle, to earn an honest and independent living in a way which would not outrage their love of country-disregard their sympathies, and isolate them from their friends. There were three classes who might be said to include all the difficulties to be dealt with-1st. Those who were willing to labour but unable to find work .- 2nd. Those who were disabled .-3rd. Those who would not work if they had the opportunity. The last class he believed was a comparatively small

one and easy to be dealt with-they were not proper sub-

jects for charity nor for poor laws: vagrant laws were the

proper means of dealing with them, and they should be

punished as sinning against the well-being of society; the

second class, those who were unable to labour, must be

supported, and they had a claim to relief unfettered by

conditions which made relief disgraceful. It seemed to be

would not shrink from any means to preserve life? And

from those to whom avenues of employment were shut-

from those whose remuneration for toil was totally in uffi-

the object to diminish pauperism by covering the pauper, no matter how he became one, with ignominy; and that had such an effect upon men of honest and independent minds, that many would sooner hide their misery, and perish by their own cold and cheerless hearth, than become the inmates of an union house. To those who could not work support ought to be a recognised right, and given so that it might be received without a feeling of shame. But the first class, and by far the most numerous—the compulsorily idle, was in the present state of legislation the greatest difficulty—the great question was what must be done with them, and in his opinion the best, the only true remedy, was to employ them upon the uncultivated land with the money which was now employed to support them in idleness; and if it was said that that would not be suffi cient, then he would reply that the money necessary to transport men to the antipodes would more than suffice to make them happy labourers at home, adding to the resources of society, and increasing the strength of the nation. There were many other questions with regard to

the labourer which statesmen were called on to deal with. It was boasted that in this country all were equal before the law-that there was not one law for the rich, and another for the poor. Now, besides a practical inequality being produced by the costly action of legal machinery, it was not true that in other respects the laws were always equal. He would give an instance in the laws relating to employers and employed. A contract was made between two men, by which one bound himself to give labour, the other to pay wages. The contract was broken. Was the law equal for both parties? Could it be said to be so, when the workman might be taken by a policeman, cited before a magistrate, summarily convicted, and sent to prison, when for the same offence the breach of the very

same agreement, the master was liable only to a pecuniary penalty of small importance to him? He did not say what the punishment should be, but he did say that it should be the same for both parties, and that it was not justice to treat the same thing in the man as a criminal, and in the master as a civil offence. If the labourers were really represented, such wrongs as that would cease to exist; but they no doubt felt with him that nothing could be effectually done without a very wide extension of the suffrage. Still something might be done even now, if, in all the constituencies, they met and discussed great principles, and endeavoured to make them felt by the country. He did

not wish to be understood that they should endeavour to re-enact the Corn Law. They would not make bread higher to increase the rent roll of the landlord, but they believe that Free Trade had yet really to be carried out and they did not believe that internal competition formed any necessary part of real Free Trade. It had been stated that there had lately been a larger exportation of silk manufactures, and that therefore Free Trade as it is was favourable to the silk-weavers. But the Silk Weavers were as badly off as they

could be, and the fact did not prove anything but thisthat the productive power of the country had so increased the appliances of skill, as to increase the productions without giving employment to those who were before unemplaced. He might as well say that because Moses and ben did more business this year than last, that therefore the sweated tailors, and the starving needlewomen were better off; but the fact was, that competition had only ex-

tended itself without benefitting the poorest class of competitors. In trade as well as in labour this competition was producing great evil. What with adulterations, and tricks of all sorts, tradesmen could hardly afford to do justice to their customers. Neither upon the employing class did the reduction of wages and prices confer any permanent good One unprincipled employer might take advantage of his men, and for a time outstrip his rivals, but so fierce was competition hat others were forced into the same course, and soon all stood upon the same relative footing as before. This competition transformed them all into belligerents, by setting employer against employer, trader against trader, and workman against workman; forcing each to pull down the other without conferring any lasting good upon himself. Such a state of things ought not to last; but what was the true remedy?-Not to make England a great incubating machine for the rest of the world, but to develop their own internal resources. Let them see that their own lands were sufficiently cultivated; and when that was done, then they might consider the pro-priety of resorting to emigration. He had said before that there was one law for the rich and another for the poor, and in addition to the law relating to contracts, he would instance the Patent Laws. The artizans were the great inventors of the world, but the costliness of the Patent Laws prevented them from benefitting by their ingenuity. Many an inventor was obliged to give up his machine to the capitalist for the sake of a situation to work it out, and when he had perfected it he was superseded by cheaper labour. What he asked for the labourer was liberty to benefit by his own industry, and then labour would do as much for the workers as it had done for other classes; but of the ranks of labour within the last half century manufacturers had risen into immense wealth. . They had overstepped their aristocracy, and had, through mortgages, got a hold upon the land. What the labourer had done for others he might do for himself, and would do if he were relieved from oppression. But before that could be done they must go beyond the political economy of the Manchester school, which was all brain and no heart, which thought only of spindles and twists, and knew and cared nothing for the wants of the masses. If Free Trade as it is made bread cheap, no limited competition made fettered labour cheaper by means of the action of machinery. He did not however intend to animadvert on the use of machinery; he helieved that to its proper direction the working classes must look for their permanent elevation; but, at the present time, if 100 men were in a workshop, and if a machine were invented which would enable five men to do their labour, the ninety-five were thrown out of employment, what provision was there for them but the workhouse? They might have before procured great wealth for society, but then that would be their fate—was that teaching men properly? If machinery benefits society, ought not a part of the good to be conferred upon its former labourers? Did they owe nothing to them? He thought that they dil, and that it was the duty of a government seeking to ensure the happiness of its subjects, to endeavour to find them employment when commercial resources failed to do so. It was clearly the obligations of those who ruled to protect the helpless. What were all good laws, but those which ensured equal justice to both strong and weak? In the absence of such laws it was mere barbarism; and what was it but refined barbarity where a good to general society was suffered to degrade thousands? No one could deny that the Capitalist was individually strong and the workman individually weak. Where oppression was attempted or exercised it was the duty of government to interfere-and by seeing that justice was done, he knew that the trading classes would be benefitted, because wherever the working man was hadly off trade was stagnant, where ever he was comfortably situated trade flourished. If instead of judging of the prosperity of a country by the information derived from Blue Books, as to the quantities of goods imported and exported, they would get the same of the labourer, they would arrive at more correct results. Then instead of judging of the progress of Society, by the silendour of an aristocracy-or the extension of its commerce, or the power of its government, they would draw their conclusions from the happiness or the misery of the masses of its people. But he was not forgetting while he glanced at these matters, great political questions—they ought to know what were his views upon those subjects. Leaving out of sight minor questions, he would say that the inhabitants of the Tower Hamlets ought not to elect any man who was not ready to go for Manhood Suffrage, and who would not only vote for it, if introduced, but who would introduce it, if no one else did. If their representatives who said that they agreed in the principle did believe it, they should press it upon the attention of the legislaturebut the fact was, that while they used the arguments applicable to universal suffrage, they voted for minor reforms. Mr. Disraeli, twitted them, and Lord John Russell reproached them with that fact. When he with the chairman waited upon Mr. George Thompson, after a division upon Mr. Hume's motion, Mr. Thompson said that the reformers in the house were placed in a curious position. So they were, and so were all men who asked for less than what they believed was right. He would accept anything he could get, but would not limit his demands to anything less than he thought himself entitled to; and it was the duty of real reformers in parliament, whenever a minor reform was brought forward, to move an amendment, and lay down the principle of Manhood Suffrage. There were in parliament eighty-nine men who, in the room, proposed to agree to that principle-who used the arguments which would support it in favour of other measures, but while their speeches went that length their resolutions fell far short. What prevented that eighty-nine from uniting to demand justice? And if they did unite, and had, as they would have, the people at their back-if they urged their opinions without equivocation or trimming—if they did not attend meetings at Chesham-place they would soon form a party strong enough to carry the measure. If they had only twelve determined men in parliament, really representing labour, and acting that fearful mass was constantly increasing, swelling up together, much would be done. Those twelve, speaking with the voice of the people, would make themselves felt. He believed that they were justified in asking both electors cient-from the children cast upon the streets for their educaand non-electors to exert themselves to send such men to parliament-men who would stand forward for great political rights-men who would deal earnestly and fairly with the labour question, and endeavour to inspire real order upon the chaos of our social system. Now there was the opportunity of doing so, and he called upon them to seize it -to do something to elevate the condition of the worker, to whom society owed so much, and by doing so make England deserve the boasted character of being the greatest,

> LIVERPOOL.—On Saturday the supporters of Mesars. Cardwell and J. C. Ewart, the Free Trade candidates for Liverpool, held a meeting, which was most numerously attended, when a resolution was unanimously passed pledging the meeting to use all means to return Messrs. Cardwell and Ewart as members for the borough of Liverpool. A vote of thanks to th chairman was then passed, and the meeting broke up. Sir Thomas has announced his intention to retire from the representation.

> Wells.—The progress of Liberal opinions may be judged of by the fact, that in the episcopal city of Wells, the sitting Tory member, who has held his seat for many years, has announced to his constituents his intention of retiring from parliament. This has brought out Mr. Sergeant Kinglake, who, in a manly and spirited address, has declared his determination to contest the seat (if necessary) on Liberal and Free Trade principles. It is rumoured that the Torier have solicited Mr. Tudway, a resident gentleman, to allow himself to be put in nomination, but hitherto he has declined the risk of a contest.

KIDDERMINSTER.-Mr. Best, the sitting member, who has always hitherto been regarded as a strong Protectionist, has become a sudden convert to Free Trade.

Monmouth.—At the close of the poll on Friday, the numbers were—for Mr. Lindsay, 534; for Mr. Bailey, 771. Majority for Mr. Bailey, 237. Great excitement prevailed, attended with rioting and turbulence unprecedented here. The windows of inns and other public places, frequented by the respective contending parties have been smashed. The carriages, containing both Protectionists and Free Traders, were assailed with showers of stones, and many were injured.

Mr. W. S. Lindsay, liberal and unsuccessful candidate for the representation of these burghs, has published a letter, in which, after premising that he had determined to incur none but "legitimate" expenses-viz., printing and advertising and a share of the polling booths, he proceeds to say how he sped when the day of the election ar-

"Everything seemed in our favour till the night before the election, when our committee made their last rounds. Many voters who had promised could then not be found; they were either out of town or stowed away in some mysterious place. The morning came. The colour of the Conservatives was blue; that of the Liberals red. Polling commenced at eight o'clock. A whole street of small voters, who had distinctly promised to vote for the liberal cause, had, before ten a.m., polled for the blues, and various others who declared they would stick to their colours and vote in accordance with their conscience after two p.m., unless they got upwards of £20 per head, polled for blues by half-past nine a.m. Votes appeared to he dear in the morning, but, contrary to the usual custom, and when it was found the red party would not buy, their market value fell in the afternoon, for at one p.m. an express arrived offering me the votes of 100 free and independent electors' for 20s. a head, and ac half-past two other four very respectfully offered themselves for half-a-crown each; and when this was declined, they were willing to support Free Trade for the low charge of 3d. each, the value of a pint of heer. While all this was going on, the scene in the town was perfectly indescribable. Windows were smashed, houses gutted, carriages overturned, reds trampled upon by blues, and blues, in their turn, trampled upon by reds. No es were bleeding, eyes blackened, heads cut, and ribs and limbs broken. Barrels of beer were rolled into blue houses, and red and blue vagabonds were rolling and fighting over them. Yells of 'Bailey for ever,' and 'Lindsay for ever,' rent the air, leading to the most desperate fights. Many lives would have been lost had it not been for the most admirable management of a body of the Glamorgan county police, who were often obliged to clear the way with drawn sabres. The town was full of athletic men from the hills, of determined characters, and for what purpose they were sent there you may imagine. One important fact reached me, and to his shame be it said, that a county magistrate, nophew to my opponent, brought by special train 500 to 700 miners from his works armed with sticks, bludgeons, and life preservers, and lodged them, at eight a.m., in a large inn named the 'Parrot.' These men, as the peaceable liberals came to the poll, assaulted them, and

people, who were chiefly liberals, that they in turn attacked the inn, drove these fellows en masse from it, tore down the doors, forced out the windows, and so dismantled the house, that when I passed it this morning, there was nothing but the bare walls, and a tattered blue flag visible. This was the commencement of the many disgraceful scenes that followed, and which prevented a great number of our staunch but pe ceable supporters, who could not he bought, from recording their votes, so that there were 362 who did not poll. Can this be called an election? GREENWICH.-A requisition, signed by upwards of 600 electors in the course of a couple of days, has been presented to Mr. Peter Rolt, soliciting him to stand for the borough. Mr. Rolt has consented to become a candidate

Suffork .- Sir Charles Blois has addressed a letter to the electors declining to come forward. Mr. Long, of Hurts Hall, has announced his intention of coming forward. HARWICH -In accordance with the requisition presented to him about a month back, the Solicitor General, Sir Fitzroy Kelly, has declared himself a candidate for the vacant sest, and reached Harwich on Monday evening for the pur pose of making a personal canvass of the electors. As the

election will not take place till (this day) Saturday. FROME.-Mr. Donald Nicoll, a county magistrate, and recently Sheriff of London and Middlesex, is to be a candidate for the representation of Frome,

writ was no received till late on Monday afternoon, the

PLYMOUTH .- A fourth candidate has come forward in the person of Mr. Charles Mare, ship-huilder, of Blackwall. He is a candidate in the Derby and Protestant interest. HANTS, South -Sir George Staunton, Bark., who once represented the constituency, is coming forward at the next general election for South Hants, on the Liberal interest, The Conservatives, it is believed, will et aside Lord Charles Wellesley, and will bring forward another candidate as colleague of Mr. Compton.

GATESHEAD .- Mr. Liddell is the Tory candidate against Mr. Hutt, the sitting member, and Mr. Walters. The absence of the former on the occasion of Mr. Hume's motion appears to have given great dissatisfaction.

LANCASHIRE, South -Mr. John Cheetham, of Staleybridge has at length consented to become the Free Trade candidate for this important constituency, and has been approved of by the leading Free Traders of Manchester, Liverpool, and the surrounding districts.

LEEDS. - Mr. Beckett has retired from the field, and it is now almost certain that the two Liberal caudidates-the Right Hon. M. T. Baines, and Sir George Goodman-will be returned without a contest.

NOTTINGHAM .- The Right Hon. E. Strutt has consented to stand in the Liberal interest. Mr. Walter has issued an address to the electors, in which he pledges himself to Free Trade, and to advocate those measures which obtained the common support of " moderate Whigs and moderate Conservatives.' WINCHESTER .- Mr. Andrews, the popular mayor of

Southampton, who resides at Winchester, is mentioned as a candidate for the Liberal interest for this city. Yonk .- Mr. Robert Pashley, of the Northern Circuit, offers himself as a candidate on the Liberal interest.

THE IRISH ELECTIONS.

CLONMEL.-Thomas Henry Barton, Esq., has addressed the electors of Cloumel, in opposition to the Hon Cecil Lawless. Mr. Barton is a supporter of the principles of Lord Derhy...

CORK COUNTY.-Colonel Chatterton has addressed the electors of this county. The gallant candidate declares for Protection to the native producers. BELFAST. - The "Mercury" states that Mr. Davidson-

a moderate Convervative-will stand for Belfast. Lord Naas has been mentioned, and it is not unlikely the electors may put him forward. The Hon. Thomas Vesey (Peelite) retires from the repre-

sentation of Queen's County. Sir Charles Cnote, Bart. has declared his intention of again coming forward. Mr. P. Lalor, and Mr. John Reynolds, M.P. for Dublin, are named as candidates by the Carholic Defence Association. Mr. Thomas Meagher. M.P. for Waterford city, has addressed a letter to his constituents, stating that it is not his intention to seek a renewal of their suffrages at the general election. Mr. Serjeant Shee has responded to the call of the electors of Kilkenny county. The demolition of the established church is the great feature of the learned gentleman's elec-

Down County. - From the notes of preparation sounded by the northern papers it is clear that there will be a keen contest for the representation of the county of Down. The admirers of Lord Castlereagh still insist that his lordship and Mr. Sharman Crawford will be proposed as candates when the proper time arrives." CARLOW.-Mr. Sidleir will be opposed in the borough of

Carlow by a resident gentleman friendly to Lord Derby's government. ANTRIM COUNTY, -Mr. Macartney, of Lissanome Castle,

is spoken of as a candidate for this county. CLARE. - Mr. Cornelius O'Brien has addressed the elec-Sir Ralph Howard has arrived in Youghal for the purpose

of canvassing. Mr. O way Cuffee has addressed the electors of Kilkenny as an out-and-out opponent of the Whigs.

THE ELECTIONS IN SCOTLAND.

AYR BURGHS .- Mr. Campbell, of Inverawe, has withdrawn in fa vour of Mr. Boyle. AYR County.-Mr. Hunter Blair, has issued an address to the electors of the county -Sir William Miller has declined to be put in nomination.

KILMARNOCK BURGHS.—It is reported that Sir John Shaw of London, is to be brought forward as a candidate for this district on the Conservative interest. Some of the Ayrshire papers say that Mr. Bouverie will have a close run for his seat — Edinburgh Advertiser. St. Andrew's Burghs .- Mr. Edward Ellice, jun., is again a candidate for the representation of these burghs.

MURDER OF MR. BOYD, LATE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

The fate of Mr. Benjamin Boyd, late of the Stock Exchange, which has excited so much anxiety in the City, has been fully ascertained beyond a doubt. The unfortunate gentleman, it will be recollected, was on a tour in his freest, and happiest nation of the world. [Throughout the yacht, the Wanderer, from California to Sydney; and when speech, Mr. Newton was listened to with great attention, among the group of Salomon Islands, in the South Pacific, and carried with him the sympathies and opinions of his was attacked by the natives, and met with a horrible death, audience, and at its conclusion he was enthusiastically as also a companion. An impression has been circulated to the effect that Mr. Boyd would be found probably to have perished on board his own vessel; the truth, however, will be best gathered from extracts from the ship's log book. which details the whole circum-tances, and is attested by the master and crew of the Wanderer :- " Wednesday. October 15th - Early this morning many canoes were alongside, without any trade or warlike weapons. At about half-past six Mr. Boyd arose in usual good spirits, and taking the small boat, with one native of Ocean Island went ashore to shoot game. The boat was seen to enter a small creek, and was immediately out of sight of the ship. Mr. Boyd fired one shot soon after. Many natives were seen standing near the entrance to the creek. About seven o'clock another shot was heard, but nothing transpired to excite suspicion." The details of an attempt by the natives to obtain possession of the ship, in which they were heaten off with great loss, are then given. "We now manned the boat and went to seek Mr. Boyd, but all the traces we found were the place of struggle and the marks where he had fired two shots. From the marks ashore, and the situation of the wadding of Mr. Boyd's gun, it would seem as if he was attacked as soon as the boat got out of sight of the ship, and was killed after a struggle in the water, as was also his companion, but what became of the bodies God only knows. That the natives should have attacked us in the face of so many large guns may seem strange to many, but, by their motions, they evidently thought that the fire was the only thing that could hurt them; for when a musket was levelled at one, he then put up a wicker shield and came boldly forward; and, in fact, one cance came up receiving a two-pound charge of grape. That we should have beaten them, unprepared as we were, was more than we expected. If they had come up in a body, the tale would never have been told, for what could be expected of four men to two hundred well-armed savages? As it was, it was a hard fight." The document concludes with an account of some other futile attempts which were made to recover Mr. Boyd's remains.

LEGAL CAUTION. - We are instructed to state, for the benefit of such of our country clients as may now be visiting this Metropolis, that the " Cheap Conveyance Association" they may have seen announced on some of the Holborn Omnibuses, has no connexion whatever with the Society for Law Reform they may have elsewhere seen advertise! .- Punch.

Wet nursing, always surrounded with many dangers, and expensive withal, has been superseded by Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica od. We cite three out of Grammar School, Stevenage, Dec. 16, 1850 - Gentlemen, we used your delicious food for four months, and found it admirably adapted for infants: Our baby has never once 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 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.
—Walter Keating, 2. Manning-place, Five Oaks, Jersey.' Testimonial, No. 4,876.—21, Queen's-terrace, Bayywater, London, 22nd November, 1849 .- Mr Dampier will thank Messrs. Du Barry and Co, to send him another canister of their Revalenta Arabica. it agreeing so well with his infaut.' (This infant we six days old when it commenced living on the Revalenta).—' Testimonial, No. 2,142.—Catherine-street, Frome, Somerset, Dec. 16th, 1848. Sir.—I have given your Revalenta Arabica 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 Mesers. Du Barry' invaluable food, as also that of the firm, have been so closely imitated, that invalids cannot too carefully look at the exact spelling of both, and also Messrs. Pu Barry's address, 127, New Bond-street London, in order to avoid being imposed upon by Ervalenta, Real Ravalenta, Arabaca Food, Arabian nevalenta, or other spurious compounds of peas, beans, Indian and oatmeal, under a close imitation 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 havor with the delicate stomach of an invalid or infant.—See Advertisement in our (to-day's) columns.

HOLLOWAY'S UNITMENT AND L'ILLS have effected a wonderful cure of a Dreagful Swelling.—John Forfar, a farm labourer, of New-

borough, near Hexham, had an enormous swelling on each side of one of his thighs; he was under the advice of three eminent surgeons, and afterwards an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmary, altogeons, and are wards an indicate of the doctors proved us, and gether about two years, but the efforts of the doctors proved useless, as he derived no benefit from their treatment. Hearing so much in praise of Holloway's Ointment and Pills he determined to give them a trial, and these valuable medicines effected a cure in about eight weeks, although he was working hard at hay making at the time. Afterwards he continued to work without pain or discomfort drove them away. This naturally so exasperated the town throughout the winter, and is now in excellent health,

Spirit of the Press.

DEATH OF PRINCE SCHWARZENBERG.

(From the "Daily News" of Wednesday.) The sudden death of Prince Schwarzenberg, the Austrian Prime Minister—the news of which reached us yesterday evening by electric telegraph-will surprise, though it can scarcely pain or alarm, the English public. Only the night before last Lord Beaumont brought under the notice of the House of Lords the diplomatic correspondence which has taken place on the subject of the foreign refugees, in which the despatches of Prince Schwarzenberg occupy so offensively prominent a position; and even while his lordship was commenting on those despatches, the Austrian Premier was in the agonies of death. With those despatches, the minister has himself become matter of history. The name of Prince Schwarzenberg will ever be associated with a most remarkable period in the eventful history of Austria. Summoned to the highest civil office, at a moment when Austria, when all Germany, was in a state of political convulsion, when Austria was threatened with civil and foreign wars, and actually at war with Sardinia-when the finances and credit of the empire were at their lowest cbb-when the popular feeling of all Protestant Germany was arraved against it-when nothing but a miracle appeared capable of saving the house of Hapsburg from utter ruin and extinction - Prince Schwarzenberg, as Prime Minister, seemed to guide the policy which, after an overwhelming struggle, so miraculously restored his country to even more than her former greatness and power. He obtained the credit for having successfully diverted and distracted the attention of the Frankfort parliament from the only practical solution of the great popular difficulty, and of the peaceful dissolution of that body from which the people had been inclined to expect the regeneration of Germany. To him was ascribed the masterly conducted, but not less wicked, intrigue which ended with the downfall of the Austrian parliament and the war with Hungary. It was his activity and genius which was said to have raised. equipped, and armed the councless hosts with which the Austrian generals encountered defeat after defeat in Hungary until Russian aid was implored and granted. If all this was so, Prince Schwarzenberg would have deserved a very high place in the ranks of modern statesmen. Future histories, written when the truth can be proved, will show that the military advisers of the Austrian court were the inventors of, and to a great extent, the workers in, the internal conspiracy against liberty; The minister was only a willing tool in their hands. The disruption of the German parliament was owing to other causes than Prince Schwarzenberg's chicanery and treachery and history will remove him from the high position in which he has been so unjustly placed. When fairly traced, the career of the late minister will exhibit successes, due only to the weakness and folly of those over whom they were gained. Whenever he encountered a courageous and determined opponent, he was foiled; whenever he met a vacillating cowardly foe, the policy he pursued was entirely successful. His violent and dogged pertinacity, his unblushing effrontery, and his unmeasured arrogance, secured to his name the glory of having humbled Frederick William of Prussin and his minister Manteuffel, but they failed most egregiously in the negotiations with the Porte respecting the Hungarian refugees. His recent negotiations to force all Germany into a commeicial union-all the advantages of which would have been on the side of Austria -have terminated in failure: a failure certainly not greater than that which followed his attempt to create new institutions for the Germanic Confederation; the latter to his consummate annoyance and dismay, ended in the resumption of the unmanageable old Diet, and the former have forced the northern states of Germany, with Prussia at

so well succeeded in endowing the empire. Notwithstanding the debt of gratitude which he thus incurred, Prince Schwarzenberg always spoke of the ex-chancellor in the most contemptuous and reviling terms. During his ministry the military and police despotism under which the united provinces of Austria now groan, obtained a perfection hitherto unknown; during his ministry, and with sanction, more atrocities—witness the hangings at Arad and the woman-floggings at Pesth-were committed than can be found in any other period of similar duration in the history of the empire. As during the last four years Prince Schwarzenberg has so successfully earned a high place in the "Newgate Calendar" of despotic kings and bad ministers, his antecedents will naturally, and with laudable curiosity, be inquired after. But few of these, and none very creditable, are known. Born of a princely family-he was the nephew of Field-Marshal Prince Schwarzenberg, who commanded the allied armies at Leipzig-his brother is a cardinal, and Bishop of Prague—the late Prince Felix sought fame in his younger days in diplomacy and in the army. In the latter his services have not obtained any very brilliant recognition, while in the former he has been thlessed with successful failures out of number. Beyond all question, however, the late minister derived his greatest notoriety from his successes and failures in conflicts neither diplomatio nor military. Wherever either of these services summoned him he invariably found time and leisure to bestow on the service of Cupid. In St. Petersburgh, in Naples, and in London, the diplomatist was a successful wooer; though in the two latter cities his successes were attended by unpleasant consequences. In Naples, the Lazzaroni, and in London, a court of law, revenged the injured husbands. At the time of his death, Prince Schwarzenberg was an outlaw from this country on account of unpaid damages and costs.

their head, into a more liberal and therefore more powerful

and more lasting commercial league. The internal

policy, which, acting under the orders of the secret

imperial cabinet, has been pursued during his ministry has

bun to adopt and to improve-by increasing their severity

-the institutions with which his predecessor Metternich

The Austrain Emperor has undoubtedly experienced a loss by the death of a willing servant; his place may be temporarily difficulty to fill, but it will not have other than momentary effects on the present system of government as he was not the originator, but merely the adapter of the system, and as his position, especially recently, was essentially administrative, the Emperor Francis Joseph will doubtless find another equally willing servant among the numerous military and diplomatic courtiers who surround him. One thing may, however, be calculated on with tolerable certainty; whoever may be his successor he cannot be a greater foe to England and Prussia than was Prince Schwarzenberg. The Austrian people gain nothing, the Emperor loses nothing by his death; England and Prussia may gain a milder and more temperate foreigner to negotiate with.

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENT OF MUTES. (From the "Examiner.")

If, by any conceivable influence, M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte at this instant could be metamorphosed into the very opposite of all that we have hitherto known him to be-could be become sincere, truth-speaking, disinterested, attached to liberty and law, and ready to sacrifice his own whims, enjoyments, and importance to the rights, hopes, and happiness of the people among whom he was horneven then we could not now accept him as a worthy ruler of a great country.

The evil that has been wrought in France, public and private, during the last four months is such as no life and no wisdom can repair. The respect for the forms of constitutional and representative government which had grown up and taken root since 1815 has within these few months been utterly destroyed and uprooted. The pretence of replanting it, now made by Louis Napoleon, is nothing more hopeful than the planting of trees of liberty by the Parisians in the interstices of paving-stones, of which the natural verdure, soon extinct, is replaced by the gaudy trickery of rages and ribands.

What catastrophe, or series of catastrophes, could now restore what this man has destroyed, it would be difficult. to imagine. What combination of heroism and wisdom could wash out the stain left on the honour and consistency of the French as a nation, baffles the imagination not less. Most revolutions bring some compensation for the disaster and ruin which they cause. If the influence of one class is dethroned there is another to take its place. Principle gives way to the principle opposed to it; and the experience of an old set of functionaries is at least replaced by the freshness, the ardour, and the meditated ameliorations of a new school of politicians. But here all principle, honesty, capacity, respectability, have been set aside. The only passport to office has been the absence and negation of every one of these qualities. M. Veron in the seat of M. Guizot! and M. Biliault, the advocate of the Nantes slave-traders, a man rejected of every political party during the last twenty years, is now the very proper President of an assembly of deputies returned exclusively by the prefects, not one of them ever before heard of unless as the object of ill-fame's pointed finger. We have just asked what would blot out of the escutcheon

of France the stain of December, 1851, and the country's apparent acquiescence in it?

One circumstance, let us admit, that saves the honour of the country is the tacit yet firm protest of every honour able Frenchman. In France there is a class of men of which we have few or none, official men, yet men who have grown un not so much in political office as in the collateral branches of administration. Such men are the councillors of State, the members of the great council of the University. Such men are the Cousins, Villemains, Mignets, and a host of others. These men, though poor, and not caring to enrich themselves, have, by that respect which every French regime until the present has had for ch tracter and talent, been advanced to the first grades, to be ministers, and peers, and notables, simply by virtue of their rank in science, in letters, in philosophy, in honour. No Government could have sprung up in France partaking strongly of French feeling, that would not, that must not, have respected such men. M. Bonaparte has turned them all adrift. They would not bow the knee to him. Broken lieutenants, condemned placemen, the sweepings of the gaol and the insolvent court, the journalist that has been the valet of all parties, -these alone are worthy of being the legislators and councillors of the present President of France.

On the other hand, after more than forty years' distinguished service to freedom, thought, and letters, such a man as Victor Cousin finds himself stripped and well-nigh destitute. It is not improbable that his library, his last possession, will have to be sold for the sustenance of its illustrious owner. And yet M. Bonaparte, in his opening sneech to the Chambers, has the audacity to talk of the "miseries he has alleviated," and the "functionaries of State whose position he has elevated."

O The dool impudence of his opening speech to his mock Chambers is indeed prodigious, and fully worthy of the utterance of that unrivalled comedian Frederic Lemaitre. Scarcely, indeed, can we imagine any other person than that actor having the face to come forward to tell the

French nation that its free voice deliberated, selected, and sanctioned the institutions which now govern the country. "France under the Republic," says the great actor, "was a pyramid upon its point. We have replaced it on its

true base." This true and broad base being the poor little solitary personage of the Elysée. The parody goes on to say that the fault of the old system of government was, that no one in power or authority knew when to stop, or to set bounds to his authority and

ambition. M. Bonaparte declares that he has remedied this, by taking all to himself?
What does a people want with liberty? asks the political Robert Macaire. Surely it is not freedom of either thought, expression, or action, that could do it any good. What alone it required was the liberty of choosing a good government. It chose me, It cho-e me, and here I am.

Such a haranguer would have had great and legitimate success on the Boulevard du Temple, where all mountebanks find an audience. But it is a melancholy sight to see a man with the power of a dictator, and with sufficient impudence to address a people, or even the semblance of a people, in such a tone, without exciting a convulsion either of laughter or indignation.

The finale of the speech is quite of a piece in logic and

impudence with the rest of it. "I ask nothing for my-self," saith M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. "I have done all for France and got nothing for myself." A full command of the Treasury and the Civil List, with the property of the Orleans family emptied into it nothing !; " I could have taken the title of Emperor a score of times. But I will not take it, unless parties should conspire."

Now, it is as certian as the rising of the sun, or the coming of summer, that par ies in France will conspire. They have nothing left but to conspire. They have no other way of defending their property and character, gagged and fettered as both action and expression in the country are, gave by conspiring. And conspire every party in France must and will-those spirited men at least of every party. who cannot lie down under the most stupid, immoral, and insolent, despotism that ever gained power by surprise, and kept it by terror and by tyranux. The French must conspire. Whereupon they are to have an Emperor. It is promised them. But it can matter little what the thing is called. The French nation is at present in the pillory, the con-tempt of every other nation in the world, and of every liberal man, Whether the executioner who has placed France in that position shall continue to wear his original garments and badges of office, or whether he shall cover them with a purple robe, and surmount them with an

imperial crown, cannot surely make much difference. The character of France, its position, and the resumption of its place, among nations are, however, matters that concern the French. Our own opinions on the subject do not prevent us being glad to learn even from President Robert Macaire, that nothing shall tempt him to break the peace, or disturb the present tranquillity of Europe, save something which shall touch the honour of France. What such a man, with such principles, and such a code of honour and veracity, may deem the honour of France, we cannot very well imagine; but decidedly as long as the French lie quietly under the disgrace of their own present prostration, none of the European Powers could think of interfering. Prince Schwarzenberg himself could not well wish to see liberal and constitutional France in other plight or in other hands than it is.

DUTIES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

BY JOSEPH MAZZINI.

(From the Nation (Belgian) of March 16th, 1852.) What now should be the watchword, the rallying cry of parties?

The reply is very simple; it may be given in a word: action-one, European, unceasing, logical, bold, of all and everywhere.

The talkers have lost France; they will lose Europe, unless a holy reaction takes place against them in the heart of the party. Thanks to them we are now at the Lower Empire. By dint of disputing as to the future we have abandoned the present to the first comer. By dint of substituting, each his little sect, his little system, his petty. organisation of Democracy, for the common faith, for the association of forces in order to conquer a ground, we have thrown disorganisation into our ranks. The sacred phalanx which should always advance as a single man, serrying itself at every martyr's death, has become an assemblage of free lances, a veritable camp of Wallenstein, less the genius of the master.

At the hour of attack it is disbanded, right and left, it has found itself scattered in knots, in little detacliments, on all the cross roads of Socialism, everywhere, except on the highway. The enemy was one; he did not discuss, he acted; he has found his advantage in it; and it is not by discussions on the best manner of settling humanity by line and rule, that we shall get rid of him for ever. We have told truth enough to our enemies; thanks to us

the vulture of Prometheus; it troubles them, and makes a blunder of every crime they commit. The hour is come to speak the same truth, pure and precisely as we conceive it, to our friends. They have done the utmost possible barm to the noblest of causes: they would

and to their own consciences, it now rends their hearts like.

have killed it by excess of love, or by want of intelligence, had it not been immortal. I am not accusing the great social thought, which will be the glory and the mission of the enoch of which we are the precursors. I find no fault with the holy aspirations which prophesy the emancipation of the workers, salvation for all, the cup for all. I complain not of the tendency to substitute, as far as possible, free association for the unbridled competition of individuals, credit from the State for the essentially selfish credit of hankers, a simple tax on superfluities for the multiciple taxes attacking the very life of the poor consumer, primary instruction and equal education of all for

the present monopoly and inequality. These things have

heen preached for twenty years by us all; they are compre-

hended in that old word-Republic, for which our fathers

died, and which is sufficient for me. But I accuse the Socialists—the chiefs especially—of having falsified, mutilated, narrowed this grand thought, one law for all, by imprisoning it in absolute systems, which encroach at once upon liberty and individuality, on the sovereignty of the country, on the continuity of progress.

I accuse them of having desired, in the name of their shabby individuality, to extemporise positive solutions to the problem of human life before that life was able to manifest itself in its fullness of aspiration and capacity under the influence of those great electric currents which are called revo-

I accuse them of having pretended to be able, at any fixed hour, to give issue from their narrow or sick brains, to an organisation which can proceed only from the concurrence of all the human faculties in action, and of having substituted their solitary I for the collective European I; of having spoken in the name of St. Simon, of Fourier, of Cabet, or some other, where it was a question of killing the revealers for the profit of the continued revelation, and for inscribing on the front of the temple-God is God, AND HUMANITY IS HIS PROPHET.

I accuse them of having hidden man under the sectarian, free intelligence under formulas, the idea of life under one single manifestation of life; of having called themselves Communists, Communicarians, Communionists, red or blue, little matters what, instead of calling themselves men, republicans, democrats of the nineteenth century; of having invented fatal distinctions between Socialists and Republicans—hetween Socialists and Revolutionists.

I accuse them of having in their vanity always said-" It is I," where they should have only said-" It is we;" of having employed all the resources of their minds to devour one another, to annihilate each other, to destroy in the people's heart all confidence in any direction; of having engendered, by a logical necessity, the dissolving, mephistophelean genius of Proudhon, who denies them all, who denies God, society, government, and enthrones irony in the

I accuse them of having dried up the sources of faith, of having animalised man, of having pushed the workman towards egotism, in concentrating almost exclusively the attention of all upon material interesss, in putting forth as the end of European labour that which should be only a means; in taking for a principle the physical amelioration which can be only a consequence of his moral ameliora-

I accuse them of having repeated, with Bensham and Volney that life is the search after happiness, instead of repeating with all those who have brought about grand. transformations in the world that life is a mission, the accomplishment of duty.

I accuse them of having made believe that a people could be regenerated by growing fat; of having made of the question of humanity a mere question of the flesh pots of humanity; of having said to each, according to his capacity, to each according to his wants, instead of crying from the housetops-to each according to his love, to each according to his devotion.

I accuse them of having through I know not what vague. cosmopolitanism which ends in inaction, through I know not what establishment of headless communes, enfeebled and ruined as far as in them lay, the feeling of nationality : that is to say-of having desired to make the lever act while taking away the point of leverage, and humanity while

suppressing its organisation for action. And I accuse them of having done all this under the very fire of the enemy, when every one should have been a soldier, when unity and organisation were highest laws when the peoples arose in faith, and ran the risk of dving in despair; when the question was above all to make the Revolution an European event, and not the mere solution of an economical problem; when it was needful to send round like a fiery cross, from mass to mass, from nation to nation, the word I wrote in beginning-ACTI N.

For having forgotten this - or having said : What France owes to Europe is the solution of the problem of the organisation of labour, for having despised the voice of those of her children who called upon all the differing to organise themselves upon a common ground to maintain the fight-France has arrived by way of Rome at the shame of the 2nd of December.

She will wipe out this shame. Thank God, it is not on the land where Joan of Arc has died, where George Sand and Lamennais have written, where the greatnesses of the revolution are yet living memories, that enthusiesm and faith and the adoration of pure and lofty thoughts, can be-

She will wipe out the shame. France will come out of the struggle purified as the vast social idea which ferments in her, shall elevate itself radiant with love and liberty above all these Lilliputian Utopias which seek to bind it down, above this hideous worship of material interests before which it has for an instant bowed its noble head.

But it is necessary now that the whole of democratic Europe aid her to arise, as formerly she aided Europe. It is necessary that, instead of flattering her in her follies it should speak to her in the frank and severe speech which is the portion of the strong. Especially it is necessary that it march on without her, in order that France may basten to reioin it. The movement of France depends in these days on the European movement. The movement of Tessin and the Sicilian Insurrection preceded the republic of 1848. The European initiative belongs now to the first people,

whichever that may be, which shall rise in the name, not of local interests, but of an European principle. If France do so, may God and humanity bless her! If she shall not, let others do it. God knows no chosen people. Father of all, he is with all who are ready to sacrifice themselves for

The alliance of nationalities—therein rests the initiative. There is not one which could not at the present time by spontaneously leaping into the arena, or by a noble resis-

tance; arouse two-thirds of Europe.

It is necessary that every democrat repeat unceasingly to the peoples, "Liberty can only come to you insomuch as you have the understanding of liberty, and this understanding, this conscience, you can conquer only by action. There is no divine right of man-king or people king. Your destinies are in your own hands. The world expects. The initiative is wherever this expectation shall be fulfilled—wherever a people shall rise ready to fight and die if need be, for the salvation of all, writing on its flag-God, the People, Justice, Truth, Virtue. Arise, all for all, and you shall be followed by all."

It is necessary that every Democrat say to his brethren in France, "You are now explating an immense fault, that of having in 1848 forgotten the European cause. Do not forget it on the day of your awaking. And meanwhile, purify yourselves by love, by the worship of noble thoughts, by a return to the great inspirations of your aires. Come out from the cells in which the makers of formulas have imprisoned you. Make yourselves men again in the free air in the clear sunlight of God. Re-enter our canks, from which pride and the words of false prophets had careed you to depart."

Combat not the bourgeoise, but egotism wherever it may be found-under the garb of the workman as under the dress coat. Combat not authority which we all are seeking but the phantoms which ape authority; the corpses which say-We are life-hereditary privilege, rate paying or other, which substitutes itself for genius and virtue.
Say not, " Care for the body and all will go well." It is

the soul which creates the body: the idea which forms its cage; and every time that you conquer a principle you will see a Social organisation proceed from it. Care for the honour, care for the duty, the mission of France. Every duty fulfilled will give you one of the rights which you now are claiming, and which they contest with you! It is necessary that the French, worthy of their name,

should have enough of energy-enough of loyalty-enough of love in their soul, to say to their brothers in other ounties, "France has heretofore helped you, she now has d of your help. It was because of our fathers' faith in lves that no efforts of the enemy could break our face our nationality. Have faith in yourselves. thers, not subjects, in Europe. Welcome your We will follow it as you have followed unity of . We seek bro.

\* the whole party should moralise cry of victory ! ours." 'an of heart should come and It is necessary than he common ground which

'h I again point out; It is necessary that every m. . Truth, Equality, rally around the flag planted on t. we have so often pointed out; which of which he God, the People, Love, Association, Liberty, Tite acriride, the Hell-ocing of all-Let every one of you pursue the solution c.

thinks he has caught sight. Let him speak and wa cording to his conscience: nothing can be better; it is might of every one. But let him not confound the struggle with the victory—let him not make of his special flag a flag | w of exclusion—let him not desert the grand army of the fu-ture—let him bethink himself of that which I will never cease to repeat to our brothers-We are not the Democracy; we are only its vanguard; we have but to prepare its way; It will do the rest.

Every man now should take his part in the struggle. If he do not, he deserves dishonour—they are dying elsewhere We are, by our number, by our intelligence, by our cou-

rage, by our truth, more powerful than our enemies. We want only unity of plan, of direction, of work-shame and woe to him whose intolerance or vanity may hinder the

The day on which the militant Democracy shall have a government, funds, a common ground, a plan, a combined operation, it will have overcome. Till that day let it resign itself to M. de Manpas, to Schwartzenberg, to Radetsky, let it resign itself to shame, to the stick, to transportation, to the gallows, and find its compensation, if it can, in reading the political romances which its Upeaceful topians will always know how to write That will cost them little.

#### ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTHDAY OF MAXIMILLIAN ROBESPIERRE.

A public Tea Party and Musical Sofree, to celebrate this event, was held on Wednesday evening, at the Eclectic Institution, Denmark-street, Soho. Among the guests present were M: Cabet, M. Greppo, and M. Bernard, members of the late French Assembly; the late Editor of the Populaire, and other friends. Letters of apology were read from Mr. Reynolds, and others. The Hall was crowded

Mr. O'BRIEN presided as Chairman. Mr. MURRAY proposed the first toast—"The Sovereignty of the People; may they soon conquer the plenitude of their rights, political, moral, and social, in all countries." Mr. BEERR responded to the toast, and eulogised the

conduct of their French guests, who had not only pro-tounded this sentiment, but had likewise sudeavoured to faduce it to practice. Mr. O'BRIEN proposed-" The Immortal Memory of the

illustrious Maximillian Robespierre; may his character never Want descenders against the calumnies of prejudiced and class-made historians; and may the Dmocratic leaders of the people ever aspire to imita e his incorruptibility and de-Votedness to the cause of humanity, and to take, as the text of their political teaching, his sublime and comprehensive declaration of the rights of man." Twenty years ago, when he first drew the veil from the character of Robespierre, he was assailed with virtilence by all parties, even by those professing Democracy. The case was similar in France. It was with great difficulty that he had procured anything like correct evidence relative to his character. Bounarotti, who had lived on terms of intimacy with Robespierre, alone vindicated his fame. Their quest, M. Cabet, in his fourth volume of the "History of the Revolution" had, he was proud to say, not only done justice to his character, but also to that of his cowardly murderers. Robespierre was the first man who taught that contempt for vice and crime should be substituted for contempt of misfortune, and that the greatness of man was superior to the littleness of the great. M. O'Brien, during a long address, was rapturously applauded.

M. CADET responded to the sentiment, and expressed his admiration of the much calumniated character of Rohespierre, whom he designated as the greatest philosopher, moralist, and lover of mankind, which the French revolution had produced. It was his love for the poor and the oppressed which raised the malice of his opponents, and caused them not to be content with destroying him and the revolution, but to endeavour to kill him for all future time. Robespierre and Napoleon were the two stars of the revolution. The star of Napoleon had long been in the ascendant, but it would wane weaker and weaker until it set in blood and mist, whilst that of Robespierre would every day increase

in beauty and resplendency.

Mr. Warrier responded to the sentiment of "the Solidarity of Peoples, as the only means to achieve the fraternity of nations."

Mr. Jones responded to the sentiment of "the People's

to the sentiment of "the People's Charter-may it speedily become the law of the land." The next sentiment- Success to the Eclectic Institution-and may similar institutions abound throughout the

country, &c." was spoken to by Mr. Murray, jun.
The last sentiment was, "Prosperity to James Bronterre O'Brien-the consistent and talented advocate of the principles and character of Robespierre."

Mr. O'Brien replied, and the audience separated at a ate hour, highly delighted with the combined instruction and amusement of the evening. The sentiments were interspersed with appropriate songs and music.

A public supper, in commemoration of the above event. was held on Monday evening, at the Adam's Arms, Hamp-stead-road. M. Cabet, Louis Blanc, Carl Schapper, and other foreigners of note were present; as were also Messrs. J. Harney, Bezer, Leno, and other English democrats. Appropriate sentiments were enthusiastically responded to. and the meeting broke up at a late hour.

### QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Great preparations are making at this house for the Ea-ter entertainments, and a capital bill of fare is promised by its ea erprising lessee. A drama, entitled "The Fiend of the Sea, and the Dogs of the Pirate Barque," replete with capital effects, introduces Messrs, Mathews and Harrison, with their clever dogs. Mr. Tom Matthews, the King of Clowns, is also engaged, and makes his appearance in "Robinson Crusoe." The drama of the "Corsican Brothers" Brothers, so excellently produced and played at this establishment, concludes the performances; the tallented translations I nied tragedian, Mr. T. E. Eyana, sustaining his original

### Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, APRIL 5.
HOUSE OF LORDS -- WAR IN AVA. -- Lord ELLENDO-ROUGH called the attention of the house to the war which we had just commenced with the King of Ava, and which he remarked might prove more serious than some persons imagined. The climate of the Burmese empire was most unhealthy, and in some respects we were in a better condition to carry on hostilities than in the former Burmese war, yet the removal of the troops necessary for the struggle would lay bare districts of our Indian empire from which they could ill be spared. (Hear, hear.) After entering fully into the subject in a speech of considerable length, the noble Lord deprecated any extension of our possessions on the side of Burmah, and concluded by moving for certain

papers relating to the war. The Earl of DERBY assured Lord Ellenborough that no one could be more anxious than the government to bring the war with Ava to a speedy termination. (Hear, hear. Every means had been taken by the Governor-General to avoid hostilities, and now that we were unfortunately engaged in them, there was good reason to hope that they would not be of a protracted character. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he should regard any large annexation of territory on the side of Ava as inconvenient and disastrous, and as far as the papers were concerned, all that could be produced without injury to the public service should be laid before the House.

FOREIGN REFUGEES .- Lord Beaution's brought forward the question of the foreign refugees in this country, and trusted that the government would adopt the principles laid down by Lord Granville, and that it would refuse to play the part of an envesdropper, dogging the heels of every foreigner who arrived in this country; and departing from that hospitality which England had ever shown towards unfortunate exiles. (Hear, hear.) The noble Lord also entered into the case of the missionaries recently expelled from Austria, and concluded by moving for papers

relating to that expulsion.

The Earl of MALMESDURY entered into explanations connected with his recent despatches to Prince Schwarzenberg; and with regard to the foreign refugees; declared that the hospitality of England should not be denied them so long as they proved themselves worthy of it. (Hear, hear.)

After some observations from Lord Granville with regard to the correspondence which had passed between himself and the Austrian Government. Lord Beaumont withdrew

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—In reply to Mr. Mangles, Sir J. Pakington said, it was his intention early after Easter to move for leave to bring in a bill to confer representative in-

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he proposed to

stitutions upon the colonists of New Zealand.

submit his financial statement to the house on the 19th inst. THE MILITIA FRANCHISE.—Colonel ROMILLY wished to put a question to the right hon, gentleman as Secretary of State. On Friday night the right hon, gentleman gave notice of his intention to insert a clause in the Militia Bill, giving to any person who had served for two years in the militia the right of voting in the counties. The question which he had to ask the right hon. gentleman was whether he intended extending the privilege proposed to be given under the terms of this motion to persons serving in the militia, to persons serving in the other branches of the ser-

Mr. WALPOLE said he had intended, even if the hon, gentleman had not put the question to him, to have taken an opportunity of stating to the house that the notice which he had given on the subject of the franchise in connexion with the Militia Bill, had been given rather too hastily. (Laughter.) The proposition in question, which emanated from himself, he thought was a good one, for three reasons. The first was, that he considered it would induce respectable persons to volunteer to enrol themselves in the militia; secondly, to induce a continuance of residence, so that volunteers might be ascertained from year to year; and the third reason was, that he looked upon this right as a reward for public service. (Hear.) Since he made the proposal to the house he had had a consultation with his colleagues, and they felt that there were so many difficulties and obstacles in connexion with the proposal, that he, as he said before, intended, even if the question had not been put to him by the hon, and gallant member, to have stated to the house that he did not intend to press his notice to introduce the clause in reference to the Militia Bill. Perhaps he might be permitted to add, in reply to the question put by the hon, and gallant gentleman, that in his opinion there as little if any analogy between a force raised as a militia. rembers of which were, during the greater part of the

oying the privileges of citizens here, and soldiers the army and navy, who remain constantly the u. of their superior officers. He now gave year, eL, not his intention to persevere in the and sailors u. regards the intended clause in the under the contr. notice that it was .

-Upon the question of going notice referred to as . Militia Bill. s incumbent upon Ministerial Explanations .tion to the anointo Committee of Supply, a distinct de-Mr. Osborne said, he thought it w. some member of the house to draw attent. icy of the malous state of affairs, in the absence of more nceltails than had yet been given of the plans and poi.

government. (Hear, hear.) He called upon the Chalor of the Exchequer to afford some more clear and distinc. ideas upon this subject than the vague declarations hitherto made: (Hear, hear.) The country had no guarantee what were the measures which the government might not think "indispensable for the good government of the country." (Laughter.) The course they were pursuing, in endeavouring to evade this question, was not one which the people would think worthy of a British ministry. (Hear, hear.) Lord J. MANNERS said that the Chancellor of the Exche-

quer had repeatedly and explicitly declared the course which the government intended to pursue, and there was no discrepancy between his explanations and those made in another place. (Cheers.) If the combined opposition thought they had a majority in that house, let them appeal to it, and the government would not shrink from the issue of a general election, being anxious, as soon as the necessary business was transacted, to abide by that constitutional test. (Hear, hear.) So long, however, as the opposition did not exercise the power which they boasted they had, they ought, in justice to the country, to discontinue this course of interruption, and allow the necessary business of the country to be conducted. (Cheers.)

Mr. Rozbuck asked why the question was not brought to an issue by a direct vote of that house. (Hear, hear.) He charged the government with being in office on false pretences, and he took as an example the conduct of their leader in that house, who had fastened upon the late Sir Röbert Peel, pursuing him night after night; he had assumed office as the great Protectionist chief, and he (Mr. Roebuck) appealed to the house whether there had ever been so remarkable a difference of opinion as that of Mr. Disraeli in opposition and in office. (Hear, hear.) He now said "the country will decide;" but what would it decide? The question of Protection? No; it was to decide "upon our policy." But what was that policy? (Cheers.) Had Mr. Disraeli been thus vague in opposition? Oh, no. He had ridden to power on the back of Protectionists, with the cry of "Protection," but now it was "our general policy.' This shuffling course was highly mischievous for various reasons, and especially because it created in men's minds a low opinion of the morality of public men. (Hear, hear.) He called upon Lord John Russell, for his own character,

and for the sake of the country, to bring this question to a settlement. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Addentey complained of the unfairness of these attacks upon the government, which were as inconsistent as they were groundless. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. VILLIERS taxed the government with want of candour and sincerity. The country, he observed, from one end to the other, asked what they were going to do.

Mr. Henler wished to know what the other side wanted. The country was under no mistake as to what the government meant by their declarations in both houses. (Cheers.) They had changed no principles; but whether a party could carry out all its principles depended, not upon themselves, but upon the country. (Cheers.)

Mr. S. HERBERT, with reference to the assertion that the progress of necessary business had been impeded by the interruptions of the opposition, observed that there had not been a single division adverse to the government, and that there never had been such an amount of public business transacted with so little criticism. (Cheers.) He was, however, satisfied with the arrangement made, that the question of protection or Free Trade should be determined by an appeal to the country as soon as the state of public business would permit. (Hear, hear.) The honourable gentleman stated it was his firm intention to adhere to the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, and to oppose the restoration of Protection in any form whatsoever.

The debate was kept up by Mr. Moore, Sir J. Tyrell, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. Newdegate, and Sir R. Inglis, who lamented that public business should be delayed by protracted

IONIAN ISLANDS.—Mr. HUME called the attention of the house to the conduct of Sir Henry Ward, the manner in which the elections were influenced by his government, the suppression of the liberty of the press, and the number of persons banished without trial. He expressed a hope that an end would be put to these tyrannical proceedings, and that the people would be permitted to enjoy some of the benefits of the constitution they were promised. (Hear,

hear.)
Sir J. Pakingron said, that, although he was not prepared to justify in every particular every act of Sir Henry Ward, he would say that he had done his best to preserve the just authority of the crown under circumstances of great difficulty and embarrassment. (Hear, hear.) He detailed the facts of several cases to which Mr. Hume had alluded, and in reply to the call made by him upon the present government to Sir Henry Ward, said such was not the intention of Her Majesty's government, who considered that Sir Henry had endeavoured honestly to do his duty. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. F. PEBL said, having paid much attention to the subject, he was of opinion that Sir Henry Ward had entitled himself to the gratitude of the Ionian people, and to the approbation of that house; that it was owing to the energy and ability of his administration that peace and order had been preserved in Cephalonia in 1849. Mr. Peel entered into a vindication of Sir H. Ward's conduct and general policy, and observed that, though from 1803 to 1848 the Ionian people did not injoy the full measure of independence and constitutional government which had been guaranteed to them, in 1849 very great and radical reforms had been carried out in the islands.

The house then resolved itself into a Committee of KAFFIR WAR.-Mr. G. A. HAMILTON moved a vote of

Sir W. Molesworth, not meaning to oppose the vote,

£460,000 for the Kaffir war.

. . . .

observed that there had been a great and increasing milltary expenditure incurred on a count of South Africa, the average annual amount in the three years ending in 1850 having been three times that of the three years ending 1836. (Hear, hear.) He reviewed the past frontier policy

at the Cape of Good Hope, and, with reference to the future, observed that to maintain our present extended territory no fewer than 7.000 troops would be required—thear, hear)-whereas if the colonists were left to manage their own affairs, and to defend their own territory, our military expenditure for South Africa might be reduced to the cost of the garrison of Cape Town. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Grabstons took a similar view of the Cape frontler policy, the evils of which he believed by in the false assumption that the regulation of our relations between the European colonists and the barbarous natives of South Africa was a matter to be settled by gentlemen sitting in Downing-street. (Hear, hear.) It was not so with the first settlers in America, who had harbarous nations to deal with, and who saved this country from burdens, whilst they regulated their relations better. (Hear, hear.) He wil hed to see the centre of responsibility carried back to the place whence it ought never to have been removed. Let the question of frontier policy be a local question. (Hear,

Lord J. Russett thought Mr. Gladstone had not contributed much to the solution of this difficult question, which, in the 19th century, was very different from what it was in North America, in the 17th. (Hoar, hear.) At the Cape of Good Hope the white population was comparatively small, and not strong enough to drive back the Kaffirs, and it would not be satisfactory to the country to withdraw our troops, and leave the settlers with an insufficient protection. (Hear, hear.) The policy to be pursued in future must be that of neither abandoning the settlers on the one hand, nor, on the other, keeping up an immense frontier by a military force paid by this country. (Hear, hear.)
Sir J. Parkington said the question of boundary policy

in South Africa was one of the greatest possible practical difficulty, and it was the duty of her Majesty's government to exercise the utmost care and caution before they gave any pledge upon the subject, which had been greatly com-plicated by recent events. Their best attention would be given to it; but they were bound to wait for the completion of the war, and of the free institutions which were about to be established, and then they hoped to be able to adopt a policy that would impart to the colonists the blessings of peace without impairing the honour of the Crown. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROEDUCK warned the government that if the colonists obtained the power of managing their own affairs, they must be prepared for one incritable cousequence—the extermination of the aborigines. Mr. Addenter made a few general remarks upon prece-

ding speeches, observing that, unless the instructions given to Governor Catheart were qualified by the present government, England would have to bear the expense of another Kaffir war. Col. Thompson animadverted upon the indignities which had been offered to the Kaffir chiefs.

Mr. F. PEEL, adverting to the manner in which Earl Grey's name had been held up, he said, in a most unfavourable light, declared that when Mr. Adderley brought forward the menaced motion he should prepare to enter upon a full defence of the course pursued by Lord Grey, parti-cularly with reference to the despatch in which Sir H Smith had been informed of his recall. He admitted that large additions of territory had been made to the colony, and when the opportunity offered he would show that these territorial acquisitions had not been made in pursuit of any policy of our own, but in the interest of the

Mr. II. DRUMMOND, in warm terms, defended Mr. II. Smith, and censured with equal warmth the despatch of Earl Grey. Lord J. Russell justified the call of Sir H. Smith, which

the Cabinet, he said, had unanimously concurred in, believing that he had been misled by his own sanguine views of his operations. A vote was then agreed to.

After some other business the house again went into committee upon the Corrupt Practices at Elections Bill, the remaining clauses of which were agreed to. The other business having been disposed of the house adjourned at twenty minutes past one o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 6.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Duke of Nothumberland, stated, in reply to Lord Monteagle, that the government ad received no official account from Plymouth as to the loss of the Birkenhead steam-frigate. After some observations from Lord ELLENBOROUGH, who

spoke in terms of reprehension of the way in which official secrets were betrayed in India. The Earl of Derby moved that the house at its rising should adjourn until the 19th inst. The motion was agreed to, and their lordships adjourned

accordingly until Monday week. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr. M. Gibson inquired whether the government intended to take any steps to place the relations between this country and the Brazils on a more satisfactory footing, and whether they contemplated any result from the joint action of the governments of France and England with reference to the free navigation of the internal water communication connected with the River Plate.

The CHANCELLOR of the Excueques replied that Sir C. Hotham, on the part of her Majesty, in conjunction with the Chevalier de St. George, would proceed on the 16th a visit of friendly communication and explanation to it was hoped that the mission would succeed o the free navigation of the river for all Rio, an.

in obtaining ed for more specific information recountries. between Great Britain and the Mr. Gibson wish specting the relations woven thought he had given Brazils; but The CHANCELLOR of the Excu. use do go into com.

sufficient answer.

ducing a bill for Mr. G. Thompson moved that the ho. mittee to consider the expediency of intro-·llast-heavers establishing an office for the benefit of the ba. Mr. Henley did not offer any opposition to this first stage of the port of London. of the measure, the details of which he had not seen;

there were, he observed, difficulties in its way, amongst which was its tendency to create another monopoly. Mr. LABOUCHERE agreed that the house on the to legislate with great jealousy and caution upon these s, bjects, since it was against principle, and he recommen ded that the

matter should be previously inquired into before a select After some discussion, in which Mr. GLADSTON, Suggested that the appointment of a select committee shou. 'd precede the introduction of the bill, and Lord J. MANN, 'RS that after the second reading the bill should be referred to a select committee, the motion was agreed to, and the h ouse,

in committee, adopted a resolution that leave be obta, 'ned to bring in a bill which was granted. Mr. G. A. Hamilton obtained leave to bring in a bill to continue the exemption of stock in trade from liability to be rated to the poor, and a bill to continue and amend the laws

relating to loan societies. The house then went into committee upon the County Courts' Further Extension Bill; but, after a good deal of discussion as to the expediency of going on with this bill pending the expected measure for the Reform of the Court of Chancery, it was determined that the Chairman should report progress, with a view to reprinting the bill with its

amendment. The report of the Committee of Supply was brought un and agreed to. The house went into committee on the Suitors in Chancery Relief Bill, but was counted out, and adjourned at half-past

seven o'clock until Monday, the 19th.

Tower Hamlers Election. - A public discussion between Messrs. W. Newton and A. Ayrton on the Labour question, took place on Thursday evening, at the Woodman Tavern, White-street, Bethnal-green. Dr. Brooke in the chair. Mr. Newton commenced the discussion by dwelling on the importance of the Labour question being made the chief feature of the Tower Hamlets election, instead of a mere party cry. Political power was only useful to promote the social elevation of the people. Labour was entirely neglected in the Legislative Assembly. They had been told to extend commerce and manufactures as the surest means of benefitting Labour, but they found that pauperism increated in proportion to the increase of their trade. Government had taken no steps to remedy this evil. People were starving in the midst of plenty; yet they were told that it was impossible to interfere between Capital and Labour. He was in favour of the most perfect system of Free Trade; but while this was being brought about, steps must be taken to find employment for those thrown out of work by its operation; thus preventing them coming in competition with each other, and reducing the standard of wages. The only remedy was, to increase the fund for employing Labour; this could only be done by increasing consumption. The application of Labour to the land would drain the surplus Labour from the manufacturing market, and create a demand for home consumption.-Mr. A. Ayrlon said, the increase of population was the great evil under which the people laboured. This increase was entirely among the manufacturing, and not the agricultural, population. How to deal with this surplus was the great question of the day. Wild theories were characteristic of the age. The only remedy he would for one moment advocate was emigration. He had tried it himself, and found it successful. There was no field for industry at home to be compared to those abroad. All the land that would pay for cultivation was cultivated. It was warring against providence to cultivate lands not fitted to produce food, but courting providence, to emigrate to more fertile fields .- Mr. Newton showed the superiority of Home Colonisation to Emigration, both in point of comfort and expenditure. In 1835 we exported six times the quantity of cotton goods which we did in 1814; but the actual value received for the goods was the same in both years, the chief reduc-tion being made out of the labour of the working man.— Mr. Ayrton dwelt upon the immense capital necessary to reclaim bad lands, and expressed his opinion that considering the price of provisions the rate of wages was rever so favourable as at the present time, and that our manufactures by the increased employment they gave to our population, were the great blessing of the age. Mr. Ayrton then retired, it being one of the conditions on which he discussed that no vote should be come to on the subject. -Mr. Hart in an eloquent manner, moved a resolution expressive of the opinion of the meeting, that Mr. Newton was a fit candidate for the representation of the borough.-Mr. W. Davis seconded the resolution, which was carried with four dissentients. - Mr. Newton stated that the numerous promises of support which he had received, and the large meetings which had declared in his favour, induced him no

longer to suspend his decision, but at once to announce his

determination to go to the poll.—The meeting, which was densely crowded, then adjourned,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

STAR OFFICE.

Saturday Afternoon. Spicide of a Brotuen and Sister .- A very painful febling has been created in the neighbourhood of Burmantofts, near Leeds, by two stields in one family—the victims of their own rash acts; being young persons, standing in the relation of brother and sister: Mary and James Smith were daughter and son of a man named Smith, a handle-sciter, of Bermantofts, with whom they lived. Both word inmarried, and Mary was twenty-three years of age. From some hidden cause she had for a short period been in a desponding state. On the 20th ult, she left her father's house, and was not heard of until Monday last, when

her body was found in the river. A jury sat upon the body, and returned a verdict of "Found Drowned." The body was interred on Wednesday. On Thursday morning James Smith, brother of the deceased, was found hanging in his father's kitchen, quite dead, and a verdict returned of "Temporary Insanity." Like his sister, James had been in a state of despondency for severa weeks; and he appears to have been very much shocked at her melancholy death. MURDER OF TWO CHILDREN AND SUICIDE OF THE PATHER.

-Up to a late hour last night a most painful excitement provailed at Potney and its, surrounding neighbourhood, in consequence of the discovery of two boys locked in each other's arms and close to their bodies the body of a man about forty years old, in a deep piece of water near the high bridge, and abutting on the late Vice-Chancellor's seat, The hodies when taken out proved to be two fine-grown

youths, the cliest about eleven years of age, and the youngest about seven. The man alluded to, who proves to be the father, was found with his legs tied with willow bands, as also his arms; he lay close to his sons, who had also been tied together with two looped-strings; they were very decently dressed. The man was also well-dressed as a mechanic, but had no money upon him. The bodies were got out of the water by two watermen, named Peters and Alexander, and the former identified the man and two boys as having seen them walking along the towing-path between seven and eight o'clock on Thursday evening. He first saw the two children, the elder carrying the youngest. The elder boy said he was following his father, who was on before him. He afterwards met the father, who was walking with his arms down, and seemed very dejected. Ir further appeared that the man had been trying on the provious night to obtain bods for himself and children, but whether he succeeded is not at present known. Late yesterday afternoon a woman, very decently dressed, called at the Chelsea-station, and from information, she gave there was no doubt he was her husband, and she proved that he was a basket maker, living at Barking, in Essex, and employed several nen; that the two boys were by a previous marriage; and she produced a letter which she had received from him, in which he said that when she received that he should be no more, and his boys would go with him, and he only wished he had the girl with him. He

the sole cause of his ruin. SERIOUS POACHING ENCOUNTER NEAR YORK .- Early in the morning of Wednesday, near Shipton, a barbarous attack was made upon Richard Kellington, the head gamekeeper of the Hon. Payan Dawnay, of Benningbrough, the late Migh Sheriff of this county, by a gang of poachers, who first knocked the keeper down with a stone, and then fired at him with a gun, when he was seriously wounded, having received the whole charge of shot in his back, shoulders, neck, and right arm. An investigation has been instituted with a view of tracing the parties to this atrocious outrage.

concluded his letter by stating that his wife's temper was

MYSTER TOUS DISAPPEARANCE. - Yesterday, information was forwarded to the different metropolitan police stations that a young gentleman, allied to a noble family resident in the vicinity of Whitehall, had disappeared under circumstances that lead to strong suspicion that he has met with some unfair treat. The was last seen about 4 o'clock in the afternoon of Thursday the 1st inst., near the Elephant and Castle, Newington, when he said he was going home to dinner, and, notwithstanding every exertion. and the offer of a reward of £100, no clue can be obtained to him. Every hospital or other place where, from the possibility of accident or sudden illness, he might have been taken, has been searched in vain. He is described as about sixteen, fair, wearing a shepperd's plain black Oxonian cont and grey trowsers, his linen being marked

Scene in an Inquest-Room .- On Thursday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at Charing-cross Hospital on the body of Catharine Sauce, aged five years and eight months, whose death had resulted from burns received on Tuesday evening. During the course of the inquiry, the coroner animadverted on the practice of parties bringing one of the unfortunated parents to identify the body. In this case he had seen the mother seated on the stairs in great grief, after having been obliged to view the body of her child. And it certainly was most unfeeling to harrow the feelings of the parents or near relatives. The beadle said it was no fault of his; he could not know the feelings of the mother; it was imposisible in all cases to avoid summoning the parents. It was no busings of his. - The Coroner (indignantly); What, no business of yours to consult the feelings of your fellowbeings? Beadle (angrily): I have as much feeling as you or any other gentleman of the jury, but I cannot always produce pers ons who are able to identify. He was proceed. ing in an exc ited strain, when the coroner said he could not have offer trive expressions used whilst performing his duty, and if the beadle persisted in insaulting him, he should order I im to be put out of the room. The beadle repeated the offensive expressions, when the coroner directed a polic man, who was in the inquest-room, to put him out of the room, which was done. The jury returned a verdice of ." Ac cidental Death."

Good FRIDAY. - A'ot withstanding that the weather yesterday was less agreeab, e than on some previous Good Fridays owing to the strong easterly wind which prevailed, yet thousands of the metro; Solitan inhabitants availed them-selves of this conveniences. Forded by many of the principal lines of rail way leading out of London.

FISHERMEN. - On Thursday ALLEGED STRIKE AMONGST THE 'ng smacks arrived in this between se renty and eighty fish. Taptain Bartlett, earryport at the same time, the Daring, C that some difference ing the flag of Union. We understand in consequence had arisen between the owners and the me. Two the fishing of which they unanimously resolved to lea will be come uld be come ground ut itil some satisfactory arrangement co. to .- ! ull Packes.

WATCH ES AND CLOCKS.—The value of foreign clock. 4 of ported in the month ended the 5th ult. was £4,631; and watches £13,049. The duty paid in the month on clock. was £4,365, and on wa ches £13,049.

### Police.

WORSHIP-STREET. - ROBBERY. - Sarah White was placed at the bar upon suspicion of perpetrating the following robbery at the house of her master, Mr. P. Kavanab, in New North-road, Hoxton :- The prosecutor stated that having a sum of £229 by him, of which about £200 was in sovereigns and the rest in notes, which he had intended shortly to invest, he placed the whole in a case, and for security locked it up in a deal box, which he kept in his bedroom. At half-past four on Wednesday morning he ift home to attend to his duties at the Post-office, St. M artin's le-Grand, in which he had long held a situation, and was in a few hours after followed by his wife who was also obliged to leave home, and who, previous to quitting the house, secured the door of the bedroom, of which she left the key in charge of the prisoner, who had lived in the service of the family as a domestic servant for about six months, but incautiously left upon the bed the key of the box con taining the money, which she had carefully counted over on the preceding evening, and locked the box up after so doing. The same morning he returned home, and having occasion to go to his bedroom, was astonished to find it wide open; this excited his apprehensions, and he therefore immediately examined the box, upon drawing 4 ut which he discovered that the lid had been raised up, and the whole contents of the box stolen. As neither of the locks presented the slightest indications of external v iolence, and had evidently been opened in the usual ma oner with keys, he called up the prisoner, and closely qu estioned her as to the robbery, when she not only positively denied that any one had visited the house during his absence, but declared that the key of the room door had never been out of her possession during the whole time. It having bein ascertained, however, from subsequent inquiries, the at shortly after his wife had left home a man had been seen in an enclosed garden at the back of the house. the gate of which had been opened, and the appearance of which man exactly answered the description of a person who had been in the habit of calling upon the prisoner, he at once call ed in a constable, and gave her into custody.-Remanded 1 or a week.

MARLBO ROUGH-STREET .- ROBBERY BY A CHILD .-Mary Ann King, a little girl, about ten years of age, was placed at the bar before Mr. Bingham, charged with having stolen a diamond ring, value £30, the property of Mrs. Constance Richardson, 19, Bruton-street, Berkeleysquare, and James Colville, a butcher, was charged on suspicion of having received the same, knowing it to have been stolen .- The prosecutrix, who was much affected while giving her evidence, stated that the mather of the girl was in her service, and the child was allowed to visit her. On Monday last, her (prosecutrix) maid asked her to look over her jewellery as she was afraid some of the rings were missing. Complainant accordingly looked them over and missed a gold ring, set with diamonds. Her maid then said Mary Ann, meaning the child, must have taken it, Witness then went down stairs, and on seeing the child taxed her with stealing the ring, and told her if she would say what she had done with it, she would not have so severe a punishment. The child then said she had taken the ring and sold it for a penny to a hutcher boy in Davies-street. A constable was sent for, and she was given into custody. Witness added that she had missed several other articles of jewellery, and had no doubt the girl had taken them .-Inspector Parks said, on reading the charge over to the prisoner, he said it was perfectly right; he had purchased the ring of a girl for a penny. The girl told him that she had picked it up in the street, and he, thinking it was a common one, showed it to his mistress, who told him it was not worth threepence. Mr. Parke added that he believed the prisoner had no guilty knowledge of the ring, and that he was ignorant of its value. Mr. Bingham said his notion was that the male defendant had purchased the ring under the circumstances mentioned by Mr. Parke, and agreed to take defendant's recognisance to appear that day week. The child in the meanwhile would be sent to the House of Correction, where she would be properly taken care of

HAMMERSMITH.—Refusing to Par A Can Fair.
Mr. James Peters, a gentleman residing at Loadesborde House, Queen's-road, appeared before Mr. Beadon answer a summore charging him with having refused to Henry Cole, a cab driver, the sum of 10s. 8d. for the him wehicle for eight hours on the night of the 2s. Henry Cole; a cap united, but on the night of the 25th v his vehicle for eight most out half-past ten o'clock (Complainant stated that about half-past ten o'clock ( Complainant stated that novat man-past ten o'clock on high in question lie was called off the Westbourge night in grassenger of the westbourge. rank by a servant to take up a passenger at the defendance has borse and cab house. Witness drove his horse and cab up to the house. Witness grove his morse made on up to the aut and the defendant jumped into his vehicle, with and gentleman. He was directed to drive to Mr. Ponstord's condens at which place two other rankles gentleman. He was uncerted to dire to mr. Ponsford, Palace gardens, at which place two other gentlemen into the cab. He then drove them to No. 42, Notting into the cab. He then drove buch wo wo. 22, Notting the square, where they all alighted and entered the bound with his cab at the door until bound Witness remained with his cab at the door until half Witness remained with the case at which time the defendance out. Witness said to the defendance out. and his friend came out. Witness said to the defendant Here's your cab, sir," and he replied, "I'll have said to the defendant then walked of sold to do with it." The defendant then walked off with his referred to pay the fare. Witness was and his to do with it." Ine defendant then warned off with his friends, and refered to pay the fare. Witness was engaged eight hours with his cab, and he had charged the defendant said, when the cab, drive defendant eight hours with me one, and he had been desired to be the cabello on the cabello of the had been desired to be the cabello 10s. 8d.—The defendant same, when the constraint asked for his fare he stated that he find been desired to wait at the Mosting-hill-sounce. He denied that the his fare he stated that no mad been to wait at the house in Notting-hill-square. He denied that the the con.—Mr. Bass. con. house in Notting-min-square. In the town plainant was requested to wait for them.—Mr. Beadon and plainant was requested to the town the companies and the companies and the companies are the companies. plainant was requested to water the complainant was certainly entitled to the anomalies the complainant was certainly entitled to the anomalies of companies the tween the cabman and the claimed. The engagement between the gabman and the delimed. claimed. The engagement verween the espinan and the defendant world not end unless the fare had been paid by the defendant on alighting from the cab.—The defendant of the complainant was not house. defendant on arguming from one one. Ine defendant was not bound of asked his worship if the complainant was not bound of asked his worship it one companion was now wound to it, quire at the house to ascertain if his cab was required; certainly not intent quire at the house to ascertain in his car mas required remain for them?—Mr. Benden: Certainly not, If a the remain for them: -mr. Demons of out without paying the man was hired, and a gentleman not out without paying the man was the engage the man was bired, and a gentleman gor out without paying the fare, he was bound to wait his pleasure, as the engagement woule not have terminated. He very frequently hired; cab off the rank on leaving that court to take him home to alighted without paying the fare and if he alighted without paying the fare, the cabe would remain at the door until he was discharged, Il the would remain at the door until the standard by the amount complainant was not absolutely discharged by the amount into his hands, he was entitled. of the fare being paid into his hands, he was entitled to the of the fare being paid into his mand, he was charged to the money.—The defendant submitted to the decision, and with 7s. costs. paid the amount claimed, with 7s. costs.

paid the amount claimed, with 7s. costs.

LAMB: TH.—Stealing from a Shop.—Mrs. Maria Wood, a middle-aged feshale of decent appearance, was placed at the base of left of the shop of Mr. Spooner, a draper, in the Kent-road.—Mr. Spooner stated that the prisoner entered his shop was cutting them for her he observed her take a piece of cloth or dress from the counter. Sho was leaving the house with the property when he stopped her and gave her into custody.—The prisoner was fully committed to take her trial on this charge, but perty when he stepped her and gave ner into custody. The prisoner was fully committed to take her trial on this charge, but was remanded to give time to inquire about her possession of three mould wax candles which were found in her basket, and which she said she had received from her brother, who is terrant the Marquis of Lanshowne.

Robbery by a Confidential Servant.—Joseph King, a confiden

ROBBERY BY A CONFIDENTIAL SERVANT.—Joseph King, a confidential servant in the employment of Mr. Thomas Moses Green, a wholesale ironmonger in Brond-street, Lambeth, was placed at the bar on a charge of plundering his master to a very considerable amount, and Mr. Henry Simpson, an ironmonger and marine-stors dealer in the New-cut, was placed beside him on a charge of residing the property with a guilty knowledge.—The prisoners were the manded, but Simp on, on the application of his attorney, was admitted to bail, him self in £400 and two sureties in £200 each.

CLERKENWELL.—The Effects of Bad Company.—John Thorse was charged with stealing a valuable gold watch, the property of was charged with steal ing a valuable gold watch, the property of Mr. Lockwood, notary public, of Fenchurch-street, City. Taylo Mr. Lockwood, notary public, of Fenenuran-street, City.—Taylor, the officer, said that the prisoner when charged at the stailor, house had given a fictition is name. His proper name was Pound, and he lived with his father; who was a respectable master tradition, carrying on business in Lower-road, Islington, and he are carrying in the carrying father. a responsible was man, carrying on business in Laguer-road, assington, and he ad now in attendance in the cou. t.—The father, a respectable agid looking man, who was evident ly much affected, entered the witness box. With tears in his eyes he said that he had given the prisoner a good education, and furnished him with an excellent trade, a good enucation, and infinished and make him comfortable, and could have everything he required to make him comfortable, and had no occasion whatever to rea ort to dishonest practices for a had no occasion whatever to result to dishonest practices for a livelihood.—Mr. Corrie inquired which the prisoner had ever been in custody before on any charge ?\_\_ Tather (hesitatingly): It would be wrong for me to attempt to impose upon or deceive your working by telling you a falsehood. He has be en in trouble before, and assure you he has been a great trouble to me and his poor mother. who is now at home destracted and b'eartbroken.—The prioner here put his handkerchief to his eyes, and shed tears.—The father earnestly entreated Mr. Corrie to discharge him for the sake of him self and his mother, and he would take the prisoner home with him. He had no doubt this would operate as a warning to him future. He had conducted himself well for a length of time past.—Mr. Corrie remarked that there was certainly no different the past.— Mr. Corrie remarked that there was certainly no direct evidence that he stole the watch from Mr. Lockwood. The circumstance at most rendered it a case of suspicion, and he would discharge the prisoner. After a feeling remonstrance he urged the prisoner is avoid bad company, and be a credit to his aged parents, and my disgrace them, after so narrow an escape. He then left the count with his father, both expressing their gratitude to the worthy magic trate. It was said that at the time of the robbery Mr. Lockwood his upwards of £600 in his packet hook. upwards of £600 in his pocketbook.

### Markets, &c.

CORN.

MARK-LANE, Monday, April 5.—We had a moderate supply of heavish wheat this morning, but the large arrival of foreign four caused a dull trade, and à reduction in price of fully is per quay last Monday's prices. In foreign wheat very little doing; and for difficult to quit, unless at lower rates. Malting burley met less mand, and was rather cheaper, but grinding sorts without alteration. Beans and peas quite as dear. Being better supplied with coats, principally fursion, the sale was glow at harely last Monday's oats, principally foreign, the sale was slow at barely last Monday's

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, Monday, April 5 .- From our own grazing districts the receipts of beasts fresh up this morning were much smaller than those reported on Monday last; nevertheless, they were extensive; those reported on Monday last; nevertheless, they were extensive; the time of year considered, and in full average condition. The attendance of both town and country butchers being small, and Newgate and Leadenhall extensively supplied, the beef trade was in a very inactive state at last week's decline in the quotations. The extreme value of the best Scots was 3s 4d per 8lbs., and a feli clearance was not effected. Notwithstanding that the number of the state of the st clearance was not effected. Notwithstanding that the number of sheep were on the decrease, the demand for that description of stock was inactive, though somewhat firster than on this day seeinight. In the currencies of each breed no change took place; but we must observe, that the top figure for Downs in the woofwas 43 2d—out of the wool, 33 6d per 8lbs. At least two-thirds of the sheep were shorn. From the Isle of Wight, eighty lambs came to hand, and which sold at 48 8d to 55 per 8lbs. Prime Down qualities realised from 55 6d to 65 per 8lbs. With a moderate invite. ties realised from 5s 6d to 6s per 8hs., with a modarate inquiry. Prime small calves sold at late rates. All other kiads of real were very slow in sale, yet we cannot call them lower. The pork trade was very dull, at prices barely equal to those of Mondaylast.

Beef 2s 2d to 3s 4d; Mutton 2s 0s to 4s 2d; Veal 3s 2d; to 4s 2d; Pork 2s 6d to 3s 10d. Price per stone of 8lbs. (sinking the

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, April 5 .- The supplies of each kind of Ment on sale in these markets being usually large for the time of year, and in excellent condition, the general demandis

the time of year, and in excellent condition, the general demand theavy, on the following terms:—

Inferior beef, 2s 2d to 2s 4d; middling, ditto, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; prime large, 2s 10d to 3s 0d; prime small, 3s 2d to 3s 4d; large pork, 2s 4d to 2s 10d; inferior mutton, 2s 6d to 2s 8d; middling ditto, 2s; 10d to 3s 2d; prime ditte, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; real, 3s 0d to 3s 8d per 8lbs by the carcase. PROVISIONS.

LONDON, Monday.—Business in the past week was dull. The actions in Irish Butter were in retail, and to a triding extention of the state of further rec. callings were on a moderate scale, and prices is to 2. per cwt. lower. dams not quite so saleable: no change in sale. Lard nearly station... w in price and demand.

Exolish Butter, Monday, April 5.—We note a duli market, st

still declining prices. Quotations are already nominal. BREAD.—The prices of wideaten bread in the metropolls are from by the prices of wideaten bread in the metropolls are from by to 7d.: of household ditto, id. to 6d. per 4lbs.low. POTATOES—Southerare, Waterside, April 5.—Since our last report the supply has been moderate, but he costwise and by with the trade still remains lawy, with no improvement in prices.

MOOF Cirr, Monday .- The Market is steady, but dull for most descriptions, and the arrivals, owing to continued contrary winds, are limited. Last week's imports into London were only 366 bales, in cluding 51 from Turkey, 131 from France, and the rest from Madres and Alexandria. LIVERPOOL, April 3 .- Scotch .- There is still a limited demand to

all kinds of Scotch wool, at barely late rates. HIDES. IEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb., 1.4d. to 12d. per l'ai ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 2d. to 21d; ditto, 72lb. to 88lb., 22d to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 9.8lb., 2d to 3d.; ditto, 88lb. to 9.8lb., 3d to 3d. ditto 96lb. to 104lb., 3fd. to 0d. ditto, 104lb. to 112lb., 4d to 4d.; Calf-skins, each, 1s. 0d. to 25 0d.; horse-hides 5a, to 18.

# The Gazette.

From the Gazette of Tuesday, Apri, Sthi.

BANKRUPTS. Henry Stimson, late of the Old Kent road, now of St. Noth Hout-tingdonshire, bootmaker—Henry Worms, Blackfrians.coad, bootmaker—Joney maker - Thomas Bull, Greenwich, innkeeper - Samuel Haynes, Lon don-street, Paddington, wheelwright—Henry Norman Barnets, Mar-garetting, Essex, milkman—Isaac Timmins, Dudley, Worcesterbire, charter master-William Williams, Pentwyn Golynos and Pontnewynydd, Monmouthshire, iron manufacturer—John Mitchelland Edward Clarkson, Horton, Yorkshire, worsted spinners-George. Chadwick, Leeds, grocer—Thomas Wood, Northwich, grocer.

### GREAT NATIONAL STANDARD THEATRE, Opposite the Eastern Counties Railway, Shoreditch.

THE LARGEST AND MOST ELEGANT THEATRE IN LONDON. PROFILETOR—MR. J. DOUGLASS.

Novelties for Easter! Engagement of Messrs, Matthews and
Harrison, with their Wonderful Dogs, Second week of the
Francesco Brothers, pronounced to the the Greatest Wondersol the World. First Night of the new Drama from the tele of Minnie Grey. Re-appearance of Mr. Henry Howard.

N. MONDAY, and all the week, Minnie Grey, supported by
Messrs. Henry Howard, Lyon, J. Rayner, E. B. Gaston H.
Lewis, H. Carles, C. Pitt, G. Herbert, G. Penneit, J. Gates, J.
Dolphin, Lick old, and Mr. R. Honner; Mesdames Hugh Gamp. bell, J. Gates, Eliza Terry, Walcot, and R. Honner.

To be followed by the Francesco Family, whose performances

must be seen to be appreciated.

After which Master and Man-in which Mr. Joseph Rayner, Mr. II. Lewis, and Miss Eliza Terry will perform.

To conclude with Jack Union; or, the Dogs of the Death Glenin which Messrs. Matthews and Harrison, with their Wonderfol Dogs, will appear, supported by the company.
Gallery, 3d.; Pit, 6d.; Pit Stalls, 8d.; Boxes, 1s.; Upper Boxes, 9d.
Dress Circle, 1s. 6d.
Stage Manager, Mr. R. Honner.

### QUEEN'S THEATRE.

Powerful attractions for Easter! Engagement of the popular state, Mr. Tom Matthews, who will appear every evening in the interesting Drama of Robinson Crusos. Production of a new Drama autited. SOLE LESSEE-MR. C. J. JAMES. Drama, entitled Fiend of the Sea, and the Dogs of the Pirale Barque; or, the Spirit of the Dark Blue Waters—in which Mr. Harrison and Mr. J. Matthews, with their Dogs, will appear. Third week of The Corsican Brothers; in which Mr. T. E. Erapt, the talented Tragedian will appear to the talented Tragedian will appear to the property. the talented Tragedian, will sustain his original character. Char O'N MONDAY, and during the week, Fiend of the Sea, Rurford, Allen, Randall, Lingham, W. Phillips, Dean, Mesdames J. Party. Rivers, C. Cibson.

After which Robinson Crusec. Friday, Mr. Tom Matthensi

Bluff, Mr. E. Green.
To conclude with The Corsican Brothers. Fabian, Mr. T. E. Evans.

Printed by WILLIAM GODFREY, at the Printing-office, 16, Gres 15, Windmill-street. Haymarket, in the City of Westminster, for the Proprietors, and published by the said William Godfast, at the office in the same street and parish, Saturday, April 16 1852,