[COUNTRY EDITION.]

JUSTICE—IMMUTABLE, UNIVERSAL, ETERNAL A 'PEOPLE'S PARTY'--WHO SHALL FORM IT?

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties.—Milton.

A letter from Mr. Rogens, of Bristol, inserted in this day's 'Star of Freedom,' recalls attention to the late c rrespondence between the Chartists of Bristol and Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M.P. The points of the said correspondence—to briefly recapitulate them were these :-

A number of Working men at Bristol wrote to Mr, Dancomice on the 24th of March last, to congratulate him on his restored state of health, as announced in his retiring address to the Committee of the 'United Trades' Association.' They appended to their words of congratulation, the expression of their conviction, that Mr. Dancombe was the only man to call into existence a 'real People's Party," for the purpose of effecting such a Radical Reform of our Representatire System, as the exigencies of the times demand.' Mr. Duncoube, in his reply, stated that he had

observed, with regret, the political apathy and indifference upon most important and pressing questions which has pervaded the classes, formerly the most prominent in urging those questions upon the attention of the Legislature.'

Mr. DUNCOMDE added, 'I agree with you that the present is the most favourable time for the formation of a "People's Party." But in order to entitle you to that designation, it must be based upon such a foundation as will enlist the sympathy and support of all classes, especially the working classes, without dictating as to the use that may be, or must be made of political power. It should seek to diffuse that power to the largest practical extent, and thus entrust the nation with the controll and regulation of its own affairs.' Mr. Duncombe went on to say that no such party existed at the present time. He added, 'As a practical step, I advise a peaceful, but earnest agitation, for a simple residential suffrage, in connexion with the ballot-shorter parliaments, no Property Qualification for representatives, and a more equal apportionment of members, according to popu-

no the Honourable the House of Commons in Parliament We the undersigned, being deeply impressed with the conviction that it is essential to the contentment of the people and the good government of the empire, that the representation of the people in jour Honourable House should be full, fair, and free, earnestly your monourable mouse should be tun, fair, and free, earnestly pray—That your Honourable House will take into its early consideration, the justice as well as the policy of extending the suffrage to all adult miles, unconvicted of crime, and unaided by parcellial relief, who have been resident for the period of twelve months in any borough, city, or county; that elections may be taken by ballot at the action of any constituency demanding its parterior of at the option of any constituency demanding its printertion; that there shall be no property qualification for members; that a more enal apportionment of representatives, according to population and property, be established, and that one-third of the representatives, so elected, retire annually for the purpose of re-election or dismissal.

lation and property.' In a suggested petition he further elucidated his views in the following terms:—

The Bristol Chartists passed a resolution on the 13th of April, recording their 'unabated confidence in the justice of the People's Charter in its entirety, but bespeaking 'calm and deliberate consideration' for Mr. Duncombe's propositions.

There appears to have been some further communication, not published, on the part of the Bristol Chartists. On the 24th of April Mr. DUNCOMBE wrote a rejoiuder in which he reminded his correspon dents that he had not thrust his views upon them, but that, on the contrary, they had sought his advice, which he had tendered in all honesty of purpose.

Mr. Duncouse further remarked, It has not surprised me to find that a small number of persons have raised a pertinacious opposition to the police. I recommended, and that my public character has been assailed.

After some severe comments upon the past procee dings of 'Chartist Lenders,' Mr. DUNCOMBE adds-That they should still endeavour to prolong a factitic us popularity, and endeavour to trade on and live by exciting the passions, and preging upon the ignorance of those who are under their influence, i not to be wondered at, however much it may be regretted. I did not truct that such persons would approve of the policy I proposed. I want the work done. They want to live by paid agitation. Whether the working classes generally take my advice or not, as to the course to be pursued with respect to forming a People's Party, at all events I hope they will immediately button up their breeches' pockets and no longer be duped into the support of men who are only robling their and their families of their hard earnings, in seeking that which time has proved to be quattainable, and obstructing, as far as their power extends, the progress of the popular cause.

The only point of which I had any doubt, or was disposed to modiff in the petition, is the term of residence. I find that six months is preferred by many. I thought that tweive months, with easy and constant right to registration, might be more liberally interpreted, and the exact time not insisted upon so strictly as it would be in the case of the sharter p-riod. I am, however, quite willing to consent that the qualification shall be six months' residence instead of twelve, if you deem it preferable. On all the other points in the petition, my opinion remains unchanged.

The above is as fair and faithful a résumé of the correspondence as the nesessary limits of this letter will permit me to give.

It is easy to perceive that Mr. DUNCOMBE must have written his rejoinder under the influence of irritated feelings. The cause of that irritation may be looked for, not in the proceedings of the Bristol Chartists, but in the unfair and malignant criticism of a party ever on the look out to manufacture 'political capital,' by insinuation, denunciation, and all the miserable arts of political disingenuousness.

Mr. Rogens very properly recounts the noble services rendered by Mr. DUNCOMBE to Democracy and Humanity. Those services must be fresh in the grateful recollection of the people. Of course no length or kind of service in the Past could justify or excuse dishonesty in the Present. If satisfied that Mr. Duncombe really designed to deceive the people, and sucrifice them anew, to promote personal ambition or class interests, no one would be readier than the writer of these remarks to raise the voice of warning and condemnation-warning to the people, and condemnation of him who would mislead them. But, having the most perfect faith in the purity of Mr. Duxcome's parriotism, and his carnest desire to bring about the emancipation of the working classes, I, for one, must decline to treat him as a 'renegade,' or an enemy to the popular cause.

But not the less must I express my decided conviction that Mr. Duncomes committed himself to a grave political error, in proposing to substitute his new-fangled scheme of representation for those clear and well-defined principles and provisions, of which he was the noblest representative, 'when Chartism was a powerful element of popular opinion, exercising influence both within and without the Legislature.'

Without discussing the several points of Mr. Dun-COUDE's Programme, it is sufficient to protest against that clause relating to the Franchise, the conditions of which, if adopted, would exclude from the exercise of the Suffrage these victims of a system whose very pauperism furnishes an argument in support of their claim to legislative power, without which they can never hope for salvation from the evils of our iniquitous Social System. As to the optional ballot and the curious substitute for 'Annual Parliaments,' they admit of no comparison with the corresponding 'points' of the 'People's Charter.'

Here I must observe that I cannot tell what is to be gained by the adoption of Mr. Duncombe's scheme, or the proposition of 'Spartacus' to go for Manhood Suffrage only, sinking all details. To adopt either course would be to unsettle all that has been determined not merely by Chartist Localities, but by the enlightened conclusions of wise and faithful Reformers who preceded the birth of the document denominated the People's Charter. That measure may be imperfect, but, most assuredly, no other scheme of representation concocted during the last fifteen years, has so nearly approached the embodiment of rolitical justice for each and for all.

That which is needed is not any substitute for the Charter, but, that good and true men should come fortl and take the cause of Chartism out of the hads of unprincipled adventurers and Political Charstaus, whose object is not the establishment of the Charter but the gratification of their own paltry and selfish ambition.

No. Mr. DUNCOMBE. Time has proved, not that the Charter is unattainable, but that it is not attainable by those who impudently assume to be its only pure and patriotic advocates. The triumph of Chartism may be accomplished if only men of talent and honour will consent to sink their crotchets, and agree to unite for the People's emancipation. It was—I trust still is in the power of Mr. Buxcombe to form a People's Party. But such a party must be based upon a foundation that will enlist the sympathy and support of the working classes.' Mr. Duncombe's good sense and his recollection of the talismanic influence that once moved the masses, will dictate to him the only foundation on which the superstructure of a People's Party can be reared.



VOL. 1. No. 3.

The necessity for a People's Party is conclusively determined by the pitiable exhibition of which the

People's Institute, Manchester, has been the theatre.

If DERBY, RUSSELL, and COBDEN, had combined

to hatch some scheme designed to lay bare the abso-

lute disorganisation of the Chartist Party, and the corresponding presumption of two or three self-sufficient intriguers, those arch-enemies of democracy could not have devised anything more conducive to

that end than the so-called 'Conference.' Never,

since the history of Chartism commenced, were our

principles so discredited as by the miserable attempt

of these half-dozen 'Delegates' to give laws to a

body which ere now has numbered; its millions;

but, judged by the constituents of these 'Delegates,

would now appear to number not so many units

as it once did thousands. Fortunately for the character of Chartism, there are yet men enough in the

country who take an active part in the cause to re-

pudiate the acts of this precious 'Conference,'

Could anything be more disgraceful than that Chartists should submit to this mock-Brummagem Bona-

partism? The ravings and the autics of these pure

patriots, so ready to vote themselves and their

nominees place and pay, would call down upon

Chartism the crushing weight of universal ridicule

and scorn; but that there are those in the country

who are numerous enough, and honest enough, to

give the lie to these wretched caricaturists of  $\bar{\mathbf{D}}$ emo-

cracy, these worst enemies to Chartism, and the

Let every democrat read the report of the 'Con-

ference, judge, determine, and act accordingly. This

is no time for compromise. There can be no terms

kept with those whose avowed aim is to degrade

every Chartist to the level of bully and dupe-bully

towards all other persons and classes (even if they

adopt our principles!) and dupe to the most bare-

faced system of knavery ever devised by the dealers in political chicanery, delusion, and humbug.

THE STAR OF FREEDOM AND THE

"CRUSHERS."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

meeting in your last week's number, shows a more practi-

cal spirit to be prevalent than was evinced some time ago.

If we were to go on as some would have us, talking of fra-

ternity and acting antagonism, nothing could come of it but

contradiction and stagnation. The entire impression con-

veyed by the report of the delegate meeting of our West

Riding friends is encouraging to those who would rescue

Democracy from obstructiveness, and make it a recognised

Speaking for a moment personally, I am indebted to

Messrs. Wilcock and Shackleton, for the explanations they

were so generous to give in my absence on my account.

They may assure Mr. Cameron that I neither spoke nor

voted against the Charter. At the time to which he

refers, at the meeting of the Parliamentary Reformers, my

vote was merely an indication that I was willing to con-

federate with all who were willing to go in the same direc-

tion as myself. Why should the Chartists object to this,

seeing that so many of us who work for the Charter do so

on the same principle, because it is a measure in the right

direction? Many of us go much farther, and seek more

comprehensive reforms. We take the Charter by the way,

and regret that the Chartists generally do not see farther.

Educated in political sectarianism, they want no more than

that. In this parrowness of view they resemble many of

Permit me to say a word as regards the "Star of Free-

dom." I may differ from you on many points-I may not

share your prejudices against the "Manchester School"-

but whoever says you are venal, false to Chartism, or a

tool of the middle class, I have ready a word in your de-

fence—I tell them, whoever they are, that they either speak without knowledge, or speak against the truth. And

now that I see disreputable efforts being made by Chartists

to put down the "Star of Freedom," and deny a hearing to

the Editor, who has made so great sacrifices to serve them.

I think it a duty to suspend any dissent I may have, and

aid in securing fair play, both for the Editor and the paper.

Visiting, as I am now doing, many provincial districts, I

see more or less of the political supporters and oppouents

of the "Star of Freedom," and to such I explain the

nature of the late changes, which somewhat contributes to

counteract "conspiracy," and silence calumpy. Every-where I meet persons who are glad to find their old friend

Mr. Harney at the head of affairs, and all agree that the

"Star" is conducted in a manner likely to do credit to

Democracy, and to advance it. Every writer is canvassed

Mr. Kydd has friends everywhere. Mr. Bell is not so well

known where I have been sejourning. Mr. Massey is the

subject of expectation on the part of many intelligent per-

sons, poetical and otherwise. "Spartacus," who always writes better things under that name than under his own,

is sure to be read as the Hotspur of your columns. Indeed,

he is so pertinent, chivalrous, and fiery, that I think it

greater intellectual pleasure to differ from him than to

The Admiral Nelson, Northampton, 18th May, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

SIR,—As a constant subscriber to all your writings, and

as a sincere Democrat, I cannot but feel a deep interest in

your welfare, as well as of that cause with which your

name has been for so many years identified, and to which

you have so faithfully and honourably performed your duty.

prominent part which I formerly took in the Democratic

cause, chiefly on account of the miserable bickerings in

our ranks; and I should still have been content to remain

in statu quo, were it not for certain statements which ap.

peared in the "Star," of Saturday last, which I have read

I had hoped that, now we were rid of some of the main

causes of discord and disunion, and that we had once more

got our own Journal into well tried and trusty hands-all

would go on "merry as a marriage bell"—and that the old brigade would take their places, and "fall in" as before,

and march forward in the good old cause with the brotherly

feeling and hearty good will of former days. Judge, then, my regret at beholding an attempt to renew this suicidal

conflict on the most flimsy pretexts, thus splitting us up

into powerless and contemptible fragments, to the great delight of our enemies, and the bitter disappointment of

There is no use mincing matters. The time has ar-

rived to speak out, and I, for one, plainly state not only

my feelings, but the feelings of hundreds of Democrats,

with whom I have conversed on the subject to which !

refer. I have met them in groups talking it over, and have

been stopped in the streets by scores, inquiring, "Well, what's up now? Are we going to have another kick up? What do you think? Who is in fault? This work will never do, &c.!"

Well, I also say, "This work will never do; we cannot

afford it; it must be put an end to by some means." I take

certain gentry in that locality; but, experience seems lost

of its short comings, would again renew their support, and that from that point, and the facilities thereby established

well supported on account of our present disorganised

Convention when they find themselves in a condition to do

so; which, as I understand from their weekly addresses

they are desirous of doing; let a programme of future operations be laid down, and a systematic plan be adopted f.

the "good men and true" in the Northern districts.

with feelings of deep sorrow.

that matter.

For the last few years I have held alcof from taking that

Believe me, to be yours faithfully (and when you

are denied fair play, yours decidedly,)

G. J. HOLYGAKE.

agree with him.

advocacy and a popular power.

the Parliamentary Reformers.

DRAR SIR,-The report of the West Riding Delegate

L'AMI DU PEUPLE.

welfare of the people.

LORDON, SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

raising the necessary funds. Let us have done with factious feelings and "bigmanism," and I will warrant you we shall soon get into a healthy position. I doubt not there are thousands looking quietly on who will give their cheerful support when something of this kind is attempted in a kindly spirit, not to "conciliate the middle class," but to renew old friendships among ourselves. I have nothing to say on this vexed question of newspaper rivalry. Both parties are recognised by the people. "There is room enough for both," drive a-head! The most amusing part of the affair is in friend Longbottom's letter. It appears from that, that some of the Lancashire delegates have found out that you are no Chartief and that me friend.

out that you are no Chartist, and that my friend Kydd is nobody, because he has fought Labour's battle in old King nobody, because he has longht Labour's battle in old King Dick's penny paper. Oh dear! oh dear! Tell that to John West, old veteran, Ben Rushton, of Halifax; Martin Jude, of Newcastle; to the men of Huddersfield, Leeds, Bradford, and the Chartists of the West Riding, who put him forward as the chosen of Democracy at the West, Riding election. The "men of the north" will require some stronger proof than the assertion of two forms forms. than the assertion of my funny friend Grocott, who was a fellow collegian of mine at Kirkdale gaol, before they will

I am, your sincere friend, Bradford, Yorkshire, May 17th, 1852. GEORGE WHITE.

resign their confidence in you or Mr. Kydd.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. DEAR SIR.—Having this moment read the "Star of Freedom." and "Reynolds's Weekly Newspaper," with the "People's Paper," (?) and read and re-read with astonishment the mean and underhanded manner the promoters of the "People's Paper" (?) attempt to stay the circulation of all others that may be started to advecate the rights of the down trodden people, I am at a loss—we are all at a loss—in a downright "fix," to know the meaning of this "preference" of a paper that has but just made its appearance. "Reynolds's" has now reached its 92nd number; it is the same now in principle as the first, The "Star of Freedom" numbers two, and so does the "People's Paper. (?) Why, in the name of Heaven, is the said "People's Paper " to be the organ of Chartism more than any other? To me and all I have talked to on the subject in Brighton, this is not only an impudent assumption of self-conceit in the promoters, but a piece of the grossest tyranny that we, as professing Democrats and Republicans abhor, viz.:—shackling the "liberty of the press." I very much fear that these very anxious Chartists, instead of making the "People's Paper for the People's good," it will be the "People's Paper for the people's harm," and the sooner this little paltry upstart tyranny is put an end to in the "PEOPLE'S CAMP" the better. If the promoters of the "People's Paper" (?) choose to give half, or all, their profits, it does not prove their sincerity a bit the more. God knows, I would not throw any doubt or any hindrance in the way of establisha paper for the benefit of the cause of Democracy: but when one reads-an edict-" a decree," adopted by a London council recommending one particular paper as the organ—as the only paper for the movement—I must tell this sapient board of dictators, that we, in Brighton, do not, nor will not, submit to such a Napoleonic decree. The more "Reynolds's," the more "Stars," the more "People's Papers" (but better than the last,) that we can get. so much will we gain on the enemy-so much more intelligence of the people will be ranked on our side.

What has Julian Harney, Gerald Massey, Linton. or Bell done; where is their treason, if any? I have known them as "good men and true" in times gone by only by their deeds. I have known them to have been the same patriots through good and evil report. "Why, then, this petty little, mean, and dirty feeling?" Let us hail every advocate to our cause-let us give hearty welcome to every harbinger of our glorious principles. One thing more and I have done. There is one man yet we must get in the movement; not only get him there, but keep him there-James Bronterre O'Brien-the man who in the first Convention represented more constituents than any other. Aye, and the man who has enlightened more than any other, the people of this country to a just appreciation of their rights, and a full and clear development of their wrongs, one who has gained the title of the schoolmaster, and the poor man's guardian. I ask, in the midst of all these bickerings why can't you, the "people," give O'Brien the editorship of another "People's Paper." I have worked for all Democratic papers without fee or reward, and will do so

I am, yours fraternally. NATHANIEL MORLING. Brighton, May 15th, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sin,-Deploring, as every true Democrat must do, the difference between yourself and Mr. Jones, I, nevertheless, feel it a duty incumbent upon me to state what are my opinions relative to your public career as an advocate of the rights of the people. My knowledge of you commenced in 1838, when you established the Democratic Association in Bermondsey, and of which I was a youthful member. You have been continually before the public; and I, having continued in the Chartist ranks to the present time, have taken great interest in your proceedings; and I feel bound to say, that they have been consistent, and of great advantage to the people's cause. I read with great interest your able articles in the "Star of Freedom," and trust that you may be eminently successful in establishing it as one of the organs of the fast-increasing Democratic portion of the community.

Make what use you please of this humble expression of my esteem for you, and believe me, yours fraternally, J. M. MATHIAS.

80, Broad-street, Rateliff, London, May 17, 1852.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. DEAR SIR, -At the close of Easter week I received the circular, announcing that you were once more to be the principal editor of the "Star." Having admired you for many years, for the bold and fearless manner in which you have advocated the cause of the poor and the oppressed of all countries, I felt apleasure in having once more an opportunity of perusing your writings every week. I, therefore, determined to take the "Star.".

The threat of certain small parties to "crush" the 'Star of Freedom," is ridiculous; and to attempt to do it would be the last degree of folly.

I remain, yours fraternally, P.S.-Sir,-As you are the advocate of justice for all it is necessary that you should know the condition of all. I shall therefore send you an account of the state of trade, and the condition of the people in this district, in a few We shall be much obliged by our correspondent's com-

at random from a mass of such correspondence :-

munications relative to the condition of the people.]

The following are extracts from a letter we have taken "I will do all I can to support it, because I think it is the best Democratic paper I have seen yet. I entirely agree with its views on all the movements of the present

"I hope your paper will succeed as a worthy pioneer in the cause of progress. I see you are said to be bought by the middle classes. I wish to God you and many more were bought to write what you are writing in the "Star," we should soon get our rights; but they may tell that to the marines—the tailors, at least, will not believe them." "Paisley, May 16th, 1852. JAMES HATCHARD,"

LONDON TEMPERANCE LEAGUE, -On Monday evening the annual meeting of the friends of the London Temperance League was held at Exeter-hall, Mr. Silk Buckingham presiding. The attendance was very scanty. The proceedings having been opened with prayer, the Chairman, addressing the meeting, expressed a hope that the paucity of the attendance would not be deemed an indication of any flagging of the cause. The report stated that after the great temperance demonstration in August last the com-mittee which had the management of it was formed into a permanent body, and the balance accruing from the demonstration was £470. This committee had united with other bodies in the same cause, and was now a powerful body for the promulgation of the doctrines of the society. From 15,000 to 20,000 circulars and tracts had been issued, and this, including public meetings, entailed an expense of £100 per month. A considerable number of lecturers were engaged by the society, and some of these gentlemen were of very distinguished talent. A plan for registering the names and addresses of the members of the League had been adopted, with a view of annually publishing some interesting statis-ties as to the progress of the movement: The report ex-pressed a hope that the traffic in strong drink would shortly be brought under the attention of the Legislature by the agency of the members of the House of Commons in connexion with the League. The committee also intimated an intention of closing, if possible, several low places of public amusement, which had been productive of material demoralisation among the lower orders, and expressed a hope that the members of the association would come forward and assist them effectually in their endeavours. The report was agreed to to nem. dis., and several gentlemen, among whom were the Rev. W. Forster, Mr. L. Heyworth, M.P., the Rev. H. Solly, and Mr. W. Logan, having, in addressing the assembly, pointed out at great length the social, Foreign and Colonial Entelligence. FRANCE.

PRICE FOURPENCE-MALEPENNY,

or Live Shillings per Quarter.

The Legitimists against the Usurper-Changernier and Lamoriciere refuse the oath-Ominous Pronunciamento-

Growing unpopularity of the priesthood—The Proscription—The coming judgment.

(From our own Correspondent.) The Fete des Aigles, or, as you, Mr. Editor, have more

properly denominated the recent monster humbug, the "Feast of the Vultures," is already forgotten in the interest excited by the new attitude taken by the extreme Royalists; by the letters of the banished generals; and by the antieath-swallowing movement now spreading far and wide. The London papers will have apprised you of the miserable termination of the fetes, and the dissatisfaction of the sight seeking multitude so lamentably "Taken in " by the shabby display of fireworks—typical of our "Prince President," who has gone up a rocket, but will come down a stick. "Will" -he has even now commenced his descent. His self-glorification on the 10th was the last of his tinsel triumphs. The terrible silence, the unconcealed contempt, on the part of the people, must have been to him as the handwriting on the wall. Never shall I forget his haggard care-worn look, the expression so palpably proclaiming a mind ill at ease, a spirit consumed by anxiety, and the presence of coming

The Count de Chambord-the miserable heir of the effete Bourbons-has at length taken ground against his ruffianrival at present "in possession." Alarmed by the evident advances of Bonaparte towards "the Empire," the Count de Chambord has though it necessary to demand of his adherents that they abstain from filling any office or place of trust, if "engagements or promises, contrary to their principles, are required from them." He repeats the worn-out humbug, that the principle of which he is the representative, can alone restore to France her liberties, peace, and happiness. But lest there should be any mistake as to the intentions of this shadow of Royalty, he takes care to impress upon his followers that in case of need they must aid the existing government to "crush anarchical and Socialist doctrines." It as true now as ever, that that these royal impostors, legitimate or bastard "forget nothing and learn nothing." They still cling to the ridi-culous traditions and are as far as ever from comprehending the new relation of governments to the proletarians and tillars of the soil. The government, whether Bonapartist, Legitimist, or Republican, that dare not grapple with this much abused socialism, ascertain what it contains of truth and justice, irrespective of systems or persons, and proceed to put into execution all that it contains of the just and the true, that government, no matter its name, its force, its means of corruption or coercion must fail. Doubtless France will see her liberties restored-will enjoy peace and happiness, but no thanks to the Count de Chambord any more than to the bastard Bonaparte. If his mock "majesty" is wise he will let France alone, and content himself with his present position, not so bad a one considering the misfortunes inflicted by his race upon

But this manifesto of the prescribed Bourbon is not unimportant. Doubtless a good many Legitimists will prefer the sweets of office at any price to exclusion therefrom, and rather than be debarred from sharing the public plunder, will enter into any engagement with the usurper, and bolt any number of oaths he may require them to swallow. But, on the other hand, there must be many who will remain "loyal" to their convictions. To give the devil bls due, a Legitimist will usually be found honest and conscientious, compared with an Orleanist or Bonapartist, and all refusing to swear fealty to the tyrant must weaken his position and accelerate his fall.

Still greater sensation than that caused by the new position of the Legitimists has been excited by the letters of the Generals Changarnier and Lamoriciere. As you may not have space for those letters in full, permit me to note a few passages. Changarnier's letter is dated "Malnies, the 10th of May." You may be sure the date was not a matter of accident.

After reminding the Minister of War of his (Changarnier's) services, he proceeds :-

Louis Napoleon Bonaparte has frequently attempted to make me swerve from the straight line which I had traced for myself, and to induce me to lend myself to his ambitious designs; he has many times—very many times, offered and caused to be offered to me, not only the rank of Marshal, which I should have filled in the eyes of France without being thought to degrade it, but another military dignity which has never been revived since the fall of the Empire. He proposed to endow it with enormous pecuniary advantages, but which, thanks to the simplicity of my mode of life. I arrogate to myself no merit in having refused. Perceiving at last that personal interest had no influence over my conduct, he attempted to act upon me by representing himself as resolved to prepare the way for the triumph of the cause of monarchy, to which be believed me at-

After remarking that this last artifice also failed, and after denouncing the acts of iniquity and violence associated with the coup d'etat, the General concludes as

The only French journal which meets my eyes here has just informed me of the decree which prescribes the form of oath to be taken by all in the service of the army. A paragraph, evidently drawn up with reference to the generals under proscription, allows them an interval of four months. I require no such extended period for deliberation on a point of duty and honour. This oath required by the perjurer who failed in his attempts to

Changarnier's revelations contain nothing new-that is, nothing but what was generally believed long since. But they confirm that belief. They prove the unceasing perfidy and long meditated treason of the Usurper. Europe will not fail to contrast Changarnier's revelations with the blasphemies of the Archbishop of Paris, who ascribed Bonaparto's acts to the inspiration of Heaven! In some respects the letter of Lamoriciero is even more telling than that of Changarnier, as the following extracts will show :-

General,—Torn from my home, thrown into prison, proscribed in contempt of the laws, I did not believe you would have gone so far as to ask me for an oath of fidelity to the man whose power, usurped by violence, is only maintaintd by force.

TO THE MINISTER OF WAR.

But a document emanating from your department contains a paragraph which evidently applies to the generals who have been banished, and imposes on them the obligations of the oath. Two months are allowed to those who reside in Belgium to reply to this I hear it said on all sides that the oath is not binding towards a

person who has not kept his own. Widely as this doctrine is now used I reject it—delay I do not require—the outh I refuse. How must the Usurper shrink on reading these withering words! Yes, it is true, thousands who have taken the oath

will abjure it the first favourable opportunity. As a matter of course, the Bonapartist journals are furious, Lamoriciere is described as a mere ignorant soldier and a most incompetent general. As to Changarnier, his hostility to the Republic, his brutal coercion of the Republicans, his Quixotic proposal to invade England, with many more delectable matters, are rehearsed by Granier de Cassagnac. and other writers of the same stamp. De Cassagnac, as is well known, will stick at nothing; I am, therefore, not surprised to find that already, he has been denounced as an infamous calumniator, by Mole, whose name he had cited as that of a witness to the truth of certain charges against Changarnier." "Altogether this is a very pretty quarrel as it stands. The African general's revelations and denunciations proclaim the villany of Bonaparte; while the counteraccusations levelled at the generals will at least serve to remind the people that these men of the sabre, also helped to destroy the Republic. The Future will do both parties

Perhaps the most remarkable and ominous event of the time is the wide spread refusal of members of the Councils-General, Municipal, Councillors, Judges, and other functionaries to take the oath prescribed by Bonaparte. A mere list of the names of the persons composing this formidable opposition would occupy far more space than you could afford. As a natural consequence, alarm and confusion pervade the Councils of the Elysee.

One Heckeren, a "senator," and willing tool of the tyrant, has been despatched to Vienna on a "confidential"

justice.

mission;" whether to propitiate the northern powers by explaining away anything offensive in the "feast of the eagles," or to get at the secrets connected with the recent movements of the antocrat-time will tell. The other day a mass was celebrated at the Church of St

Eustache, for the purpose of blessing four busts of Louis Napoleon; which busts were subsequently stuck up in the New Central Market. There disgusting fooleries excite the ridicule of all the sensible portion of the population. Every day the servile priesthood become more and more un-

The proscription of the Republicans continues. Scarcely a day passes but numbers are arrested or driven from the country. Thousands of families, deprived of their natural protectors, are in a state of the most deplorable distress. protectors, are in a state of the most deplorable distress.

But little attention is given to the proceedings of the corps legislatif. It would seem, however, that even that despicable body is exhibiting signs of life, anything but agreeeble to the master of the state. The progress of the committee on the budget in their labours is beginning to give serious umbrage. It is stated that instead of a deficit of 40,000,000 of francs, as stated by the ministry, there will be a deficit of at least 100,000,000 in the budget of 1853.

All this time the public money is being levished with the All this time the public money is being lavished with the most shameful profusion. So, with a bankrupt treasury in prospect, the pronunciamento against the oaths, and the marked coldness, not to say hostility, of the north-eastern

powers, there is every prospect of a speedy and inglorious termination to the career of the liberticidal traitor. His hour approaches, and

When he falls, he falls like Lucite:,

Never to rise again. Paris, Thursday. — G neral MacMahon quitted Constantine, May 9th, with an army of ten thousand men, to undertake an expedition against Kabulia. Edward Murray has been sent to Ancona, it is supposed

MOVEMENTS OF THE AUTOCRAT.

The Emperor Nicholas left Vienna for Berlin by way of Prague on the night of the 11th inst, A review, a manouvre, a Prater-promenade, a grand tattoo executed by six military bands and a couple of dozen of extra drums, and three visits to the Court theatre, afforded the Vienna public very favourable opportunities of seeing the Imperial guest. He was at Dresdey on the 12th rial guest. He was at Dresden on the 12th. Berlin, May 17.—The Emperor of Russia arrived last evening at haif-past eight at Potsdam. The King and Oueen of Hampers

Queen of Hanover are expected to arrive here to-day.

GERMANY.

The Hanoverian Cabinet has announced in the Chamber several important modifications in the Constitution of 1848. Instead of the 2nd article, according to which the King ascends the throne in virtue of a patent, the 14th article of the old Constitution is restored, the terms of the article of 1848 being considered inconsistent with the principle of an hereditary monarchy. The other changes are conceived in the same spirit.

A number of police agents of various German States have lately been sent to Frankfort and its Leighbourhold to watch the proceedings of several persons alleged to be democratic emissaries, who have lately arrived on the right bank of the Rhine. From Austria we learn that the Ban Jellachich has found it necessary to issue a proclamation, prohibiting the unlicensed possession of arms among the people subjected to

his government. ITALY. The last accounts from Turin, received at the Picdmontese Legation, Paris, state that the entire Cabinet had ten-

dered its resignation to the King, who had charged the Marquis of Azeglio, President of the retiring Ministry, to construct another. ROME, May 10.—The papal authorities uphold that they have conducted the trial of Edward Murray with all fitting justice and impartiality. The fate of the condemned man is as yet undecided.

UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE. Immense Immigration during April—Extermination of the Aborigines—Slaughter of Indians at "Happy Camp"—Kossuth at Bunker-hill: Eloquent Speech Enthusiastic Demonstration—Robbery of Kossuth's Treasurer.

(From our own Correspondent ) NEW YORK, May 5, 1852. By the British and North American steamship Asia, the flectest of the royal line, I send you a summary of the chief events that have transpired on this side since the sailing of the Arctic on the 1st inst.

During the month of April, just closed, nearly thirty housand immigrants have arrived in this port, of which a full half have come from the port of Liverpool, the re-mainder are thus distributed :- From Ireland (of course a large proportion of those included in the Liverpool return are also from Ireland, 1,794; Scotland, 622; Bromen, 5,230; Hamburg, 1,159; Havre, 4,670; Antwery, 2,058; Rotterdam, 397; Scandinavia, 17; French ports 5; Italian ports, 5; Spanish purts, 2; Chagres and, Havana, 1,516; and different other ports, 55.

The other day a party of whites went down to a place

The other day a party of whites went down to a place rather inappropriately, called "Happy Camp," where they raised a crowd, came up the K lama h River, collection with the collection wi ting miners on their way up, and on the morning of the 12th surrounded two lodges at the Indian ferry, and shot all the men, several squaws, and destroyed the rancho. The same scene was enacted at Indian Flat, two miles above but one escaping, and he was wounded. Some thirty or forty Indians were killed, and two whites wounded, one badle. The equaws and children were left in Scott's Valley, mourning over their hard fate and begging for

On Monday last, the 3rd instant, Kossuth was enthusiastically received by the people of Charleston. There was a grand demonstration at Bunker-hill, where the Hungarian eelivered an appropiate speech, alluding in eloquent terms to the Martyrs of liberty, who had fallen on that memorable fiele. He said he was proud of his country, and of the noble manner in which her people were now behaving. Greater and nobler yet in its present sufferings, than when it bore up against a world in arms, and raised its country's name higher in its very fall than it stood ever In its brightest days. The responsibilities of my position (he continued) well guard me from easily believing what I warmly wish. I weigh calmly overy incident. But joy is so communicative that I cannot forbear so much to say, that I have reason to be proud of my people, and bow with profound veneration at its name. The tidings I receive, entitle me to say:— "Young Nero in Vienna's old walls-they mayest rage and pour the embers of thy fury over my people's head -thou mayest raise thy scaffold and people thy dungeons with thousands of new victims, and drain the life-sweat of my people and whip it with the iron rod of thy unparalled tyranny. 'I defy thee to break my people's highminded spirit-foolish boy! Thou mayest torture my family—break the heart of my old mother—murder my sisfers, and send forth thy assassing against him who, with ill-fated but honest generosity, once save thy crown. Thou mayest do all that than canst—thy days are numbered -thy power is salling, and my country must be free."

Mr. Hejnik, Kossuth's treasurer, was robbed between Newark and Springfield, of nearly 400 dollars; it was his all. He is a worthy man, and his loss excites substantial sympathy. Yesterday, the 4th of May, Kossulh, actompanied by Governor Boutwell, visited Cambridge, Harvard College, the Observatory, and Mount Auburn, and dined at the residence of Professor Longfellow. He made no public aperches. LATER INTELLIGENCE. The Franklin steam ship from New York, arrived at Southampton on Thursday, the 20th inst. Henry Clay, the celebrated Whig statesman, was apparently at the point of death. He had very strongly warned his countrymen against intervention in Europe. Kossuth had met with a good reception in Lowell, and large subscriptions raised. Mr. Feargus O'Connor had arrived in New York, and

had taken up his quarters at the Irving-house.

FROST, WILLIAMS, AND JONES.

The time has now arrived when the Democracy of England should make one determined effort to accomplish their freedom. Remember, that these men are enduring the horrors of banishment from their native land on account of their having been engaged in a struggle for their country's liberty, it may be they did not adopt the best means for such a glorious object to be realised; but we ought not, for one moment, let this deter us from making the attempt. As we have now what might be termed a now government. tempt. As we have now what might be termed a new government, and one that is in no way concerned with their exile, why should not we at once ask them to restore our suffering brothers to the land of their birth? If a deputation of London Chartists, or any other body of men, could be induced to wait upon three or four independent members of the House of Commons, and ask them to form a deputation to the government upon the matter, we think,

if earnestly taken up, good would be the result.

With reference to Ellis and others, we think that as one argument against the motion on the previous occasions, was the coupling of his name in asking for the liberation of Frost, Williams, and Jones, it would not be politic to ask for his liberation with theirs. We think our object attainable; and, when accomplished, then we can ask for the liberation of others. When Colonel Thompson was down here just before this session opened, we asked him to present a petition, or make a motion for their release. He said he would. At Easter he visited us again; and after putting us to the trouble of getting up a requisition to the Mayor, or to convene a sneeting, he said, in reply to some correspondent, he could do nothing in the matter. When questioned, he said he a would do all in his power to procure their release, having said in a letter he mail do nothing to convene the upon the upon who a a letter he would do nothing towards it. These are the inen who hold up to execration Lord Derby and his followers, because of a their enmity towards Democracy and Free Trade; and these are the men who betray those who, to promote the success of Democracy, are bold enough to confront a long and weary imprisonment. t. This appeal, we trust, will not be made in vain. Never mind former r disappointments; let us try again—now—at once. If we make not the effort at once, let us remember, then, that we are on the eve of if a general election, and is beautiful to the election. a general election, and it should be made a point in the choice of if a candidate, that he will move, or vote, for the liberation of Frost, the Williams, Jones, and all the other victims of class legislation. All it candidates rejecting this test, should be scouted as enemies to on Democracy, and as being unworthy to hold in trust the libertics of it is the result. JOSEPH ALDERSON. GEORGE DEMAIN.

THOMAS WILCOCK. WILLIAM SMITH. If The great demand upon our columns has compelled abridgment to of the above address. We have endeavoured, however, not to omit it anything that was essential. Our friends, when writing the above: seemed to have been unaware that exertions have been making for it some time past to accomplish the object they have in view. The case of Mr. Frost (who had expressed an earnest desire to return n to his native land) was taken up some time since by Messrs. Dun-combe, Hume, and Walmsley, and brought under the notice of the 10 present government. Mr. Secretary Walpole has promised to take and into his most serious consideration the evidence adduced in support re of Mr. Frost's liberation; and the friends of that unfortunate exile ile are sanguine that their labours will be crowned with success.

GENERAL ARTHUR O'CONNOR. - "Galignani" has a bio- io-GENERAL ARTHUR O'CONNOR. Gallgnant' has a blo-lo-graphical notice of this veteran, who died a few days ago, so, in his ninetieth year, at his residence near Montargis. He he was an Irishman by birth, and in early life was a member her of the Irish Parliament. He belonged to the United Irish-sh-men, and formed one of the five members of the Directorsorwhich was to put in movement that vast association. In Ir off the United Irishmen, aiming openly at throwinging off the rule of England, General Hoche's expedition was decided on. It, however, failed signally, and and Arthur O'Connor and another member of the Irishish Directory came over to the Continent, and had an interwiew iew with General Hoche at Frankfort, but it was not that geneance ral who attempted the second descent. General Humbertpert: landed on August 22, 1798, at Killala, with 1,500 men, butbut: the second French division not having followed from wantant: of funds, Humbert and all his men were obliged to lay lay; down their arms on September 8th following. Arthurhurs O'Connor, meanwhile, had been arrested at Margate, and and all his papers seized. This brought to light the correspon pondence of the United Irishmen with the French Directory ory and several of the Irish leaders were arrested. O'Connor, nor, before the day fixed for his trial had arrived, succeeded deded before the day fixed for his trial had arrived, succeededededic in escaping to France, and was well received by the FirsFirsh Consul, who gave him the title of general of division into the French army. He afterwards married Molle, de Contonio doroet, and was intimate with all the persons who used too meet at the house of Madame Helvetius, and afterwards add an M: de Tracy's. He published an edition of Condorcet rect. Works, and some pamphlets on the political position contonio Great Britain and Ireland. Of late years he has lived one of the serate at Bignon, near Montargia. his estate at Bignon, near Montargis, where he died. Hi Hill only son, M. Daniel O'Connor, died about two years backback

on some people. The whole affair is too precipitate. It is placing the "cart before the horse," I had hoped that the recognised organ of Democracy, for years past, having got again into the true track, the onward road of Democracy, that thousands who, like me, had thrown it up on account for mutual communication, we might once more become a united body, and renew Freedom's battle. Besides, have we not an Executive Council in existence—certainly not so state—but still they are the only legitimate and properly elected head of the Democratic party. Men who deservedly possess the confidence of the people. Let these men call a

a similar view to Messrs. Shackleton, Wilcock, and Emett, at the late West Riding Delegate Meeting. I repudiate the doctrine that we are to be Chartists and nothing more, as, from the beginning, we have uniformly held up the Charter as a means to an end—Social Reform. The rights of Labour, in the fullest and most comprehensive sense, being our ultimate object. Depend upon it, Mr. Editor, neither cliques nor coteries will be allowed to take the name of Democracy in vain, be they called delegates or any-thing else. The good sense of the people will soon settle I should have thought that the last attempt to get up a Manchester Conference would have proved a warning to

physical, and moral evils of intemperance, the meeting dis-persed after thanking the chairman.

2

My Friends,-It has been my misfortune during the past fifteen years to have seen many of your order, which is also mine, waste their energy, their money, and their time, in personal disputes and

party strifes. In such disputes I have never engaged. Such

strifes I have ever deprecated. The leading object of my life has been to secure for labour—which is your property—a just share of representation in parliament, that out of parliament you might all receive its just reward. I must suppose that such object was dear to you.

I am confident that party quarrels and personal rivalries cannot, from their very nature, conduce to the end I have had, and now have, in view, nor can they be of service to your interests. Hence, I have never taken part in them. I have spoken and written much. My works are before you; they are untainted by slander-they are filled with such facts, arguments, and reasons, as I have been able to collect, to sustain, before the thinking portion of the public, your just claims as citizens of a free state. To the principles which first called me into public action I have been faithful. To those principles in their fulness I adhere. In their support I am still a willing advocate.

I have never refused, in defending your rights, cordially to act with any of your friends-I am ready to continue the same course.

Why any man, who is true to the interests of working men, as I understand those interests, should imagine that he can benefit you or drive me from my purpose by personal slander and abuse I am unable to comprehend.—I have given no cause—my public life is before you—to a'll such attacks that is my

The readers of the 'Star of Freedom' of last Saturday will know the reason why I have thus written.

In future, I will not take any notice of such matters. -My time and health are much too valuable to be frittered away in the common sewer of slander, abuse. petty ambition, and malicious falsehood.

My past rule has been, my present course now is, to act as my judgment directs, and bear with re-

I have also resolved not to accept of any office, or to be in any way mixed up with the acts of any of the various sections of Democrats, Chartists, or Republicans, which now divide your body. I will defend what to me seems just, in the way and manner I have hitherto done, scrupulously avoiding personal offence to any one. At the present juncture I will support such persons as

claim the suffrages of the electors, preparatory to the meeting of a new parliament, in so far as they may represent the principles I have so long supported and still maintain, and so far as they agree with the objects I am wishful to see accomplished. I will not be a party to the 'Chesham-place compact.

to sustain 'Whiggery' under the name of 'Liberalism.' Nor will I, from any fear of denunciation from you or others. strengthen the hauds of those whom I know to entertain the doctrine of 'unlimited competition,' which doctrine is, in practice, your greatest burthen. I observe that there is a tendency among some of you at

the approaching election, to enter into a coalition with the "Whigs," even in cases in which you have, or may have, a candidate representing the principles to which the majority of you are attached. The policy of the Whigs is to unite a 'Liberal' and a 'Whig;' the understanding being that, in an emergency, the 'Liberal' shall be cast overboard, and the 'Whig' elected. I do not approve of that policy; and not approving, will not support it. I will not be provoked to take part in the personal quar-

rels which now unhappily divide your friends. If I could, I would be instrumental in healing the bleeding wounds of Chartism. I have never disturbed my peace of mind by quarrelling with any one-I never will. It is a rule with me not to think men dishonest, simply

because they differ in opinion, principles, or judgment from myself. I claim at the hands of others th toleration which I cheerfully award to all. I remain, my friends,

Your friend and servant, S. M. Krdd.

### Waifs and Strays.

STATISTICS. In 1801, the population of the United Kingdom was 15,800,000. In 1815, 19,000,000. In 1821, the population was 21,200,000. In 1850, the population was 27,000,000. The real property in Great Britain now assessed to the Income-tax amounts to £2,382,000,000. The personal proparty, as gathered from the Legacy Daty returns, is about £2,118,000,000, making a total of £4 500,000,000. The quantity of soap consumed in the United Kingdom in 1849 was 186.000 000lbs. The number of registered electors in the United Kingdom in 1850 was 1,050,187. The number of domestic servants in Great Britain is 1,400,000. The population of Great Britain (excluding Ireland) is new 21,000,000. of whom the working classes will form upwards of fifteen millions. The total inhabited houses in Great Britain are

> SONG. As through the land at eve we went, And plick'd the ripen d ears, We fell out, my wife and I, And kissed again with trars. And blessings on the falling out, That all the more endears; When we fall out with those we love, And kiss a ain with tears:

> For when we came where lies the child We lost in other years, There above the little grave,

We kissed again with tears.

Since the world became Christian, or since the age of Constantine, there have been forty-four wars of ambition; twenty-two of plunder; twenty-four of retaliation; eight of honour; six of disputed territory; forty-one disputed titles to crowns; thirty of alliances; twenty-three of jealousy; five of commerce; fifty-five civil wars; and twenty-eight on account of religion; including the Crusades against the Turks and the heretics.

The great speaker will manifest his superiority by the grandeur of his thoughts rather than the grand eloquence of his language. This is elequence, and there is no other. It is one thing to tickle the ears of your audience, and another to reach their understandings. I require of a man who professes to teach that he shall say something wise and memorable, and not talk for an hour and say nothing. It is a degrading thing to pander to an audience, for, as the Egpytians said, "We must not seek to bring down the Gods to us, but raise ourselves up to them." Be earnest in discourse, so that it may be felt that you feel, but not over-much. Eloquence will come of itself, or not at all. Good speakers will carefully prepare the matter of a discourse, and leave the manner to take care of itself. As Michael Angelo said to the artist, " Be not too mindful about the EFFECT of your work, the light of the public square will soon test what value there is in the work." A MAN'S UTTERANCE SHOULD BE THE BIRTHERY OF HIS THOUGHTS. Study the true power of words, and put them to their work. I dislike a Latinized style, and prefer Addison to Dr. Johnson. We, doubtless, owe much to the good doctor-that fine old bear, who loved to decorate himself in Roman jewels, whose very growl was gorgeous, and who walked grimly respected by his contemporaries-but was a traitor to the Saxon tongue, and his style has debauched our language. Let us go back to the simple words which lie at the base of our noble English tongue.-JANUARY SEARLE.

POVERTY OF THE LEARNED. Xylander sold his notes on Dion Cassius for a dinner. Cerrantes, the immortal genius of Spain, wanted food. Camoens, the pride of Portugese literature, perished in an hospital at Lisbon. The great Tasso was reduced to such a dilemms that he was at times glad to borrow a crown for a week's subsistence. Louis the Fourteenth gave monthly audiences to Racine and Boilean; one day the king asked what there was new in the literary world? Racine answered, that he had seen a melancholy spectacle in the house of Corneille, whom he had found dying, deprived of a little broth. The MSS. of "Paradise Lost," that glorious fruit of the English Revolution, was sold for £5. Spencer, the poet, languished out his life in misery. Sydenham, who devoted his life to a laborous version of Plato, died in a spunging-house

The Babbins have a story that, before Jacob, men never sneezed but once, and then died. When the King of Monomotapa sneezes, those who are near his person salute him in so loud a tone, that persons in the antiit and join in the acclamation, this again is heard and taken up in the streets, and is propagated throughout the city. Plutarch says that, before a battle, to sneeze was a sign of conquest. The greatest advantage that accrues to us from sneezing is when we have to pronounce the name of a Polish friend of ours, which we accomplish by sneezing three times and adding "chitzki."

COLERIDGE AND THE JEWS. Coleridge relates: "I have had a good deal to do with Jews in the course of my life, although I never borrowed any money of them. The other day I was what you may call floored by a Jew. He passed me several times, crying and collections the most result and extraordinary to be a several time. for old clothes in the most nesal and extraordinary tone I ever heard. At last, I was so provoked, that I said to him: Pray, why can't you say "old clothes" in a plain way, as I do now? The Jew stopped, and, looking very gravely at me, said, in a clear and even fine accent, 'Sir, I can say sold clothes' as well as you can; but if you had to say so ten times a minute for a hour together, you would say ogh elo as I do now; and so he marched off. I was so confounded with the justice of his retort, that I followed and gave him a shilling, the only one I had."

A LESSON IN ARTHMETIC.—Teacher. — Suppose I were to shoot at a tree with five birds on it, and kill three, how many would be left?

John.-Three, Sir.

John.—I ares, Sir.
Teacher.—No, two would be left, you ignoramus.
John.—No, there wouldn't: the three shot would be left and the other two would be FLED AWAY.

THE LATE EXPLOSION AT HEPBURN COLLIERY.

From what I have been able to gather from the individual workmen, it is obvious that the explosion may be traced to the practice of blasting the coal whilst being obliged to use safety lamps. Those lamps, it appears, are without locks, and each hewer, at his discretion, may unscrew his lamp to set fire to the fuzee which ignites the powe'er, and as there is a great difference in men's judgment hen the gas is at the firing point, the probability is that the poor man had been deceived, and had calculated

all was safe when it was not. The possibility of erring in the above respect is quite natural to the uneducated and inexperienced workmen. The mixture of the gas with common air in parts of one in eight to one in fourteen, form the range in which such gas will invite the control of t will ignite and fire the pit. Hence, few but experienced bands can detect the presence of the dangerous mixture, and hence the necessity of having all safety lamps locked, so that none but the officers or agents (whose experience enables them to judge properly of the sale state of the ventilation) may unscrew them. When the inquest is resurned, I shall return to the subject, and lay before your readers the whole history of this most deplorable event. MARTIN JUDE.

ALARMING ATTEMPT TO SEDUCE PRINCE ALBERT!!!!

CRACKNELL V. DE ALVARADA.—This action was brought in the Marylebone County Court to recover fifteen pounds for wages and moneys paid. The plaintiff is a tiger, rising four foot, and appears to be about as mischievous as the height of impudence could possibly exalt his feline namesake. The defendant (Senora de Alvarada), a hand-some young lady, had a villa at St. John's Wood, a baroronial hall, open to fast riders in Rotten-row, and from the evidence she appears to have an ottoman for the Queen's husband when she can seduce him. Said the plaintiff:-Your lordship, rising two years ago, I went to Gibraltar with an officer, as good a master as ever owned a hoss. Well, my misses as was-blame light on her-was there, and the gov'nor spent no end of money on her. I know'd he was affectioned to one of us-(laughter)-and if he hadn't a died would have had the heiress. (Laughter.) Well, as he lived with her, o'course I waited on her, and tried to larn her own langwidge. (Laughter.) She got s ale to the mess, and the Gov nor of the Rock bid her be off, as her room was better than her company. (Laughter.) Well, in this fix, she plies for my advice. I commend her to come over here and teut in Rotten-row. (Loud laughter.) Well, she's done a roaring trade. (Continued laughter.) Ask the hofficers of the Guards. (Roars.) Well, my lord, it was my duty to ride after her with her card-case, and when I see a swell anyways nutty, I whipped in our card. (Renewed laughter.) Ten to one he had breakfast at St. John'swood. (Laughter.) I once got a quilting from an old brick in the row for giving our card to him jist as his wife rid up. (Shouts.) I' coming to the point, my lud, but don't hurry me. (Laughter.) Well, having sarved her so faithfully, she wanted to get one hung. (Loud laughter.) A man's hung for treason, ain't he, my lud? (Laughter.) Well, she actually orders me to give Prince Albert a card. (Shouts of laughter.) I could'nt see the fun of it. (Laughter.) So I tuk my hat off to him instead, and he turns the compliment to me. (Continued laughter.) Well, the Senora thinks the prince bowed to her and not to me-shouts and says, William, don't lave the opportunity, and be after him like a tiger." I wouldn't do anything of the sort. I knowed better. (Laughter.) And she sacked me, and owes me the money for wages, and for corn and straw. Counsel for defendant here took an objection to the bill of particulars, which, being ruled in counsel's view, the plantiff was nonsuited. The defendant, who was waiting outside in a brougham, was apprised by her solicitor of what had transpired in court, and in good English awfully anathematized

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TO THE ELECTORS AND NON-ELECTORS OF THE TOWER HANLETS.

CENTLEMEN, -In consequence of my having U been honoured with a requisition most numerously signed both by Electors and Non-Electors, requesting me to allow myself to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the Tower Hamlets at the ensuing Election, I now come before you to ask for your suffrages and support. I am also induced to take that course because at several numerously attended Public Meetings, resolutions embodying the spirit of the requisition have been almost unanimously

I do not pretend to conceal that this step is a most serious one. and much as I desire the high honour of representing the liberal opinions of the Tower Hamlets in the legislature, I would not have committed myself to the course I have now taken, without a fair prospect of success; but having done so I pledge myself that I will not deceive my friends and supporters by stopping abort of going to

With that determination it is but right that I should afford to those whom I aspire to represent a full and complete insight into the views I entertain, and the measures I should be prepared to

The first question to which I shall refer is the great question of POLITICAL FREEDOM, which is taking so strong a hold upon the minds of the people of this country. I am thoroughly im-pressed with the conviction that the only measure consistent with justice is the admission of every sane mas untainted by crime within the pale of the constitution; and I am perfectly persuaded that public opinion is generally tending toward a recognition of the great political truth that the basis of representation should be MANHOOD and INTELLIGENCE, instead of Property and Taxa-

tion, and to the establishment of UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE among the institutions of the country.

Looking to that as the great fundamental political change upon which all others must rest, I am not insensible to minor and subsidiary measures which would of necessity accompany it. A nong diary measures which would of necessity accompany it. A nong these are an Equitable Distribution of Electors to Representatives, facilities for protecting the voter from intimidation, by means of Vote by Ballat, and a considerable Shortening of Parliaments; approving of which I pledge rayself, should I be returned, to present myself annually before the constituency and seek an approval of my conduct. It also appears to me to be absolutely certain that with the attainment of the right of the people, other time-honoured abuses—remnants of a past age—would be razed to the ground. The voice of the people once fairly allowed to be heard, the SEPARATION of CHURCH and STATE would be secured, as also the EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS. Then the great dissenting bodies of this country would be freed from the cured, as also the EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS. Then the great dissenting bodies of this country would be freed from the mingled insult and injustice of being compelled to support with their property an ecclesiastical systemopposed to their consciences, and religion would be left to that voluntary support which furnishes the best test of the sincerity of its prefeasors, and is most consistent with its fullest and highest development.

It would be an unpardonable omission in an address of this character to pass by the topic of EDUCATION. I am sensible that the subject is surrounded by difficulties of no ordinary character, but I am also unable to shut my eyes to the fact that the two great results of i norance, are poverty and crime, and that a people can

sults of i norance, are poverty and crime, and that a people can never become really civilised or virtuous till some steps are taken never become ready or misculor virtuous un some steps are taken to meet and deal with those evils. I would therefore earnestly support the enactment of a measure which should provide for that Training which it is necessary all should receive without violating the principles or scruples of any community. The plan which sp. pears to me to present the best chance of success, is one which would give to LOCAL BODIES the power to conduct their own

educational arrangements.
Other candidates who seek the favour of representing you in Par. Other candidates who seek the favour of representing you in Parliament, no doubt entertain views nearly in accordance with those which I have expressed—but the distinctive ground upon which I stand is the mode in which the POVERTY and LABOUR of the country is to be legislated for. I believe the LABOUR QUESTION to be that which more immediately presses for solution, and upon the satisfactory settlement of which the welfare of all classes dethe satisfactory settlement of which the writte of an emisses de-pends. It is my opinion that when trade and manufacture leaves thousands of men idle, it is as much the duty of the rulers of the country to provide employment for them, as to furnish the means of education. Our laws already acknowledge the obligation of the state to find the bare means of subsistence for those who cannot themselves by their own labour. find the opportunity to support themselves by their own labour. But bare existence is not all that is required. The labourers of this country do not require CHARITY, but the INDEPENDENCE OF HONEST LABOUR—and while there are in this country the two great sources of all wealth—land and labour—both idle—both ready to be brought into contact, and to produce necessaries and luxuries or millions. I cannot conceive that the trading classes of this country can be fairly called upon to pay for the support of those who re both willing and able to provide for themselves.

A measure which makes a provision for the Great uncertainty is employment, presents itself to my mind as the great essential to of EMPLOYMENT, presents usen to my mind as the great essential to the social improvement of the people. It would render the intense competition which presses so severely on all classes less burden-some; and it would open up new markets by the creation of a large

some; and it would open up new markets by the creation of a large consuming class at our very doors.

In addition to such a measure as that, I would ask for an amendment of the LAWS OF PARTNERSHIP which fetter and restrict enterprise. A thorough revision of the PATENT LAWS 60 as to enterprise. A tubrough revision of the l'Alent Laws so as to enable the poor inventor to secure to himself, at a small expense, the reward of his own ingenuity, and a simple means of LEGALISING ASSOCIATIONS' or the purposes of trade and industry. I need only glances t the abolition of the TAXES UPON ENOW. I need only glance at the abolition of the TAXES UPON KNOW.

LEDGE—and a fac. dr. ribution of the INCOME TAX as absolutely necessary. I conclude by saying that I give my thorough, earnest, and hearty adhesion to she principle of FREE TRADE, not only as part of a fiscal system, but as a principle which should permeate every act of government, and make COMMERCE, MANUFACTURE, EDUCATION, ASSOCIATION, and RELIGION FREE for all and beneficial to all; and if by the adoption of Free Trade the legislature abould be the means of depriving Industry of Employment a recognition of the principles which I have briefly alluded to will prevent that unlimited internal competition which degrades both the trader and worker to allow social and moral position.

WM. NEWTON.

25, Arbour Square, Stepney, April 14th, 1852.

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N.B.—During little more than two years that this Company has a convention it has paid £6,113 in satisfaction of claims disbeen in operation it has paid £6,113 in satisfaction of claims, discributed over 194 cases of accident. WILLIAM J. VIAN, Secretary,

3. Old Broad-street, March, 1852.

MOAT'S VEGETABLE PILT, S. made by W. C. MOAT, Member of the Royal College of Sur. geons of England, and Apothecary, 344, Smand, formerly Partier with the late "Er. Monison, the Hygeist, British College of Partier With the late "Er. Monison, the Hygeist, British College of Health," -a remedy for the great majority of Diseases, often effecting remarkable restorations to hearth. Mr. Moar's Pills will be found to possess no objectionable qualities, and are confidently recommended as a most useful Family Medicine, combining the finest tonic properties with those of a mild

nd safe aperient.

The common experience of mankind teaches that the daily health depends in a great degree on the regularity of the alring evacuations. Crowded cities and monotonous employments give rise to various ailments, such as stomach, liver, and bowei disorders, the frequent occurrences of which renders it necessary to have a reliable medi-

cine adapted for general use.

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Moat's Pills are applicable in the following Diseases: Indigestion—Heartburn—Sickness of the stomach—Vomiting—Overflow of Bile—Gripes—Flatulency — Costiveness — Piles—Sick Headache— Nervons Affections—Lowness of Spirits—Scar Throat—Catarrh— Asthma—Dropsy.
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Montaining the remedy for the prevention of disease Illustrated by One Hundred Anatomical and disease Illustrated by One Hundred Anatomical and Explanatory Coloured Engravings on Steel. On Physical Disqualifications, Generative Incapacity, and Impediments to Marriage. A new and improved edition, enlarged to 196 pages, price 2s. 6d.; by post, direct from the establishment, 3s. 6d. in postage stampes. By R. and L. Perra and Co. Consulting Surgeons, 19, Berners-street, Oxford-street, London. Published by Sherwood and Co. 23, Paternoster-row; and sold by Hannay, 63, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Starie, 23, Tichbornestreet, Haymarket; and Gordon, 46. Leadenhall-street; Barckay and Son, 95, Farringdon-street; W. Sutton and Co., 10, Bowchurchyard; W. Edwards, 67, St. Paul's churchyard; Bulier and Harding, 4, Cheapside; R. Johnson, 62, Cornhill! J. and R. Baines and Co., Leith-walk, Edinburgh; D. Campbell, Aryil-street, Glasgow; J. Priestley, Lord-street, T. Newton, Church-street, Liverpool; R. H. Ingham, Market-street, Manchester; and J. H. Powell, 15, Westmoreland-street, Dublin. Thomas Reid, Bookseiler, 16, Spring-gardens, Bolton, Lancashire.

16, Spring-gardens, Bolton, Lancashire.

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HERE IS YOUR REMEDY. Horromya, 2 OINTMENT.

A MOST MIRACULOUS CURE OF BAD LEGS, AFTER FORTY-THREE YEARS' SUFFERING. Extract of a Letter from Mr. William Galpin, of 70, St. Mary's's Street, Weymouth, dated May 15th, 1851.

To Professor Hollowar, Sin,—At the age of eighteen my wife (who is now sixty-one) caughter a violent cold, which settled in her legs, and ever since that timese they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. Her ago-one was described to state they have been more or less sore, and greatly inflamed. nies were distracting, and for months together she was depivedal entirely of rest and sleep. Every remedy that medical men additional was tried, but without effect; her health suffered severely, and the state of her legs was terrible. I had often read your Addivertisements, and advised her to try your Pills and Olintment; and, as a last vectoring after account of the remedy had been to the property of the country of the co as a last resource, after every other remedy had proved useless, shehe consented to do so. She commenced six weeks ago, and, strangege to relate, is now in good health. Her legs are painless, withoutout and the stranger of the relate, is now in good health. seam or sear, and her sleep sound and undisturbed. Could 19303 have nitnessed the sufferings of my wife during the last forty-threate years, and contrast them with her present enjoyment of healthith you would indeed feeldelighted in having been the means of \$6.50

greatly alleviating the sufferings of a fellow creature.
(Signed) Will 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 Ovensens of Rushcliffe, near Huddersfield, dated May 31st, 1851.

To Professor Hollowar,

Sir,—I suffered for a period of thirty years from a bad leg, the the
result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanies

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result of two or three different accidents at Gas Works, accompanies

To Professor Hollowar,

To P nied by scorbutic symptoms. I had recourse to a variety of medicel cal advice, without deriving any benefit, and was even told that the the must be appreciated by the call advice of the control of the leg must be amputated, yet, in opposition to that opinion, youyou Pills and Ointment have effected a complete cure in so short a time interest. that few who had not witnessed it would credit the fact.
(Signed)
WILLIA ABBS. 1854

(Signed) WILLIA ABBB. IBB.
The truth of this statement can be verified by Mr. W. P. Engianian
Chemist, 13. Market-street, Huddersfield. A DREADFUL BAD BREAST CURED IN ONE MONTHI Extract of a Letter from Mr. Frederick Turner, of Penshuritarity Kent, dated December 13th., 1850.

To Professor Holloway,
Dear Sir,—My wife had suffered from Bad Breasts for more the the six months, and during the whole period, had the best medical coal tendance, but all to no use. Having before healed an awill would in my own leg by your unrivalled medicine, I determined again ain use your Pills and Ointment, and therefore gave them a trial in hin case, and fortunate it was Idid so, for in less than a month a persper cure was effected, and the benefit that various other branchach of my family have derived from their use is really astonishilishi of my family have derived from their use is really astonishitishit I now strongly recommend them to all my friends.

A WONDERFUL CURE OF A DANGEROUS S

SWELLING OF THE KNEE.

Comu of a Letter from John William Assistantial ass

Copy of a Letter from John Forfar, an Agriculturist, residesidi at Newborough, near Heaham, dated May 15th, 1850. 0.

To Professor Holloway, seem meaning, utter may some size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and and size. I had the advice of three eminent Surgeons here, and and size. an inmate of the Newcastle Infirmacy for four weeks, After varie and modes of the newcastle Infirmacy for four weeks, After varie and modes of modes of treatment had been tried, I was discharged as incural many having heard so much of your Pills and Ointment I determined in try them, and in less than a month I was completely cured. Will will be more remarkable I was engaged twelve hours a day in the I the H tarvest, and although I have a grant in the later of the later tarvest, and although I have followed my laborious occupationate throughout the winter, I have followed return whatever of 1 of 1 in complaint.

(Signed)

AN INFLAMMATION IN THE SIDE PERFECTL CTL CURED. Copy of a Letter from Mr. Francis Arnot, of Break eak v Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated April 29th 1851. 1.

Lothian Road, Edinbro', dated apression of Professor Holloway,
Sir,—For more than twenty years my wife has been such such a from time to time, to attacks of inflammation in the side, for wor we she was bled and blistered to a great extent, still the pain can be removed. About four years ago site saw, in the pale pair the wonderful cures effected by your Pills and Ointment, each, thought she would give them a trial. To her great astonishing in and delight she got immediate relief from their use, and after after a severing for three weeks the pain in her sidelwas completely evely cure severing for three weeks the pain in her sidelwas completely evely cure and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years, years.

and she has enjoyed the best of health for the last four years, years, (Signed)

The Pills should be used conjointly with the

The following constitution of the last four years, the following cases:-Rheumatism .sm Bad Lega Bad Breasts Corns (Soft) Scalds Sore Nipples des Cancers Contracted and Burns Sore Throats. pats. Stiff-joints Bunions Skin-diseases ases Bite of Moschetoes Scurvy Sore-heads and Sand-flies Fistulas

Coco-Bay Chiego-foot Chilblains Gout Glandular Swellings Lumbago Chapped-hands

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Files Yaws

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N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to get to to Pot or Box.

Tumours

# LITERATURE.

### Reviews.

alo an are when independence of principle consists in having no principle on which to depend, and free thinking, not in thinking reinciple on which to depend, and free thinking; not in thinking rate it is its intervent. The being free from thinking:—in an age when men the intervent, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; and their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; their their word, and th

CONCONGRELLOW'S POETICAL WORKS. Third Edition. Whittaker and Co., London.

LONLONGTELLOW'S POEMS. Routledge, 2, Farringdonstreet, London.

Truefue Ancients were quite right when they proclaimed bhat hat a Poet must be born, not made. Not but that Aducation and art will make the best of born Poets metigeter, still, without certain given material, all the part art and development in the world will never produce 11 Pq Poet. A Poet by nature must have a warm, electricarical, temperament—indeed, we think with Emerson. -thet a man's temperament is the measure of his Hivifivinity; large heart and brain are essential, seeing they hey give capacity; but there is something of absointente inspiration in temperament, or a man's amount of electricity, which enables him at times to overleap nis his ordinary capacity, and pluck the veil from hidden ninysnysteries. Everyone who has written poetry will kkno now that they have had to exalt, condense, and inensensify their whole being; and, we think, temperamement is the power of intensifying one's being, so as to to produce those sudden luminous impulses, which bulbubble and burst in the brain as thoughts, in the saurame manner as bubbles rise in the water after you lhahave thrown in the stone. But in addition to this iretreasure of temperament, the Poet must have intense anoud fiery passions; for these, properly guided and reireigned, are the glorious beasts of strength, which drdraw the chariot of Genius up the mountain of Immonortality! He must also have great perceptive popowers, and large ideality, which is the creative popower cailed Imagination, with that magical inward bebeauty which can stamp the impress of itself upon alall outward things. He must also possess that vehemment passion for melody which leads him a rhythmical liftife, buoys his very footsteps into measured tune—his speperch into song—and opens his annointed eyes and exears to the beauty and melodiousness of the universe. BBut, above all, the Poet must live his own life—he mmust not trust existence upon hearsay, but live for hihimself, and feed in the depths of his own nature. AA man contains more in his own single nature than aiall the books in the world. It is a newly discovered mmine of treasure, and the more he digs it the richer hhe becomes. There never was an inspired Poet who was not thus endowed, and who lived not such a selfcommuning life!

Such are the world's genuine Poets, who have the nmagic to unlock the sources of human smiles and titears, and to send the electric throb of sympathy t through the universal heart of hamanity. In this s sense. Shakespeare, Dante, Beranger, Burns, and Shelly, are Poets. They are Creators, Seers, and Prophets, as well as Singers. But, there are others who do not belong to the band of these great masters of immortal thought, who are yet Poets, and exquisite Singers. Perhaps they do not feel inspired to sing as a relief for their overflowing nature, nor believe themselves sent on earth to work revolutions, and issue the grand decrees of thought to man; nevertheless, their song is genial, pleasant, and welcome, and the realms of Poetry are large enough to admit own similes) as the mist resembles the rain':them as humble denizens. If they do but interpret, and popularise, the great thoughts, and the wondrous melodies of the Gods in the realm of mind-if they do but run like small channels from the great rivers, and penetrate into the waste places of the world, making the desert blossom and the bye-ways of humanity fruitful, they do a great and glorious work, and we should give them our grateful thanks.

Such a Poet is Longfellow, and perhaps the best and most genuine of this kind. There are few better understood, or more welcome to the komes of the people. He has little passion, small poetic force, and no sublimity. His natural insight is so dim that he is compelled to look through the spectacles of literature, he is a perpetual plagiarist from all the languages he knows. Now all poets are plagiarists. 'Do you ask the genius,' says Goethe 'to give an account of what he has taken from others. As well demand of the hero an account of the beeves and loaves which have nourished him to such martial stature; but THE Genius possesses a fire in which it melts down all that is cast into it, to come forth richer and rarer a thousandfold; Longfellow does not, and you can point to ideas in his poems and say: this is from Goethe, this is from Milton, this is from Calderon, oftener than you can say, this is Longfellow's own! Heroic, daring, and fiery-hearted carnestness he has not, but, he is unequalled in setting a brave sentiment to music which shall thrill through the heart of all humanity, as in his noble.

PSALM OF LIFE.

THAT THE HEART OF THE TOUNG MAN SAID TO THE PSALMIST. Tell me not, in mournful numbers. "Life is but an empty dream!" For the soul is dead that slumbers, And things are not what they seem. Life is real! Life is earnest! And the grave is not its goal; "Dust thou art, to dust returnest," Was not spoken of the soul. Not enjoyment, and not sorrow, Is our destined end or way; But to act, that each to-morrow Find us farther than to day. Art is long, and Time is fleeting,

And our hearts, though stout and brave, Still, like muffled drums, are beating Funeral marches to the grave. In the world's broad field of battle, In the bivouac of Life, Be not like dumb, driven cattle! Be a hero in the strife!

Trust no future, howe'er pleasant! Let the dead Past bury its dead! Act,—act in the living Present! Heart within, and God o'erhead! Lives of great men all remind us

We can make our lives sublime, And, departing, leave behind us Footsteps on the sands of time ;

Footprints, that perhaps another, Sailing o'er Life's solemn main, A forlorn and shipwrecked brother, Seeing, shall take heart again.

Let us, then, be up and doing, With a heart for any fate; Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labour and to wait.

This is fine, and a true inspiration; it is akin to the valient soul's earnest conviction, and rings out a rare accompaniment to the beating of the hearts of England's stern old Commonwealth men, and contains a lesson we should lay to heart. Think of the glorious, the divine significance of life! We are sent into the world as battlers, or builders, or as delineators of what the true battler or builder should be, and whichever our vocation, let us work like men, and be heroes in the strife. Do not let us dodge and skulk about the world as though we had no right in it! The world was made for us—for us has it laboured from all time; let us in return do something for the world. We can all do something. Do not the lives of great men all remird us that we can build up noble lives? Let us, then, begin! Let not our children have to curse our ignorance as we have to curse the ignorance of our forefathers. Other have done and suffered, so can we. Other have gone up out of the Egypt of slavery; despite of all obstacles, they have conquered, so can we. Longfellow has also endeared himself to all-aspiring souls by his Excelsior -one of the great thoughts of the time, most happily embodied. Thousands had felt it; it was stirring at the heart of the age, but he was desired to give it fitting utterance.

EXCELSIOR. The shades of night were falling fast.

As through an Alpine village passed A youth, who bore, 'mid snow and ice, A banner with the strange device Excelsior!

His brow was sad; his eye beneath, Flashed like a faulchion from its sheath, And like a silver clarion rung The accents of that unknown tongue, Excelsior!

In happy homes he saw the light Of household fires gleam warm and bright; Above, the spectral glaciers shone, And from his lips escaped a groan, Excelsior!

"Try not the Pass!" the old man said; "Dark lowers the tempest overhead, The roaring torrent is deep and wide!" And loud that clarion voice replied.

" O stay," the maiden said, " and rest Thy weary head upon this breast !" A tear stood in his bright blue eye, But still he answered, with a sigh, Excelsior!

" Beware the pine-tree's withered branch! Beware the awful avalanche " This was the peasant's last Good-night, A voice replied, far up the height,

At break of day, as heavenward The pious monks of Saint Bernard Uttered the oft-repeated prayer, A voice cried through the startled air Excelsior!

A traveller, by the faithful bound, Half-buried in the snow was found, Still grasping in his hand of ice That banner with the strange device Excelsior!

There in the twilight cold and gray, Lifeless, but beautiful, he lay, And from the sky, serene and far, A voice fell, like a falling star,

What a glorious aspiration is that for all who have a cause to win! Excelsior! up higher! higher, evermore higher. That same Excelsior has been the very life-pulse in the hearts of all who have fought in the vanguard of humanity; and of all who have yearned to write their names in starry glory upon the pages of history. 'Excelsior' is the battle-anthem of all who combat for freedom and right! Excelsior, exclaims the martyr. even though friends should fail, and the night gather darkly around. Excelsior, shouts the patriot, though the scaffold loom ominously in his way, though the axe gleam, and his next step be the death-plunge into the grave. Excelsior is the cry bursting from the hearts of all who have grasped that 'banner with the strange device' to bear it heaven-ward, so that all the world may read what is written thereon! Excelsior,' cries the hero, as he plants his feet up the steep ascent he has to climb; the old man warns him that the way is full of danger: he can see the light of happy homes smiling out into the falling darkness; the loving maiden bids him stay and rest his weary head upon the pillow of her budding bosom: but, stern in the work he has to perform, and strong in its might, he answers warning, welcome, and gentle lure with the clarion-cry- Excelsior. We never read this poem without thinking of brave Robert Nichol! The live of that devoted spirit was a proud, living embodiment of 'Excelsior.' 'Do not follow Literature,' was the advice of his friends; 'its aye poorly paid." He answered, 'Excelsior.' 'Poets are always poor, Robert,' pleaded his mother, and still he answered, 'Excelsior.' 'You are killing yourself,' said his beautiful betrothed; 'give up writing for a year or two.' 'A tear stood in his bright blue eye,' and still he answered, 'Excelsior' -aye, 'Excelsior' to the death. Neither of these poems are marred by Longfellow's great defect of manufacturing figures, and lugging them in in the most mal-apropos situations. We don't object to Yankee 'calculating;' but we must protest against this eternal FIGURING in American poetry, in which conceit Longfellow cuts one of the worst figures. It is in poems like the following that this poet is most himself. Many such delicious drops of song has he scattered along his path, and they are akin to the very highest poetry-resembling it (to quote one of his

> FOOTSTEPS OF ANGELS. When the hours of Day are numbered, And the voices of the Night Wake the better soul, that slumbered, To a holy, calm delight; Ere the evening lamps are lighted, And, like phantoms grim and tall, Shadows from the fitful fire-light Dance upon the parlour wall;

Then the forms of the departed Enter at the open door; The beloved, the true-hearted, Come to visit me once more; He, the young and strong, who cherished

Noble longings for the strife, By the road-side fell and perished, Weary with the march of life! They, the holy ones and weakly. Who the cross of suffering bore,

Folded their pale hands so meekly, Spake with us on earth no more! And with them the Being Beauteous, Who unto my youth was given, More than all things else to love me, And is now a saint in Heaven.

With a slow and noiseless footstep Comes that messenger divine, Takes the vacant chair beside me, Lays her gentle hand in mine.

And she sits and gazes at me With those deep and tender eyes, Like the stars, so still and saint-like, Looking downward from the skies.

Ustered not, yet comprehended, Is the spirit's voiceless prayer, Soft rebukes, in blessings ended, Breathing from her lips of air.

O, though oft depressed and lonely, All my fears are laid aside. If I but remember only Such as these have lived and died!

In Europe, Longfellow is acknowledged chief of American song; and, we have no intention of disputing it, though we believe there are others on the threshold of the age who will far surpass him. We should have quoted more, and said more, but his poems are pretty well known; and, by the aid of Mr. Routledge's cheap edition, may be in the hands of all.

OUR

# Pen=and=Knk Portrait Gallery.

RIENZI, THE ROMAN TRIBUNE.

The saviours of the world are betrothed to martyrdom as to a bride. They are sure to fall upon evil times, who come as the vicegerents of Freedom, and the sign of their proud mission, flaming on their noble brows, has ever been fatal to them as the brand of Cain. The hemlock for Socrates; the rack for Galileo; the dungeon, the torture, and the stake, for the unnamed demigods,' and countless heroes. This, in the past, has been their lot who have devoted themselves to the emancipation of mankind from its multitudinous tyrannies. There is not a beam of the light of that knowledge which now illumines the world, but is made up of souls that have gone down in darkness. There is not a path to freedom, now smooth and easy, but has been beaten out of the rugged and thorny wastes, by the bruised and bleeding feet of the forerunners! The lives of heroic temper have ever been beaten out on the furnace-forge of Suffering, beneath the blows of Persecution. Again and again have the world's brave-hearted Redeemers been crucified and slain in the Past, that the Future might go free. Far back in the ages arose the largehearted and noble Nazarine, Christ, to preach his divine doctrines of Liberty, Equality, and Frater-nity—that magnificent formula, which was inscribed on the banner of the French Revolutionists! He arose to wear the thorny crown of the kings of Sorits eminence obtain a glimpse of the glory of the coming time of which he had spoken, to crown the earth's long, dark years of travail, blood, and tears! Hc-the glorious, god-like Gallilean-was hounded down and crucified by the people whom he came to save. Five centuries ago, that splendid spirit, Rienzi, burst upon the astonished world, to redeem Rome and Italy from ages of shame and degradation. He expunged much of the crime from her dark and bloody archives, humbled the rapacious and haughty barons, readjusted the bandage which had slipped from the eyes of the olden 'Justice,' and bade fair to reinstate Rome in all her olden glory as the mistress of the world; and he, too, fell a victim to popular

ignorance—sacrificed at the shrine of Tyranny.

Nicolas Cola di Rienzi—or Nicolas Rienzi Gabrini,
as he is differently named—was born in Rome early in the fourteenth century. An innkeeper and a washerwoman were the parents of Rome's future deliverer, by name, Lawrence and Magdalen Gabrini. They lived near the Tiber, opposite to St. Thomas. under the Jews' Synagogue. Thus, like many other noble spirits who have stood in the foremost ranks of splendid pomp, it gratified their vanity, as he was the man of their choice, and in him and his dazzling glory, they also where glorified, but when he deviated from the strict the vanguard of Progress, Rienzi sprung from a very humble origin; and, after all, it is only those who have suffered with the people, and known their wrongs and miseries from experience, who can truly

fulfilment of their glorious destiny. Poor as were the parents of Rienzi, they painfully toiled to give him an education. He dwelt apart, and deeply studied the writings of Cicero, Seneca, Livy, and others, the boast and glory of Roman Literature, He was soon far beyond the plebeians of his time, wellread in history, and he was wont to pass whole days among the marbles and monuments of Rome, reading their inscriptions, until he became rich in the lore of Roman antiquity. By constant familiarity with the names and deeds of the mighty dead, he had built up his life on the old heroic model, and began to reflect bitterly on the degeneracy and degradation of the Romans of his day until he glowed with ideas of freedom, and yearned to impart them to his countrymen. 'Where,' said he, 'are the old Romans of whom I read? Where are their heroic virtues? Where is all the olden grandeur? Gone-all gone.' As he walked among the monuments of the Past, old days sang round him, old times would come again. and the departed would rise from their tombs of centuries, to hold heroic converse with him. Every breath of hallowed Roman air kindled his heart like a flame for freedom. Rome became the divinity of his soul's worship. Rome. that had been the peerless mistress of nations, and crowned queen of the world! Rome, the magnificent! the regal! the beautiful! and now the fettered and degraded. He had gotten all her past beauty by heart, and loved her more in her desolation and imperial sorrow! He saw her scars, her agonies, her stripes and chains, and thought her more lovely and worshipful, crowned with tears, than when the kings of the world had gathered to place the tiara on her brow Then dawned the thought, the hope, the resolve, to set her free. He would walk among the people, and talk, as if to himself, of justice and liberty, and ancient grandeur. without taking the least notice of the impression which his speeches made upon the prople who surrounded him, and followed him, until "Rienzi" the "Republic" and the 'good estate" became familiar words with them. About this time he had a brother assassinated in the fends which then raged between the Colonna and the Orsini, in Rome. Satisfaction not being given, Rienzi resolved to go to Avignon, the residence of the Pope, but he had another object than the death of his brother, in consulting the Pope. Such was the state of Rome at this time that Petrarch has described it as "the most wicked and miserable of cities, the sort of devils, the sink of debauchery, and a very hell upon earth;" and he exclaims-"O, God! send us down again Nero, send us Domitian, their persecution will be more open, a secret poison consumes us. We have not the power to live a virtuous life, nor to die a glorious death." And the citizens of Rome had been in the habit of sending deputations to the Pope to represent their grievances and the condition of Rome, hitherto, with but little success, so they fixed on Rienzi to head another deputation. By this time he must have been looked up to as a man of great importance, for he was now chosen to fill the position which Petrarch had occupied some few years before. At this time the feud of the Colonna and the Ursini was raging with all the fury of the Guelphs and Gibelines; there was no such thing as justice in Rome; the poor were outraged and trampled under foot, commerce languished, and foreigners feared to go to Rome, lest they should be robbed and murdered. This was the representation Rienzi was appointed to bear to Pope Clement the sixth, then at Avignon, and to pray him to return and dwell in Rome. Rienzi charmed the court of Avignon with his eloquence and genius; he told the Pope that the grandees of Rome were robbers, public thieves, infamous adulterers, and illustrious profligates, the perpetrators of the worst of crimes; to them he attributed the desolation of the Holy City, and he succeeded in incensing Clement against the Roman nobility. Rienzi was appointed the apostolic notary, and returned laden with favours. It was his policy to get the sanction and authority of the Pope as a leverage to work out the grand scheme now brooding in his mind. He took up his office of notary, and his probity, justice, and honesty, contrasting with the vices of the nobles, firmly established him in the affections of the people. He now harangued them publicly in the streets and churches. The privileges of Rome-her eternal sovereignty-her olden grandeur-her undying brauty—her past pride, and present shame, with a glimpse coming deliverance : these made up the courses, which fell like fire on the hearts of the people. He now made a bold stroke. One day, at a full councilboard, he rose up suddenly, and, with enthusiasm, exclaimed to the senators-"You are bad citizens, you suck the blood of the people yet, relieve them not!" He had no press to work with in those days, so he caused a symbolical picture to be drawn, which should represent the condition of Italy. This painting exhibited a ship tossing, without rudder or sails, in the midst of a tempestuous sea. On board appeared a woman in a widow's habit wringing her hands and kneeling in her agony, over her was written, "Rome." On the right were four ships wrecked and sinking; in each was a woman upon deck, representing Babylon, Carthage, Troy, and Jerusalem: One label showed that injustice had ruined those cities, and another that Rome, once greater than all, was now in her desolation, fast following them. There were rocks around, on one of which was olinging the "Christian religion" with this label, "O, God! if Rome perish where shall I go?" Above was represented four rows of horrible animals with horns, through which they blew the waves into fury, and endeavoured to sink the ship labelled "Rome." The first row, which were lions, wolves, and bears, was inscribed, "Behold! our governors, senators, and nobles!" In the second, dogs, hogs, and she goats, inscribed, "Evil councillors and flatterers of nobility," with various other significant groups and inscriptions; while over all was painted "Heaven," whence descended offended Deity with two swords. The people understood this fantastical allegory and looked upon Rienzi as the man to take their interests in hand, and of restoring the tottering state. This scheme was admirably successful. The supine nobles, little aware of the effect Rienzi was working on the people, affected to despise him and his representations. Indeed they looked upon him as a sort of jester or mountebank, performing for their special amusement. He was often invited to the palace of the Colonna, to make sport for them. They did not see the modern Brutus concealed beneath the mask of folly, and the character of buffoon. Sometimes he would wax warm, and utter threats and predictions. On one occasion he exclaimed, " If I am king or emperor I shall hang and behead all the grandees who now hear me," and his terrible meaning made rare sport for them, and produced inextinguishable laughter. Other pictures he had painted and placed at the court-gate of the Senate, which conveyed to the people more than the meaning of words. The last that he exhibited contained these words-"In a short time the Romans shall be restored to their ancient good estate." The time of this most wonderful of revolutions was now at hand. He had gathered around him the best men amongst the Roman populace, and he took those he considered most fitting, one by one, and laid his conspiracy before them. Afterwards, they assembled together in a secret place upon Mount Aventine, and there formed the plot which was destined to overthrow the lawless rule of the Roman nobility, and to make Rienzi the Tribune of the People, with more than Imperial power. For the success of his measures. Rienzi judged it necessary to have the Pope's Vicar, Raymond, on their side. Having succeeded in winning him over, Rienzi now made his greatest coup d'etat on the 20th of May, 1347, he marched with all his adherents, upon the capital, in great pomp of splendour and magnificence. Here he harangued the delighted and daring people, and had the laws, which he had drawn up, read to them, assuring them that if they would resolve to observe those laws, he would pledge himself to win for them the "Good Estate," and re-establish them in all their olden grandeur. The people were enraptured, the idea of freedom inspired them to fanaticism. They declared Rienzi the Sovereign of Rome, and granted him the power of life and death, of rewards and punishments, with supreme authority over all the extensive territories of Rome. Rienzi stipulated that they should nominate the Pope's vicar as his

co-partner, and that he himself should simply be called the

"Tribune of the People," This was a subtle stroke of

policy, as, while the holy father would have no authority,

it would be a kind of papal sanction to the proceedings of

Rienzi. The nobles were now alarmed, and began to think

of putting down this audacious plebeian, but it was too late. The Colonna fled, and at the order of Rienzi the nobility

departed for their estates. He now proceeded to execute justice on all criminals with the utmost rigour, and as

great numbers of these had been among the people's op-

pressors, their punishment won the hearty thanks of the

oppressed, and made Rienzi omnipotent in Rome. So com-

plete was this revolution, and so firmly was the People's Tribune established, that the Papal Court of Avignon was

compelled to acknowledge his authority, and countenance the people's choice. "At this time" (says the historian)

"the woods began to rejoice that they were no

longer infested with robbers, the oxen began to

plough, the roads and inns were replenished with tra-

vellers, trade, plenty, and good faith were restored to com-merce, and a purse of gold might be exposed without danger in the public highway." Such is a glimpse of the state of Rome under the rule of Rienzi. The deliverance

of Rome so successfully accomplished, Rienzi was now in-

spired with that grand dream of uniting the various states

of Italy into a great federative republic, with Rome for the

head, which Mazzini, the Rienzi of our time, has fought for and preaches in these days. But they were not ripe for

it then. Although the messengers of Rienzi sent on this

mission, were every where received by kneeling multitudes.

who implored heaven for the success of their undertaking

and Venice, Florence, and many other cities offered their

lives and fortunes to the good estate. The tyrants of

Lombardy, Tuscany, and other states would not unite with the plebeian author of affree constitution. Petrarch, the

friend of Rienzi, rejoiced in his triumphs, and proclaimed

that he had given to the world every token of the golden

age. The Tribune of the People had now attained the

summit of his ambition—it was a summit of dizzy

height, and perhaps his head swam a little when

he looked down from the lofty pinnacle of his fame. Hitherto he had avoided ceremony, and was easy of access

to the poorest and the meanest, he began to keep an ele-

gant table, served with the choicest and daintiest wines,

and doubtless became somewhat enervated by luxury. He

suffered himself to be called "Nicholas, severe and merci-

ful deliverer of Rome, defender of Italy, august tribune.

&c." He copied the manners and magnificence of princes. The populace were gratified at any public exhibition of his

rule of frugality in his private life, they became provoked

and many saw his vices in a worse light than if they had

old nobles, who were only awaiting an opportunity of wreaking their vengeance upon the Tribune of the People. The war which Rienzi had had to wage against rebels, and the old animosities of the Ursini and Colonna had drained the treasury, the troops became discontented, and all seemed disposed to a general nurmur. The Colonnas rallied their troops in Palestrina, and with all the discontented who gathered to their standard, advanced upon Rone, but were beaten and cut to pieces by the soldiers of Rienzi. But perhaps the greatest cause of the fall of Rienza was his elemency to the chiefs of the nobles, who were adjudged worthy of death, he dreaded the effect of their names, the inconstancy of the people, and pardoned them. This wounded their pride, to be forgiven by him, and made them a thousand-fold more implacable, while the people nursed up unjust feelings against him, and cried, "Had they been poor and of us, they would have inevitably expiated their crimes." At length, a conspracy burst out in Rome against the Tribune, and he escaped from the city, intending to retire for a time from the strife and turmoil of his public life. But we must pass on. After his flight, the Barons and other rapacious monsters thronged to Rome like Vultures to the field of carnage. For a time their old bloody feuds tore Rome to its very heart, and the populace soon began to sigh for the return of Rienzi, and amid their increased misfortunes his faults were forgotten. After an exile of seven years, he returned. He suffered endless persecutions and imprisonments; his noble faith was almost quenched, and his proud heart broken. He came back conquered, rather than as a conqueror.

He has been accused of intemperance, jealousy, and a large development of the darker passions in his senatorship: but his history and character have only been written by his enemies. It is certain, however, that he lost favour with the people, and that his treasures were exhausted by civil war, which occasioned his soldiers to desert his cause. Wa shall only have space to transcribe the last scene of his career, from Father Cerceau's work on Rienzi. It was on the 8th of October, 1354, when Rienzi was disturbed in his bed with loud and repeated cries of "Long live the People." and "Let the Tyraut perish." This he could see was at the instigation of secret ring-leaders, who were urging the people on. The city was speedily up and shouting, "Down with the Tyrant," the guards declared against him. The capital was invested, and the windows of the Tribune smashed with stones : the cause was said to be the obnoxious excise-tax recently laid on. Rienzi came out on the balcony, where he had so often harangued the people, and

was mot with a volley of stones and execrations, In no wise disconcerted, he held up the hand they had wounded, and begged to be heard; and such was the might of his wonderful eloquence that, could he but have obtained silence, he would have turned the hearts of that wild multitude, even as the wind sways a field of standing corn. This his enemies well knew; and redoubled their clamours and imprecations. He took up the noble Gonfalon, the standard of the people, the banner of Liberty, and waved it, but all to no purpose. At length, idespairing of being heard, and finding the pa'ace was deserted, and on fire, he endeavoured to escape, but was recognised, and carried to the Lion's steps, whence so many heads had rolled. It was the place of execution! Here he stood for a whole hour, without voice or motion. He stood in the midst of the savage multitude, half naked and half dead; and while, on the one hand, he had not the strength to speak, on the other, they were dumb, and had not the daring to attack him. Feelings of compassion and reverence were fighting for him, and might have prevailed had not a dastardiy assassin, by name, Cecco de la Vecchio, su iden'y run him through the body with a sword. This was the signal of onset for the other conspirators. The notary, Treio, gave him a great cut across the head with his sabre, and many others rushed to stab him, and to outvie each other in insulting and mutilating a fallen enemy. Rienzi died with the first stroke-without a word or groan. His body was dragged from the Capitol to St. Mark's with loud huzzas. His head and arms they stuck upon the roads : his shapeless body they hung by the feet, on a stake, before the palace of the Colonnas, who had always been his enemies. Such was the end of Rienzi, the most renowned man of his age, and one of the greatest pat i its the world has ever seen. He fell a victim to the hatred of the nobles whose destruction he had vowed, and to the ignorance of the people whose emancipation he had sought to accomplish. But the same hands that stone and crucify the martyrs also build their monuments; and Rienzi was no sooner dead than they discovered what they had lost, and, amid tears and regrets they remembered only his renowned virtues, and the bra-GERALD MASSEY.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. [Sequel to " Consuelo."] By George Sand.

The day was yet far from breaking when Consuelo, overcome by fatigue, sunk into a profound slumber. When she awoke in the morning, she found herself alone in the carriage. The Chevalier had seated himself on the box, where he remained the whole of the following day, during which Consuelo was whirled rapidly along, she knew not where.

Towards the middle of the succeeding night the carriage stopped in a ravine. The weather was gloomy; the noise of the wind among the foliage resembled that of running water. Here Karl informed her that, as they were about to pass the frontier, it would be necessary, in order to avoid the police, that she should walk a little way while he conducted the empty carriage by another route. To this Consuelo gladly assented, since she was to have the unknown for her protector. Accordingly, taking the proffered arm of her silent companion, she immediately set off with him across the fields.

The night grew darker and darker; the wind kept rising; and soon it began to pour in torrents. The roads became so slippery that Consuelo could only save herself from falling at every step by clinging to her companion. He allowed her to do so for a few moments, when he took her in his arms, and carried her like a child, and stalked rapidly on through bog and ravine, as though he had been of an immaterial nature. They arrived thus at the ford of a small river; the unknown sprung into the water, lifting Consuelo higher and higher in his arms, in proportion

as the ford became deeper. Unfortunately, this water-spout of rain, so heavy and sudden, had swollen the course of the rivulet, till it had become a torrent, which now, troubled and covered with foam, ran on with a gloomy and sinister murmur. The chevalier was already up to his waist in water, and in the effort he made to keep Consuelo above the surface, it was to be feared that his feet, sunk deep in the mud, might fail him. Consuelo was alarmed for his safety. "Suffer me to drop," she said; "I know how to swim. In the name of heaven, set me down! The water continues

swelling; you will be drowned!" At this moment a furious gust of wind struck one of the trees upon the shore, towards which our travellers were directing their steps, which, dragging with it an enormous mass of earth and stones, for a moment opposed a natural dyke to the violence of the current. Fortunately, the tree had fallen above them in the stream, and the unknown had just began to breathe, when the water, forcing itself a passage through the obstacles which opposed it, flowed in so powerful a current that it was almost impossible to struggle against it. He stopped, and Consuelo tried to disengage herself from his arms.

"Let me go," said she; "I will not be the cause of your death! I also have strength and courage! Let me

struggle through the water with you." But the chevalier pressed her to his heart with renewed energy. One would have thought that he meant to perish there with her. She felt afraid of this black mask, of the silent man, who, like the Ondines of ancient German ballads, seemed desirous to draw her beneath the gulf. She dared no further resist. For more than a quarter of an hour longer, the unknown combated against the fury of wind and waves, with a cool determination truly frightful, ever supporting Consuelo above the water, and gaining one foot of ground in four or five minutes. He reflected upon his situation with calmness. It was as difficult to recede as to advance; he had passed the deepest part, and felt that, in the movement he must make to return, the water might overpower his resistance and deprive him of his footing. At last he reached the shore, and advanced without permitting Consuelo to walk, and without even stop-ping to take breath, until he heard the whistle of Karl, who was anxiously awaiting them. Then he deposited his precious burden in the arms of the deserter, and fell senseless to the ground. His breathing only escaped in heavy sobs: it seemed as though his chest would burst. Thinking he was about to breathe his last, Consuclo threw herself upon him, exclaiming, "Oh! do not die; do

you not feel that I love you?" But he was soon able to walk to the carriage, where Consuelo held him for an hour in her arms. When the carriage stopped, he pressed her to his heart, and, hastily letting down the step, disappeared.

the idea of continuing her Journal occurred to her. She had but written a confession of her sudden love for the unknown, when something having attracted her to the adjoining room, she returned with the intention of burning her writing, but it was nowhere to be found. A few moments after, Karl brought her a letter, which, without signature, was written in a disguised or trembling

At the cottage, where she remained during the next night,

"I quit you-perhaps never to see you again. I do so voluntarily. It is a duty. "Yes, I love you-I love you wildly! But we are in the power of the Invisibles-a power without appeal: Adicu! Oh, God, have mercy upon me!"

This letter, Karl told her, was from the chevalier, who

had departed, telling him that a little man in black, who had just arrived, would henceforth be her guide.

That night their journey was resumed, but how long it afterwards lasted Consuelo knew not, as from then she lost all consciousness.

THE PAVILION. When she awoke, she found herself in an excellent bed between vast curtains of white satin, with gold fringes. At her bedside, wearing a black mask, was her little travelling companion, who made her smell a bottle which appeared to dissipate the clouds in which her mind had been

When this man had gone out, she arose, and dressed her self in the rich antique garments which had been placed at her disposal. The pavilion of which she had become an inmate was adorned with every luxury. It was a lodging worthy of a queen for its richness, of an artist for its taste, and of a nun for its chasteness. Outside, all the beauties of nature seemed concentrated in the small space within which her view was confined; and she could spy through the foliage the turrets of a castle in the immediate neighlead the people upward in their mighty march to the been the vices of Kings. These disaffected soon joined the bourhood. But after a short time all these attractions of

nature and art ceased to beguite Consuelo's hours of capti vity. The only person she ever saw in the pavilion was her major-domo Matteus, who, like the Invisibles she had already seen, constantly wore a black mask. The loneliness of her situation, and the excitement she had lately experienced, brought on a nervous irritability, which caused her to be disturbed by the merest trifle, and to experience a series of vague terrors, for which she could not frequently account.

One evening she fancied she could distinguish the distant sound of music. She ascended the terrace, and perceived, through the intervening foliage, that the castle was brilliantly illuminated. The resounding and decided strains of orchestral music now distinctly reached her, and the contrast of the gay scene within the castle with her own forlorn position, affected her more than she was willing to acknowledge. It was so long since she had exchanged a word with intelligent and reasonable beings! The moon was not yet risen. Though the sky was clear, yet there was so thick a mist among the trees, that Censuelo could easily have easily haro passed through them without being seen, even had she been surrounded by invisible spies. A strong temptation presented itself, and all the specious arguments which curiosity never fails to suggest when it would assail the conscience, came crowding to her mind. Was it treating her with confidence to bring her thus, asleep and senseless, into this stern, though gidded, prison? Had any one a right to exact such blind obedience without deigning even to request it? Besides, after all, this appearance of festivity might be intended as a lure to attract her. Who could tell? Everything connected with the conduct of the Invisibles was so extraordinary. Perhaps, on attempting to pass out of the enclosure, she might find the door ready open, or a gondola awaiting her upon the stream which led from her garden to the park. She seized on this idea-certainly the most improbable of any—and descended to the garden, determined to tempt the adventure. She had scarcely advanced fifty yards when she heard a whizzing noise in the air, as if a monstrous bird were flying swiftly past her. At the same moment she found herself surrounded by a blue light, which quickly vanished, and then as suddenly re-appeared, accompanied by a loud report. Consuelo soon comprehended that this was neither a meteor nor a thunder-bolt, but simply a commencement of fireworks at the castle. This entertainment of her host's would afford her a beautiful spectacle from the terrace, and she hurredly retraced her steps towards the pavition, like an imprisoned child in sight of an amusement. But twice, by the flashes of various coloured light which had streamed across the garden, she had seen the tall dark figure of a man standing motionless at her side; and, before she had time to look at him, the luminous bomb, descending in a sparkling shower of fire, died away, and left all objects buried in profound obscurity, but the more impenetrable to eyes which had been thus for an instant dazzled. Each time had the torrified girl rushed forward in an opposite direction from the one where she had seen the spectre; yet on the return of the fearful light, there he was, still only two paces from her. The third time she had just reached the terrace-steps, he was before her, as if to dispute her passage. Overcome with terror, she uttered a piercing ery, and, tottering, would have fallen, had not the mysterious visitor caught her in his arms. But no sooner did sho feel the pressure of his lips upon her brow, than she instantly recognised the chevalier-the unknown-the being that she loved, and by whom also she knew herself to be

The joy she felt at finding him thus restored to her, at once silenced all the fears she had felt while she had not hoped to meet him, and as he gently endeavoured to disengage himself, that he might pick up his black mask, which had fallen down, she cried, "Ah, do not leave me! Do not abandon me!" Her supplicating tone was irresistible. The unknown threw himself at her feet, and hidding his face in the folds of her dress, which he fondly pressed to his lips, he remained a moment as if agitated by conflicting emotions of despair and rapture; then, hastily replaeing his mask, and at the same time sliding a letter into Consuelo's hand, he sprang into the pavilion and disappeared, without her having seen his features. She sought everywhere for him in vain, and then, by the

light of a small lamp, perused the letter, which was nearly as follows :--"I may neither see you, nor speak to you, but I am not forbidden to write. If you would reply, I could find your letters in the garden while you slept. I love you devotedly

Consuelo wrote a passionate reply, and placed it in the garden as directed.

Next morning Matteus appeared to suffer, and Consuelo pressed him to tell her the cause of his affliction. "Well, then, madame, this morning I saw the most amiable, the handsomest, the bravest, the youngest, the most generous, the noblest, the greatest of all my masters, the Chevalier de Liverani ? crisen."

"Liverani? Who is Liverani?" crisen? Consuelo, much disturbed. "To prison; the chevalier! Tell me! Oh,

heavens! Tell me, who the chevalier? Who is this Liverani?" "I think I have sufficiently described him to madame. I cannot tell whether madame knows little or much of him: but it is very certain that he is imprisoned in the great

tower for having spoken and written to madame, and for having refused to let his highness see the answer madame "The great tower! His highness! Is all this actually true, Matteus? Am I, indeed, in the power of a sovereign prince, who treats me as a prisoner of state, and who punishes his subjects for any appearance of interest or compassion that they may evince for me? Or, am I suffering

under some eccentric lord, who is trying to frighten me to test my gratitude ?" Matteus said that this prince was a philosopher; and when Consuelo expressed a desire to implore his mercy, offered to bear her letter, which he did, and at midnight

brought the following sealed reply:—

"If you desire to address the prince, your request is madness. You will never see him; you will never know him; probably you will never hear his name. If you wish to appear before the Council of the Invisibles, your wish shall be complied with; but reflect well on the consequences of your resolution. It will determine the future life of yourself and of another."

It was the next evening before she could send this second "Whatever may be the consequences to myself, I desire

earnestly and humbly to appear before the tribunal of the Invisibles."

The day seemed to her of intolerable length; she resolved to conquer her impatience and uneasiness by singing over all that she had composed in prison upon the sadness and the weariness of solitude; and as it grew dusk, she concluded this repetition with the sublime song of Almirena's in Handel's "Rinaldo:"-

Lascia ch'io pianga Ah! let me ween La dura sorte, E ch'io sospiri, My cruel fate;
Ah! let me sigh La liberta! For liberty

Scarcely had she finished this air when it was taken up and repeated by a fine-toned violen outside the window. and with an expression to the full as mournful and profound as her own. Consuelo ran instantly to the casement, but she could see no one, and the strain was dying away in It struck her forcibly that those extraordinary tones, and

that peculiar manner of playing, could belong only to Count Albert; but she rejected the idea as one of those painful and dangerous allusions which had already caused her so much suffering. Nevertheless, Consuelo could not throw off the emotion she experienced, and she sank into so profound and sad a reverie, that it was nine o'clock before she remembered that Matteus had brought her neither dinner nor supper, and that she had fasted since the morning. This circumstance made her fear that Matteus, like the chevalier, had fallen a victim to the interest which he had shown her. No doubt the walls had eyes and ears. Perhaps Matteus had talked too much to her: he had evinced dissatisfaction at the chevalier's imprisonment, and that was probably sufficient to include him in the same fate. These fresh subjects of anxiety made Consuelo insensible to the cravings of hunger: however, as the evening advanced, and Matteus failed to make his appearance, she ventured to ring. No one replied. She felt very faint, and above all, exceedingly dismayed. Leaning with her head between her hands, against the window-frame, she retraced in memory all the strange incidents of her life, and felt almost inclined to ask herself, was it the recollection of reality, or only a long dream, when a hand, as cold as marble, pressed upon her head, and a low deep-toned voice pronounced these words, "Your request is granted, follow me!" Consuelo, who had not thought of kindling a light, but

who had hitherto been able perfectly to distinguish every object, now looked round to discover the person who addressed her; but she found herself suddenly encompassed by such thick darkness that the atmosphere appeared to be one solid mass, and the starlit sky a sheet of lead. With a feeling of oppression she raised her hand to her face, and found it covered with a thin but impenetrable hood, such as Cagliostro had thrown over her without her feeling it. Led by an invisible hand she descended the staircase of the pavilion, but she soon perceived that it had more steps than she remembered, and that it entered subterranean passages, in which she walked more than half an hour. Fatigue, hunger, emotion, and an overpowering heat, slackened her steps more and more, and ready to swoon every instant, she was tempted to ask for a respite. But a certain pride, which made her fear the appearance of falling back from her resolution, impelled her to struggle courageously. At last she reached the end of her journey, and was placed upon a seat. She heard at this moment an ominous sound, like that of a tam-tam, slowly strike the midnight hour, and at the twelfth stroke the hood was lifted from her brow bathed in moisture.

(To be Continued) 

BURNS AND FERGUSSON.—That Burns erected a monument over the grave of Fergusson, the poet, is well known -not so, hitherto, a little circumstance of interest connected with this honourable tribute to a brother post. It now appears that two eyears lapsed before Burns was able to pay for the monument—as witness a letter to Hill, dated in 1793 :- " I send you by the bearer, Mr. Clarke, a friend of mine, six pounds and a shilling, which you will dispose of as follows:—Five pounds ten shillings per account I owe to Mr. R. Burn, architect, for erecting the stone over the grave of poor Fergusson. He was two years in erecting it, after I had commissioned him for it, and I have been two vears in paying him, after he sent me his account: so he and I are quits. He had the hardiesse to ask me interest on the sum; but considering the money was due by one poet for putting a tombstone over another, he may, with greatful surprise, thank heaven that he ever saw a farthing of it." Cocburn's Life of Jeffrey,

### LETTERS FOR WORKING MEN.

No. V .- THE MILITA BILL AND FOREIGN AFFAIR-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sir. - I am reminded that in enumerating the various questions now interesting public indolence. I omitted to mention the Militia Bill, and the question of our Foreign Policy. I think these questions quite worthy of separate consideration, and they ought to he very preminent at the coming election. With regard to the first question, I cannot better express my own opinion of its importance, than by quoting (of course not adhering to the particular phraseology) the epininion of the new Tory Chancellor of the Exchequer, Benjamin Disraeli. Here is his explanation of what ought to be the object of the Bill now before

. Tais was the first attempt to habituate the people fof this country to the use of arms, to which they were not appresent generally accustomed. Circum-'stances, irresistible circumstances, had, for a long 'time, rend-red such a policy necessary; and if this 'Bill should be adopted, though it was not a measure 'that would produce a disciplined army able to encounter the veteran legious of the world, it would be the first step in a right direction, and would lay the foun lation of a constitutional system of national de-

· fence. When I read this (it was before the flogging clause had damned the measure) I could not help saying (spite of all one's irrecoucilable hatred to Torviem)this man at least knows what is wanted. I could not help contrasting such a sentence with the mise. rable cowardly denials of dauger (cowardly because most of those denials spring from fear of having to front the danger, and the shopkceper would rather make servile terms to save his windows) the shabby objections to any Militia, of the peacemen, and the Manchester men, and the dinners at the Elysee, with Messrs. Hume and company's quibbles about economic divisions of employments and consequent advantage of a regularly trained army; a standing army (on t'ie same prin iple, I suppose, as those other divisions of masters and wages staves, free and unenfranchised, governors and governed, 'garrison' and garrisoned); with Mr. Cobden's insolence in branding as vagabonds all whom a bounty of £6 could induce to serve their country (as only uprincipled vagabonds who would take the money and go directly to America), as if 'Free' Trade had so bettered the condition of the working classes that a bounty of £6 could be no inducement to any decent labourer. (This comes well from the man who impudently pocketed £70,000 for being carried at the head of a movement which owed infinitely more to Colonel Thompson, Ebenezer Elliott, and others, than to Richard Cobden); I say, I could not help contrasting Disraeli's speech with all the imbecile utterances on the other side. It seemed as if we must learn principles from the tories; for Whigs and Radicals alike were incapable of comprehending anything beyond some party manœuvre. Even on Sharman Crawford's Tenant-right Measure—the best measure before the House—there was room for Tory Lord Naas to taunt the framer with having left untouched the case of the labourers, 'as much entitled to a fair share of the emoluments of the land as the tenant farmer or the landlord.' Truly, as I have sadly noticed, the only readings of principle which the public have had of late from Parliament-men or publicists, have been from the purely despotic side. To return again to the Militia: what nonsense for men to oppose the bill on the ground that if £0 was given to men at the time of enlistment they would pocket it and desert. Was not this the simple answer: them pay them afterward, instead of beforehand? But never a clearsighted statesman could give this answer. Never a clear-headed statesman, theoretical or practical, could rise to the real points at issue:—Was there danger? Was it well to adopt the principle of trusting to the people for their own defence? How immense the gain of such an acknowledgment of principle, however bare the acknowledgment: Not one of the economists par excellence could even see that the maintenance of our vast military establishment is pretended to depend on the necessity of sufficient defence, and that if we could have a Militia (not very costly) for that purpose, we should have the strongest ground possible for afterwards reducing the standing-army. I must own that I have never felt more ashamed of what is called the English Liberal Party, than in watching the ame, insufficient, quibbling, unprincipled, narrow, manœuvering, factions, paltry objections made by one or other liberal to this measurea measure by no means satisfactory, but in which a great principle was involved—the principle of a National Militia, worth asserting at almost any price. And out of doors public opinion seemed not one whit more enlightened. How, then, could I speak of this Militia Question, as one on which to call out the sense of the country? Seeing that none are more afraid than the Manufacturing Reformers of trusting arms in the hands of the working classes (for fear of the 'vagabonds,' Mr. Cobden !); and that so many of the working classes themselves are ready to forego any patriotism or political advantage for fear of some little drilling or loss of a few days' pay? Since I last wrote, however, public opinion has found one point of agreement against the Bill. These Tories who could 'habituate the people to the use of arms,' would habituate us also TO THE LASH. Thank you for nothing, Mr. Disraeli! We would have no 'step in the right direction' on any such brutal terms. We may not be freemen; but we are not such slaves as to care to show scarred backs to our companions after a month's learning to be soldiers. £6 is not high enough for even fifty lashes. These Tories can learn nothing. With a splendid opportunity before them, right in the main, and not an opponent able to grapple with them on the fair principle of the Bill, they lose all, give Cobden a ground of right, and justify the most factious opposition, by their inherent tendency to their old brutal usages. Let the indignant sense of the country mark them at the elections. It is a point worth speaking on. But even that may not take the place of our speaking for the Suffrage. This Militia Question now is no longer the question whether we shall have a beginning of self defence (by ourselves instead of by tools hired for despots uses) or not; but whether we will take a step in the right direction at an infamous price. Every decent man must answer-No! Your flogging clause ought to whip you out of office, and restore the Whigs. Lord Palmerston voted for the lash: Lord John Russell and Sir James Graham would not vote against it. Let them be remembered. And here we may see how th roughly of one mind these rival aristocratic parties are, except on questions concerning only their own personalities. A stronger argument can hardly be needed for giving all first attention to universal (manhood) Suffrage, to get rid of both of the Charlataus-Whig and Tory, and to put something better than the shabby hydra which is called Radicalism, at our head. On foreign affairs the two-bodied aristocracy has just the same one-mindedness. Malmsbury and Palmerston are alike admirers of the French Evil. Lord John Russell quite as much so: for Palmerston was not turned out because of his admiration, but because of the indiscretion of expressing it before we knew the sentiments of our friends at Petersburgh and Vienna; and also because her Majesty, the Queen of England (who, the 'Westminster Review' informs us, is beginning, like her old friend Louis Philippe, to rule as well as reign. Rather unconstitntional, Ma'am)—was for the moment a little flustered, thinking what might be the effect upon 'our uncle Leopold.' She does not of course interest herself in popular revolutions, but where our personal Coburgisms are concerned. Well, no matter. The alliance of crowned heads in Europe is quite a perfect family compact. Not one missing. The Czar, the treacherous Prussian, Young Austria, Coburgh Cousins, and Cousins German without end, cracked Otho of Bayarian Greece, King Bomba, Pins IX., and other Italian celebrities, those charmingly virtuous young ladies of Spain and Portugal, Louis Napoleon, and irreproachable Queen Victoria. It is all one family party, divided occasionally by private considerations, but always united against the peoples. Does not proud Lord Derby own, at the Lord Mayor's table, "the most cordial relations," dial relations" with every rascally court and government in Europe, from the Czar to the last of his lieutenants? Does not the same haughty English nobleman, our Prime Minister, sit smirkingly approving under the assurance of the Prince President's ambassador, that never have the re-lations between France and England been of a more satisfac-tory nature tations between France and England been of a more sauspac-tory wature—never have the governments of the two countries had a better understanding together upon all questions, both in the old and new world?" And do we not find that upon every great point of policy affecting European liberty, the Whigs, in or out of office, support these Tory traitors to

their country-these Tory enemies to Freedom? It will not be supposed, noticing this foul alliance of powers, that I underrate the importance or urgency of the English people showing at least some interest in the couse of right, even u on matters of foreign policy. Let them speak out as soon as they can, di-claiming the un-English policy of our Court and Cabinet (say Cabinets); whether they adopt the advice of the Friends of Italy, "by taking care that among the tests submitted to candidates at the approaching the feet of the first than in the first proaching elections, shall be one pladging them in the face of the country to an honourable and liberal course of proceeding on all questions affecting our foreign relations," especially as regards our hospitality toward the Resugees, or whether they pursue the course pointed out by the few who have asked for the name and a subscription of one shilling for European freedom from every lover of the righteous cause, in order that the struggling, suffering peoples on the continent, may count the roll of their English friends, and so be encouraged in their arduous warfare. One way or other-or rather both ways, let good men's voices move (in the latter course the voices and shillings of good women will be equally effective); and so let a beginning of right ection on this important question be made among us. Let the subscription be pushed rapidly through the country (who is so downtrodden as not to spare even one shilling to the martyrs of European Freedom?); let the question of an hocourable foreign policy confront the diplomatists and the tradesmen on the next hustings. Let both questions-that of a right to arms, without the whip, and the duty of maintaining English honour, even in the face of friendly relations of crowned villains—be heard at the next election; but let neither supersede the dominant question of Manhood Suffrage; for, till we are recognised as parts of the state-till we have political existence-how shall we save our own backs from dishonourable burdens, or be in any condition to fulfil our duty to our neighbours.

> A SOIREE, consisting of a

TEA PARTY AND PUBLIC MEETING. IN HONOUR OF "THE STAR OF FREEDOM,"

Will be held at the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-street, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, June 8th, 1852.
Ten on table at half-past six o'clock precisely; the public meet ing to commence at eight o'clock. Several friends to political and social reform will attend and

Admission to the Tea and Public Meeting, 9d. To Public Meeting only, Gallery, 3d., Hall, 2d.

The proceeds will be given to the Democratic Refugee Fund. Further particulars will be duly announced.

'This is the medicine of nature.'-Sir J. HILL, M.D. RESISUE OF THE SECOND EDITION of Two Thousand of DR. SKELTON'S FAMILY MEDICAL ADVISER, on Saturday, June 5th. Price 2s, 6d. Also, the First and Second Numbers of the 'Monthly Botanic Record and Family Herbal.' Price 1s. May be had of all book-sellers in town and country the first Saturday of every month. Published by Watson, No. 3, Queen's Head-passage, l'aternoster-

row, London.
In the Press, and shortly will be Published, price 1s 6d:, 'A Plea for the Restoration of the Veget ble Practice of Medicine.'

### Potices and Answers to Correspondents.

Messrs. Barras, Parkisson, and other correspondents, are requested to send all monies, and make all Post Office-orders payable to John Bezer.

ALL letters to the Editor to be addressed 4, Brunswick row, Queensquare. Bloomsbury, London; and all letters, monies, &c., for the Publisher, to be addressed to John Bezer, 'Star of Freedom' Office, 183, Fleet-street, London.

WE beg to expess our regret that so many of our Town subscribers were disappointed in procuring last Saturday's number. The demand largely exceeded that of the previous we. We trust that we shall make arrangements as will prevent all such disappoint-

ments for the future.

Buston, Bradford, Nottingham, Ashton-under-Lyne, and other places.—Our correspondents at the above-named places are respectfully informed that owing to a press of matter, we have been compelled for this week to postpone their reports. Our friends will see that the report of the Conference could not be inserted without the exclusion of other matter.

### THE STAR OF FREEDOM SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

THE ALMIGHTY L. S. D.

As we anticipated, the reported assertion of Mr. DISRAELI, that 'The Masters had acted in a manner subversive of the law.' has called down the denunciations of the Free Traders on his head. The 'Daily News'—that head pedagogue in the Manchester School -has had an article on this subject, in which the writer, with Pecksniffian hypocrisy, 'thankfully records his conviction, that at this moment there is so much sound knowledge among the Working Classes on industry, wages, machinery, and all those important economic questions which most deeply affect the material well-being of Society,' that Mr. DISRAELI'S words can do but little harm just now. He further says: 'It is this soundness of feeling that makes the country at a juncture like the present feel calm and assured.' Either this is the most unsophisticated and unmitigated ignorance as to the state of feeling among the Working Classes, or it is the impudent vaunting of the bully, who conceals his cowardly terror beneath the mask of bombastic braggadocio. What! do these men think that because we have made strenuous endeavours to emancipate ourselves from the tyranny of the feudal aristocracy, that we are eager to establish the despotism of the Plutonomists, and their competitive règime. If so, they are fatally mistaken, and their security is but as the slumber of one who sleeps on ground beneath which a volcano is ready for bursting. We look upon the tyranny of the Manchester men—the moneyocracy—as the most degrading and the most cold-blooded that the world as ever yet submitted to. Feudalism was bad enough, but this is even worse. It is more terrible in its effects and more prolific of human misery. With the feudal despotism there was a link between the serf and his lord. It remained for the money-grubs to gnaw this link in twain-it remained for these to destroy the last ties, and crush human beings out of existence, by slow torture in the Bastile. It remained for this Mammoth tyranny to rob the whole world and end with its miserable and degrading Poor Laws at home. Let us attempt a brief sketch of this power, which, like AARON'S rod, is fast swallowing all other powers. It is based in selfishness - greedy, unscrupulous, inexorable selfishness! Lust of gain is its highest incentive, breeches'-pocket music its proudest aspiration. It is deaf as an adder to the cries of the crushed masses, the moans of little children, and the groans of its victims trampled in the strife. Cold, impassable, and relentless, as the iron car of Juggernaut, it marches on its way, utterly heedless of the death and desolation it creates, and the ghastly wrecks of murdered Humanity, which it leaves behind. Indeed they are the trophies of its triumph, akin to the Indian warrior's scalps. The great weapon of this tyranny's warfare is Competition-unfettered and unlimited competition. Competition which gives certain victory to the power of gold over the liberty and life of Labour. Competition which gives to Capital all the organised forces of society in its murderous warfare with the producers of wealth-the craft of law and state to support it and exforce its inexorable decrees, with the sanction and blessing of Priestcraft to absolve it, and to consecrate its civilised cannibalism. Competition, which sets father "gainst son, and children against parents; which drives the married man who has no children, to work cheaper and undersell the man who has; the unmarried man who has no wife nor children, to work cheaper still, and undersell both, and lastly, makes the children work cheapest of all, and thus undersell all adult labour, and flush the money-till of the tyrant taskmasters, out of their white-slave trade, with its own home market. Competition, which means defeat for the poor, and victory for the wealthy, in whatever struggle they may engage! Which means that the tender lives of infants must be used up in pestilent factories, to enable their parents to eke out their scanty incomes, that poor girls who have not the courage to resist starvation, must sell the name of love to buy bread. This competition is the principal agent, or chartered bully of this Middle Class despotism. And the only lure it has to offer to the world, is comprised in the word 'Cheapness.' It is by virtue of this talismanic influence, that it holds its present position. Cheapness, no matter at what cost soever. Though flesh and blood have to compete with steam, and fire, and ironthough arms and hands, muscle and sinew, be pitted against never-tiring wheels and shafts, it must have Cheapness! It sets six hundred millions of steam men, which perform all the functions of the labourer, competing with human machines, which must be beaten, because they work at such fearful odds! Cheapness! though the condition of the pauper be better than that of the active, able-bodied, labourer, and that of the criminal better than both,

as it is at present, so that it is an incentive for the

working man to get into the workhouse, and there com-

mit crime, to be sent to prison for the betterance of his

physical condition. Cheapness it must have, it is its only tenure of toleration, and that Cheapness is a terribly fatal scare, which we, of the working classes, have first found out, because we have been the first to feel the visitation of its fearful consequences. It is out of our productions, our labour, our sweat, and tears, and blood, that this grinding 'Cheapness' is manufactured.

This is law all England o'er, Manchester's grim law we guess; Less they give for more and more, More they take for less and less.

And then, with their spurious Free Frade, what do they do with the profits they get out of our productions, but, place them in the hands of bankers and stockbrokers, who league together and purchase the whole year's produce of some foreign goods, which we consume, and raise the price of it in the English market to whatever maximum they think fit! That is their Free Trade! Reciprocity all on one side. They rob and cheat us in all they export, and rob and cheat us in all the imports which we need for our consumption. Such is the tyranuy of the moneyocracy—the Almighty £ s. d. And in working out its baneful supremacy, what terrible things it has done, and is still doing! What discords it has sown-what noble feelings it has crushed-what proud aspirations it has destroyedwhat brave hearts it has broken! How it tramples the love, and affection, and chivalry out of men. What wars it has caused, and what glorious ideas it has fought against. It has set up a canting respectability and a gilded hypocrisy in the place of honesty and truth. It has installed hollow shams and living lies in the throne of simple, noble, Manhood. It is eating out all the heart and spirit of humanity with blind selfishness, instead of glorifying it with the radiant spirit of self-sacrifice. It is encircling us in a system which kills us body and soul, slowly, but surely, instead of giving us room for healthy action and higher development. Moreover, it is a doubleedged sword and cuts both ways-those who give the blow, and those who receive it. It makes tyrants and slaves, and grinds all the manhood out of both. Such is the power which the scribe of the "Daily News' thinks we, the Working Class, entertain great respect for; and, therefore, we shall bow down to it in lieu of the feudal aristocracy. The Masters have acted in a manner subversive of the law, human and divine, but they are only a part of their system, and the slaves of the Almighty £. s. d.; a system which the working classes are beginning to comprehend, and out of which they will not escape without much tribulation and misery.

THE RESURRECTION OF THE EAGLES

All things are portentous of a new revolution in France. Spite of Bonaparte's Prætorians-spite of his manyefforts to gain the support of the ignorant and unthinking among the masses-spite of his appeal to the martial spirit of the people, and the remembrance of the military glories of a bygone time, the fee of the 10th of May, intended by its originator as the day for his inauguration of the new empire, has demonstrated, by the sullen silence of the people, the storm that is gathering around the base and perjured betrayer of that country, which had, in its blind and generous confidence, bestowed upon him far more than royal distinctions.

Who has Bonaparte gained? Not the noblesse who see in him only the usurper of the throne of divine right, and to whom he is but an obstacle in the way of the re-establishment of the thrice slain monarchical and aristocratical system. Neither has he won the bourgeoise, for he has not crushed the revolution—he has not destroyed that mighty movement of modern Europe, nor is he able, as he promised them, to perpetuate the existing state of things, and allow them to struggle on as of old in trading selfishness, oblivious of all principle and duty.

And what has he done to deserve the gratitude of the workers? He has proclaimed to them his desire to ameliorate their condition, and relieve their miseries; but in what has their condition been made better? Pray, how much has their burden of woes been lightened? A sufficient answer is given by the Bonapartist journals themselves, when they tell us of men dying of hunger on the highway, as they wander in search of work and food. Such accounts do not give much reason to believe that pauperism has been, or is likely to be, extinguished during the reign of the ex-prisoner of Ham. Moreover, the many amongst them, true-hearted, though mistaken, who received his coup d'etat in December, with " il a bien fait," cannot now be otherwise than undeceived. "I have only," said he' departed from Law to return to Right; and this he and his minions have since conti ed to repeat, adding, that by eight millions of suffrages, the sovereign people has approved of what they have done.

But it cannot be so. Even the freely expressed suffrages of a free people could not amnesty the crimes and treasons of the perjured miscreant, who swore again and againthat he would be the devoted servant of his country, and of her republic. 'I have only departed from Law to return to Right.' Is Right, then, that merciless despotism with which France has been afflicted since December? If the massacre of the unarmed people, the death and transportation of the noblest and best of the children of France-the destruction of the liberty of the press and of freedom of thought and speech, be in accordance with justice and with Right, doubtless Bonaparte is the saviour of society and of France. If the French people can be persuaded that perjury, murder, and robbery are the attributes of right Louis Napoleon will seem well worthy of their gratitude, and in spite of the noble and dignified language of ARAGO, and the withering scorn of Changarnier the fete of the 10th of May, may indeed usher in an era of Napoleonic rule for France.

The fete of the Eagles has, however, a far different signification. The spirit of opposition becomes deeper and more wide spread every day, as misapprehension and violent party spirit becomes gradually less. To stand still, was to await certain ruin, so the Dictator boldly plays his last card, by introducing, on the 10th of May, the last act of the monstrous Bonapartist drama-parody, mingled with the wildest tragedy, that is now being played upon the stage of Europe. That act consists of WAR-War to the Revolution and to Liberty, within and without the frontiers of France. To aid the liberticidal work, comes the time-serving priesthood, who thundered the 'Marseillaise' in February, and who now come to kneel at the feet of the perjured traitor, and to bestow their benediction on his ridiculous and bloody bird, and in the bayonets intended to be sheathed in the hearts of the patriots of the world.

The Dutch hero of Strasbourg and Boulogne can no longer exist on the mere name of the Corsican bandit, Accordingly, he can now but seek to work upon the people's passion for military glory-to raise their enthusiasm for him as the leader of victorious France, or see himself swept away by that current of opposition which grows stronger every day.

Poor, indeed, has his success been as yet. All the

pomp and magnificence with which their eyes were sought to be dazzled, could not raise in the assembled multitude even that very small amount of enthusiasm that would have sufficed to induce him to mount the Imperial throne.

Greater success he will not have. We have not lost all faith in France. We do not believe that that noble country, whose children have so often shed their blood to strike down tyranny, and to form a anion of European peoples, Republican and Free, will lend herself to the task of establishing a solidarity of Despotism, or will ever feel the ignoble desire to make France, herself enslaved, the mistress of Europe in chains. What could not be done by NAPOLEON, a genius and a soldier, will never be accomplished by his servile imitator, who is neither. At the news of his first defeat, the Republic will arise from her ruins, and extend the hand of fraternity to the conquerors of the Despot. Verily, the resurrection of the Eagles is the beginning of the end !

# THE EMIGRATION OF ENGINEERS.

The flourishing condition which England assumes to the eyes of foreigners, is something like a decaying building covered with green and growing ivy. The very thing which gives it the apperance of strength and stability, is feeding on its life and living on its decay. Look beneath the ivy, it is there you will find the work of dissolution and death going on. Look beneath the shining splendour, the hoarded wealth, and the magnificence of England, and there

you will find Misery, Disease, Decay, and Death. preying at the heart of her. We are, at the same time, the richest and the poorest nation in the world. We transcend all the nations of antiquity in the breadth of our possessions, and the extent of our sway. The beat of the drum which signals the hour of sunset, is caught up from station to station, and travels all round the globe as it marks the track of England's rule. We have at this present time twenty millions of gold in the bank, and some fifteen millions of acres of land lying fallow. And beneath this power and wealth, cowers pauperism, and starvation, and crime, in the most horrible profusion. It is a singular anomaly which England presents. We have too much wealth and too much poverty : that is, too many starving, and too much food to feed them; too many naked backs, and too many clothes to cover them. This seems strangely paradoxical, but nevertheless it is true; and the reason of this is that England in her blind hurry of mad competition, has concentrated all her energies upon the production of wealth, and lost sight of its proper distribution. Why we are actually rich enough as a nation to exist for the next half century without labour. But what is that to us, when hundreds of our fellow creatures go down to the pauper's grave today and hundreds will follow to-morrow, crushed out of life by disease, over toil, and other deadly causes incident to poverty's hell of torture. We have machinery enough to clothe the whole world; but what is that to us, if we cannot get clothed ourselves? We can produce wealth at the rate of twelve times faster than our forefathers, which fact might lead us to think that where they toiled twelve hours, we need only toil one, whereas, our labour must double theirs, to enable us to obtain the means of subsistence. England has exhausted herself with over-production, and Labour perishes from over exertion. We have impoverished ourselves to enrich the whole world. Labour, which creates all, upon an average gets in return only one eighth of its own produce, society robs it of the other seveneighths. Capital is now predominant-it buys and sells us in the world's market at its own price. Indeed, we cannot live in our own land, we are too poor to purchase our own productions, the work of our own hands! What a horrible state of things! What government and statesmanship it must be to bring us to this! In a country overflowing with riches, there is no room for us, and the best and bravest of the working-men, those who have some spirit still left in them to resent oppression, are being driven from among us, to seek a land where labour may reap the reward of its own exertions, without being forced to submit to the degradation of signing the abominable 'document' of tyrant masters who are bound together, like a band of robbers, for the protection of stolen property. Is it not mournful?-is it not heart-rending, that the men who utter such noble words as these should be compelled to emigrate?

We are defeated, and the conditions of our "gallant conquerers" are, that before we resume employment, we must append our signature to a document of a most infamous and degrading character; of so base a description that hundreds of our fellow members in London, men who have suffered much, who have looked blank misery sternly in the face, are still determined, rather than yield that ennobling quality of honour, which finds a resting place in the bosom of the mechanic, as well as in the breast of the wealthy, that they will repress the rising love of country and home, they will sever the sweet ties of triendship and love, will tear asunder the bonds which bind them to their families, and seek a home and a livelihood in some foreign land, preferring exile, even death, to dis-

These are not the men to emigrate. If the tyrants

can rid the land of such as these, they can crush the soulless slaves who remain behind, and perpetuate their murderous tyranny for another century. Emigration is good, but not for the men who plough and sow, who build the house, and delve the mine, and create the wealth of the world, but for the rich rogues, and palaced paupers, who squander our hard earnings, and fatten their rotten carcases on all life's luxuries, and wallow in mad riot with their drunken courtezans, their pimps, and parasites—the fat-paunched and greasy Mammonites, for whom a thousand instruments of torture are set at work, and a thousand hearts are wrung, and all those whose path is marked with tears and blood, curses and groans, broken hearts and desolated homes, these are the men to emigrate! If we could only rid the land of these, or make them work to win an honest livelihood, it would be a better and a happier land. If all the ablebodied paupers who are pensioned in palaces really did some good thing in the world, and were working in those occupations which their natural abilities fit them for, there would be no need of any Emigration for the children of Labour. O, you, men of the Iron Trades! how much more of suffering and misery will be necessary to teach you that you must go with us in changing this state of things, which is daily killing the noblest life, and blusting the bravest energies of England? All that is necessary to accomplish this is, that the Working Class should join in an united phalanx to demand their Freedom and Right—to say to the powers which crush them :-

Our birthright is liberty; our patrimony is the soil; and cursed are they who destroy our inheritance. Either you must give us the land, and leave to work and live, or we shall take it. It is the biggest blasphemy under heaven to talk of over-population, while you shut up millious of acres of God's earth. To us, Nature bares her beautiful bosom, earth smiles a welcome invitation upon us, and we shall not always suffer, starve, and die, while there is plenty for all.

Let such a demand of Right, backed by the invincible logic of Might, be made by the people, and we should speedily have a Government based on the hearts and suffrages of the workers, instead of being bamboozled by this miserable mockery of Class Legislation, for even as it was said, 'Let there be light, and there was Light;' so let the people say, 'Let there be Freedom, and they shall be Free.

THE FORTHCOMING GENERAL ELECTION. A public meeting, convened by the National Reform League, was held in the Ecclectic-hall, Denmark-street, Soho, on Tuesday evening, May 18th, 1852, "to take into consideration the best means of influencing the forthcoming metropolitan elections in favour of Chartist candidates, pledged to the social rights of the people!" At nine o'clock Mr. Blair was called to the chair, and read

letter from Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, highly complimentary Mr. C. Murray said, the question was an open one—open to all present. It was the duty of Labour's advocates to stand forward on the hustings and proclaim the great principles of reliable to the standard of the latest and proclaim the great principles. ciples of political and social rights in such a way as to make

them understood. If those men were not returned, it would be a solemn protest on Labour's behalf against the wrongs Mr. Harror suggested that certain steps might be taken that would induce the trades to give their aid in favour of candidates who advocated the rights of labour.

Mr. Dick suggested, that committees of electors and nonelectors should be formed in each borough for the purpose mentioned by Mr. Murray, and that each candidate should give a written pledge. Mr. Osborne moved.

That this meeting is of opinion that all true reformers should, at the approaching elections in the metropolis, take measures to bring forward Chartist candidates, pledged to support the social as well as the political rights of the people; and it recommends that a central committee be formed to encourage such candidates to come for

Mr. J. O'BRIEN, in rising to second the resolution, was received with great applause, and entered into a candid statement of the pending contest between the territorial and mercantile aristocracy, both of whom might be fairly designated plunderers of the wealth created by the Proletarians, and demanded that the people should be up and stirring to take advantage of the coming elections. He depicted, in glowing terms, the horrors caused by the present system, and contrasted therewith the blessings that would be the consequence of the roign of political and social rights, not only to the Proletarians, but to the people in general. Mr. O Brien resumed his seat loudly applauded.

After a few words from Messrs. Hunniball, Mills, and

others, the resolution was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday evening next, the

MANCHESTER.—The Birthday of Robert Owen was celebrated on Monday evening in the Social Institution, by a Tea Party and Ball, when an address from Mr. Owen was read, also one from our Society to him.—Wilkinson Burslam, Cor. Sec.—[We are sorr; we have not room for the addresses.]

A MARINE MONSTER.—The brig Village Girl, which arrived in this port on Thursday morning last, from Patagonia with a large cargo of guano, brought home a large Seonine seal. This monster of the deep was captured on an island off the Patagonian coast on the 18th of December last, whilst in a state of repose. One of the crew observing the huge animal sleeping on shore, armed himself with a crowbar, and, with more courage than prudence, proceeded to the attack. He succeeded in approaching the animal without rousing it, and dealt out a most formdiable blow upon its head, by which it was severely stunned, but not altogether disabled. Bleeding profusely from the mouth and nostrils. the monster reared itself upon its hind feet or fins, and threw itself against the breast of its assailant, covering him with its blood; but before the wounded creature could recover itself, it was attacked by four or five other seamen, by whom it was ultimately despatched. The monster was upwards of nineteen feet in length, and is supposed to have weighed about two tons and a half!—Whitehaven Herald. A WORD ON 'PROGRESS,'

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sir,—This is said to be an age of Progress, Granted. It is an age of 'Progress.' Such 'Pro. gress,' however, is not all on the right side. The government of this country has made great Pro. gress' in prison discipline, and one of the results of Progress' in prison discipline is to reduce hough workmen beneath the level of felons in all that relates to the comforts of life. In several branches of in. dustry the competition of prison labour is severe, and most injurious to the interests of the regular workmen. That is a branch of Progress' that demands examination. To use the county rates as a competitive power against smaller capitalists is most unwise and unjust. Prisons are supported at the public expense; and prison made goods are not ex. pected to realize a living profit. And though it is better that persons confined in gaols should work than live idle, it is not well that the produce of their labour should be made the means of reducing the earnings of honest workmen; yet such under exis. ting arrangements is practically the case. Productive labour in prisons ought not to be destructive to the interests of those who have escaped such misfortune, 'Progress' in prison labour should need be regulated, having for its object the good of all. That condition omitted, such 'Progress,' when fully examined, will

be found to be retrogression. Great 'Progress' has been made by the govern. ment, in the shape of cheap clothing for the goldiers and sailors, worked out through the medium of go. vernment contracts. Unnecessary waste is an un. necessary evil; but it will behave the authorities of this country to take care that the 'contracts' entered into do not imply as one of their conditions, that working tailors and shoomakers shall be obliged to work at such rates of wages as will render life a struggle and a burthen, rather than an enjoyment which it ought to be to all, and to none more than to an industrious working man. It is quite possible that 'Progress' in 'public economy' may, in some cases, be also 'Progress' in private and unfathomable misery. It would become even the Hames and Williamses of parliament to look beneath the surface and examine the moral, social, and physical effects of the 'Progress' in low wages, arising from 'government contracts.

The building of improved dwellings for the town portion of the labouring community is admitted to be a proof of advancing 'Progress.' A lord, a bishop, a member of parliament, or a benevolent lady, cannot, it may be, find a more becoming or use. ful employment. It will not be amiss, however, that such parties cast an eye behind them, and see, that while they are engaged in building streets of houses in our cities, their neighbours, or it may be them. selves, are not engaged in pulling down cottages in the country. It would also become lords and ladies to look into the house accommodation of the farm labourers employed in cultivating the land which they own. It is a ragged kind of 'Progress' that ex. hausts itself in a minor city humanity, and leaves the vast agricultural population to grub on in misery, filth, and rags. Such a 'Progress' will end in a confusion, for which its devotees are not looking. Some of them are even now beginning to wonder, why it is, that, notwithstanding all their efforts, men are still to be found who are sceptical about the 'Pro. gress' of the age? One day the over confident believers in street building 'Progress,' should they fail to look into the condition of the agricultural labourers may discover the cause of such scepticism.

Right Honourable Chancellors of the Exchequer have of late years made considerable 'Progress' in reducing national expenditure; and take credit to themselves for lightening the burthens of labour. There was much room for 'Progress' in that direction. But even Chancellors of the Exchequer may not always be correct in their conclusions. It is true that taxes have been reduced. The 'burthens' of labour are not withal lightened; and why? Simply because the reduction in taxes has not been by a long way so great as has been the reduction in the wages of labour. The woolcombers of Bradford, the weavers of Wigan, the flax-spinners of Shrewsbury, the silk-weavers of Spitalfields, the boot and shoemakers of Norwich, Stafford, Northampton, and London, are all agreed, that of late years their wages have been making 'Progress' downwards. A statement which it will become Chancellors of the Exchequer to remember, when they assert that of 'late years the burthens of labour have been reduced.' A reduction in taxes to the amount of ten shillings per annum is a very desirable thing considered by itself, When balanced against a reduction of wages amounting to ten pounds per annum. The 'reason why ' the burthens of labour are not reduced is self-

The Malthusian philosophers, with Lord Brougham at their head, professed to have made great 'Progress' when they enunciated that they would put down pauperism by abolishing the old Poor Law of Elizabeth and introduced the new Poor Law with all its indignities, being avowedly 'a step to no Poor Law at all.' In order that the conditions of relief should be sufficiently 'irksome,' workhouse diet was fixed lower than that of gaols. Vagrancy was to disappear, mendicancy to die out, and a new and improved social and moral system to be instinctively inaugurated. The workhouses were built purposely like gaols, under the erroneous impression that their very repulsiveness would prevent them from being required. 'Progress' was the order of the day. Alas! for the frailty of human ambition; again and again we have seen the workhouses filled to overflowing, along our highways vagrants tramp from town to town, our city streets have a population of their own—'street people.' Mendicancy is an organised profession; poor rates have increased; and in our anxiety to put down pauperism by repression, we have filled our gaols, and peopled our penal settlements to overflowing. It is all 'Progress;' unluckily it is 'Progress' on the wrong side.

Well, but there is educational 'Progress'—steambat and railway 'Progress' making and telegraph

boat and railway 'Progress'-postage and telegraph Progress'-scientific, chemical, and mechanical 'Progress'—all very important. Another day, and then we may glouce at them. Meantime, we ask our patient readers to reflect on the following declaration, quoted from the most popular of modern political

'Hitherto it is questionable if all the mechanical inventions yet made have lightened the day's toil of any human being. They have enabled a greater population to live the same life of drudgery and inprisonment, and an increased number of manufacturers and others to make large fortunes. They have increased the comforts of the middle classes; but the have not yet begun to effect those great changes in human destiny, which it is in their nature and in their futurity to accomplish. Such is the testimony of John Stuart Mill. And what a melancholy testimony on the December 1981. mony on the 'Present' it is. Our 'Progress,' according to such authority, is for the aggregate masses of our countrymen no advancement—no improvement it is 'questionable' if we have made any real if Progress' of late years' in the accomplished ment of the greatest object of existence—How to to

live profitably and well; and how to enjoy life.

Really this 'Progress' question is a great one, not ot to be slightingly cast aside, nor decorously evaded. Some kinds of 'Progress' have progress' speech the form Bill 'Progress' Exeter Hall 'Progress' speech the making 'Progress' Cant 'Progress' Charitable Institution 'Progress' Cont 'Progress' tion 'Progress'—free export and import 'Progress'—low or wages 'Progress'—devil take the hindmost' 'Progress'—'great sacrifice' 'Progress'—and sundry others, spring ing from the same parent stock; branching out into brotherhoods and consisting that hat brotherhoods and cousinships; but all members of that hat yery old femiles. very old family, in fact, though not in name— 'Humbug. Ig. A family which working men will do well to reject as not being, by legitimato relationship, in any way connected with them.

Representatives of the family of 'Humbug,' with but but few exceptions, may be fairly judged of by marking well rell the answer they give to the following question. All hesitation being a had opposed. The triangle address able to being a had opposed to the following question. tion being a bad omen :- Do you think it just and desirable able that working that working men, on the average, should work less that they now do they now do, and enjoy a greater share of the necessaries and comforts of life? A distinct answer in the affirmative its a good ston. is a good sign.

# Max 22, 1852. Democratic Mobements.

Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic proceedings.

CONDITION OF THE REFUGEES.

ADDRESS TO THE COUNTRY.

The committee, sursuant to adjournment, met in th the costse-room of the John-street Institution, on M Monday evening, May 17th. Mr. John Arnott was ca called to the chair. The minutes of the previous m meeting were confirmed. A letter was read from W. Conningham, Esq., of Brighton, expressive of his w willingness to co-operate with the committee on beh: half of the refugees Stanislaus Worcell drew a most melancholy pic-

to ture of the sufferings of the unfortunate refugees out of of employment, and showed the necessity of instan-

to taneous action on their behalf.

The Chairman suggested that all the large towns it in the country should be at once called on to form le local committees, acting in concert with the metropolitan committee; which suggestion was unanimously

A gentleman attended from Clapham, having seen t the report of the previous meeting in the papers. 1 He proffered work for one of the Exiles. Mr. E. F. 1 Nicholls proffered employment for two. Several f friends volunteered to give lessons in the English l language.

Stanislaus Worcell wished it to be understood, that when he was at the last meeting, and spoke relative to the Italians, he was not deputed by that body to do so. That which he had said was in reply to a question put to him for information in the absence of a deputation from the Italians. He spoke according to his knowledge, necessarily imperfect, of the position of the Italian refugees, but not as their representative.

The following address was agreed to. After which the Committee adjourned until Tuesday Evening, May 25, at eight o'clock.

THE VICTIMS OF CONTINENTAL

DESPOTISM. TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

FELLOW COUNTERMEN,-Long have we boasted that our country is an "Island of the Free," and a refuge and and home for the patrious fleeing from the vengeance of the oppressor. It is well that we are able to make such a boast. It is well that the land of Milton and Cromwell has not yet been so far debased by the selfishness of trade, as to be compelled to cringe before the despots of Europe, and to drive from our shores, at the bidding of any blood stained ruffian King these noble men, driven into exile because they loved Freedom and Justice, and hated oppression. Be such ever our boast. Allow none to think that we will ever submit to the dectation of a foreign tyrant ; but let us convince the world that we still retain a remnant of the spirit of the men of the Commonwealth, prompting us to receive amongst us the unfortunate patriots of every country and clime; and to grant our protection, and lend material assistance to the temporarily defeated champions of European Freedom.

And let it not be said, that we, who thus boast of our willingness to brave all the tyrants of the world, in order to defend the exiled martyrs for Freedom, shall allow those martyrs, unnoticed and uncared for, to suffer and perish in our midst. To do so would be to make Britain not a refuge and a home for the victims of oppression, but a grave for the unfortunate soldiers of Liberty. To do so would be to add hypocrisy and shame to selfishness, to gain for us the scorn and execration of humanity as the nation that had so much talked of Justice and Right, and the brotherhood of man, and that had yet neglected to perform its duty, when that duty might so easily be accomplished.

There are now resident amongst us a large number of refugees from France, Poland, Germany, Hungary, and Italy, whose misery it is our imperative duty to do all in our power to alleviate. With this view a committee has been formed; and it hereby earnestly appeals to every friend of humanity, to every lover of his kind, to come forward and lend his aid to the noble and fraternal work that has been began.

What true-hearted Englishman will not blush at the thought of these brave soldiers of the cause of human freedom being compelled to beg their bread from door to door, while a trifling assistance, timely rendered, may enable them by their own labour, to attain an honourable independence? The main obstacle in the way of the exiles obtaining employment is their complete ignorance of the English language. The committee will, therefore, endeavour to have them instructed in our language, as far as will enable them to communicate with employers or fellow-workmen, when, doubtless, work for all of them will readily be obtained. But in the meantime they must lire, and to enable them to do so, the assistance of the

British public is imperatively demanded. Those who are desirous of saving our exiled brethren from starvation should immediately bestir themselves and labour to second our endeavours. Local committees, for the purpose of collecting subscriptions, and obtaining work for the refugees, when they shall have acquired English enough to enable them to accept it, should, at once, be

formed in all the towns of the provinces. With labour and perseverance our duty will be accomplished—our efforts be speedily crowned with success. Signed, in the name of the Committee,

G. Julian Harney, Secretary, pro tem. Lists of the unemployed refugees, specifying the trade or profession of each, are in preparation, and will be published in the Democratic journals.

ROBERT OWEN'S EIGHTY-SECOND BIRTHDAY.

This event was celebrated by a soirce on Sunday, May 16th, at the Literary and Scientific Institution, Johnstreet, Fitzroy-square; about 400 of both sexes sat down to tes. Mr. W. D. Saull took the chair amidst every demonstration of applause. The proceedings commenced with the naming of a child by Robert Owen, in accordance with the forms observed by "the Rational Society." The child was named Joseph Mazzini Fietcher.

The Chairman said, it gave him great pleasure to meet such a number of his fellow citizens on this happy occasion, and he trusted that their venerable friend would be spared to meet on similar occasions for many years to

Mr. G. A. Fleming gave the first sentiment as follows:-

"Social Progress, may it triumph in every clime, and unite every party." Robert Owen's birthdays were as milestones, by which they reckoned Social Progress. Philosophers of old might have given the social idea a president of the social beats but Behavior had eauned passing glance in their closets, but Robert Owen had caused it to become a living idea, a practical reality. He had been called "a monomaniac;" but, in order to effect anything to impress it on the world's mind, it was necessary so to become, or they would never get the "one idea" realised. Owen's great labours had produced social progress. National education was at one time ridiculed, and working men were pictured forth as "the great unwashed." But now, in many instances, the tailor and shoemaker, were looked up to, as well as the lord. (Loud cheers.) Experience had taught him that the change must be gradual; it could not be sudden; it would not appear all at once like a manufactured article; no, it would grow. (Hear, hear.) The purely commercial idea had reached its climax. The political idea had also ripened, so far as regarded the enfranchisement of the masses. Free discussion, through the press and on the platform, was now common. Reverend bishops and right honourable earls, re-echoed Mr. Owen's words. New Victoria street, had swept away the huts of thieves and beggars, and in their place arose palaces for working-men. (Loud cheers.) From these periods they might conclude that the social idea was progressing, especially when they remembered that it had for its advocates the great and good in every land. Ideas could not be cut off or shot down; and there was every reason to believe that Socialism would ere long "cover the earth as the

Waters cover the sea." (Loud cheers.)
Mr. S. M. Kydd said, he took it for granted that the assemblage before him was a proof of the truthfulness of the sentiment he had to support; he did not suppose that they all agreed in every particular, whilst the under-Standing would be general that they neither made themselves nor formed their own characters. Mr. Fleming had pictured the sunny side of Socialism. That it had made progress was beyond question. What he understood by Socialism was the general elevation of the masses. Mr. Owen in working out his theory, had the merit of not building up one class at the expense the broad basis of "all for each and each for all." Mr. Owen had told them that he was called "the man of one idea." Yes, but that one idea contained everything, from the creation down to modern transcendentalism. (Loud cheers.) Speaking of progress, he would just say a few words to a party he knew a considerable deal of, with whom he had acted, and whose present course he thought wrong—he meant the Chartists. To them he would say in all kindliness, so long as you continue to fall out and Tarrel am ongst yourselves, you can do no good for yourteles, your wives and families, your country or your cause.
To than the dispute of the following To them he would tender for consideration the following quotation from the immortal John Milton.—" Give me the Derty to know, to utter, and to argue freely, according to

Conscience, above all liberties." (Cheers.) Mr. Right proposed the second sentiment as follows:-Robert Owen, the philanthropist, may that happiness which it has been the labour of his life to bestow upon Others, continue to be richly enjoyed by him during the emainder of his long and valuable life." In proposing it, Mr. Righy gave a succint history of Mr. Owen's proceedlogs in Manchester, Lanarkshire, &c., and said, the great experience thereby acquired had convinced him that man must be well-educated, well-fed, well-clothed, before he bould be happy. (Loud cheers.) He (Mr. Rigby) wished it to be happy. it to be known that Mr. Owen was the first to establish the Ten Hours Factory Bill, and was also the founder of Infant School Programmed Schools. (Loud Applause.) Mr. Owen was surrounded with wealth, servants, &c.; but rather than the present system should continue, he preferred to go forth to the world, and inculcate his enobling principles at all risks and hazards. (Great applause.) Worldliness could not bind

him-governments could not restrain him-but onward he went, conquering and to conquer. (Reiterated cheering.) Chartists, Tories, Whigs, Conservative, &c., had all nibbled at Socialism, here a bit and there a bit; thus they had Infant Schools, Ragged Schools, Baths and Washhouses, Madel Cottages, and Farms, &c. When he looked on those things he saw the buds, the blossoms would follow, the flowers would yet glow in the genial sun of the Social

System. (Loud cheers.) ' Mr. W. Coopen said, all must agree with the sentiments so eloquently put forth by their warm hearted friend Righy, and he hoped no one would think they wished to make a god of their able friend, as Robert Owen rebuked praise, his feeling being that no man could deserve it. Socialism had been preached in all climes ; in France under Louis Blane, Cabel, and others; in America under the Rappites, &c.; and in England under Owen and his dis ciples. (Hear, hear.) Last year, for the first time, he had seen the school at New Lahark, and it did his heart good to hear the loving words spoken in those parts of Robert Owen. It might be asked, why did not Owen remain there? He had left to carry his glorious mission elsewhere.
"The Socialists," (say Chambers,) "have looked for a heaven on earth, but they had not found it: but in so looking they have discovered other things that would enable them to leave the world better than they found it."

ROBERT Owen rose, amidst the warmest plaudits, again and again repeated, and said, so much had been said that he feared anything he might add would be deemed superflaous. He had intended to have read an address; but time was too far advanced, and he must content himself with detailing a portion of it. What he wished was that the world should cease producing inferior things, and produce none but superior things. In that consisted the whole of the National System. When he commenced his work, he knew what he had to perform; he knew he should be opposed by men of all classes-of all parties-in all countries. The time would come when men would have but one interest, and one language, and the highest pleasure enjoyed would be that of endeavouring to please others. This one idea universally understood, would lead to that great pleasure. But in the midst of the prevailing disunion-why did he say that union would prevail ?-the present disunion was only the breaking up of the old system, which must precede the new and that new would include all that was desirable. The new system was not mere Baths and Washhouses, Moddio Lodging Houses, &c., but an entire new system, everything in its place. He wished to see society entirely new moddled. The science of society had yet to be taught thoroughly to the human race. Man, from being a contending, fighting, egotistical animal, had to be changed to a noble being, fit to enjoy real liberty, fraternity, and equality. Mr. Owen re-umed his seat amidst loud applause.

Between the sentiments the Appolonic Society, in exectlent style, sung, accompanied by the organ of the Institute, the following choruses:—"See our Oars with Feathered Spray," "Hearts and Homes," "Long may Life and Health be Spared Him," and "Swift as the Flash. A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman closed the even-

CHARTISM.

ing's proceedings.

CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES AT MANCHESTER.

PEOPLE'S INSTITUTE, HEVROD STREET. Monday, May 17. - Delegates present : - Manchester, W. Grocott, E. C. Cropper; Halifax, W. Cockroft; Oldham, Robert Bell; Stockport, C. Citte. Mr. Bell was called to the chair; Mr. Grocott was elected

The CHAIRMAN said they were only few, but he hoped they would be more to-morrow. A letter from Glossop was read. The letter stated, that the Chartists of that place were not in an organised state.

It recommended that the Charter should be abided by whole and entire, and that the Chartists should not oppose any other body of reformers.

The Chairman then called upon the delegates to report the state of their respective localities.

Mr. CROPPER stated, on behalf of Manchester, that they were in a low condition, both as regarded funds and members. This state of things had been brought about by the split that had taken place between those who were formerly their leaders, and themselves. Mr. Leach, Mr. Donavan, Mr. T. Clark, and others, formed an association of themselves. But Mr. Leach and Co. found it impossible to carry it on in consequence of which the Institution had fallen into the hands of those whom he (Mr. Cropper) represented. It was burdened with a heavy debt, which they were obliged to bear. But they were now improving both in members and funds.

Mr. GEOCOTT corroborated the statement made Mr. Cropper. He had no further observations to make except to explain why their Council had called the present Convention, which was that they had been called on by a large number of localities, by letters and through the Press, to

Mr. Citte stated that their funds were low, but it was owning to their not being able to get people to collect, which arose for want of some systematic plan of action. Mr. Cockroft stated that the Chartists of Halifax had

been, more or less, in a state of apathy since 1848. A year ago they had had a large number of Hungarian refugees thrown upon them, whom they had felt themselves bound to support. They were now relieved of that burden, and were again working in the good old cause. Halifax had always in all times paid its full share of both local and national expenses. Mr. Bell stated that they had an association in Oldham.

but very few members. But those members would do their utmost endeavours to carry out the plans of the Conference. provided they stuck to the Six Points of the Charter. The programme was then read.

Mr. Cocknorr could not see that they would be justified in transacting any business, unless more delegates were present. He was averse to so small a number taking upon themselves to do the work of the nation; were they to do so, he thought they would appear very much like the three tailors of Tooley-street.

Mr. CROPPER could not come to such a conclusion. Many great events had been brought about by small beginnings. After some remarks from Mr. Cittie, and Mr. Cropper Mr. Cocknopr said, there was a body of men who consi dered themselves the legitimate Executive of the Chartist Association. They considered that these men had violated the trust reposed in them, and that Convention was called to upset them, but they must have more delegates than were present, or they would have no moral weight in their

Regulations were then adopted concerning the time of meeting, speaking, &c., and the delegates adjourned. Tuesday, May 18 .- In addition to the five delegates pre-

sent yesterday, three more, making eight in all, represent-ing six localities, were present. The newly arrived dele-gates were—Messra. Jones and Finlen, from London; and Mr. Hosier, from Coventry. Mr. Bell, of Oldham, was again called to the chair, and

Mr. GROCOTT appointed secretary. The minutes of yesterday were read and confirmed. Mr. Cirrie moved :-That the London and Coventry delegates show cause why they

Mr. Finley stated their non-attendance was caused by some business of the Metropolitan Delegate Council, which had delayed their departure until they were too late for the train. Mr. Joses corroborated this statement.

Mr. Hoster said his absence had been caused by the Coventry Council not having been able to decide whether they could send a delegate or not. They were not in a condition to send one by themselves, but had to depend upon some neighbouring localities, and were obliged to wait until they knew the decision of those localities. On the motion of Mr. CITTE, these apologies were

accepted. Mr. Citte moved :--That they now enter finto the Conference fund, and see how the means were to be raised. Seconded by Mr. Jones.

The travelling expenses and the cost of the Hall having been ascertained, it was agreed that a levy of 7s. 6d. be laid upon each locality that had sent in their approval and promised support. Letters were then read from the following places:-

Huddersheld approved of the Conference, and promised to send a delegate, but did not. Rochdale was favourable, but could not send a delegate : would render assistance. Ashton disapproved of the Conference, and would not

support it. Pudsey had no association. Padiham was favourable, but could not send without help. Todmorden would have sent a delegate had the Confe-

rence been called for Good Friday. Torquay could not raise the means. Bridgenorth did not approve of the Conference. Deptford in favour, but could not send.

Liandiloes could not send. Hanley could not send a delegate, but would help with Merthyr Tydvil approved, but could not send a delegate;

Bacup, no organisation, but will assist. Colne wanted to know how long they would sit—what they would cost-and what good they would do.

Leicester favourable, but possessed no influence over the people; would assist. Hebden Bridge-no association, no room-could do rothing.

Bingley regretted the calling of the Conference; could not agree to get into debt; thought the debt of the present Executive ought to be paid off. They have paid 10s. towards it, and are about to send 5s. more. What had Manchester done? Dundee saw no propriety in calling the Conference, and

would not pay anything. Barnsley said, a Conference when called ought to be held in London, but the Chartists generally did not want one. These letters having been read, Mr. Finlex moved. and Mr. CITTE seconded.

That a committee of three be appointed to make out the accounts. Messrs. Cropper, Finlen, and Hosier were appointed. The first proposition on the programme was then read as follows:-That the objects of the National Charter Association continue to

be as heretofere, to obtain, by strictly legal and peaceable means, the enactment of the People's Charter, in all its fulness and en-Ins resolution was carried without discussion. The second clause was then read.

To consider the best means of establishing a mere efficient organisation of the Chartists throughout the country, and effectually destroxing the unhappy dissentions existing among the different loanties.
Mr. Hosier thought the resolution contained the pith of

the business which had called them together. He thought the old plan of organisation contained much that was good and useful, but wanted a few amendments; and if they could only find out a plan to put a stop to dissention, they would have accomplished a great object.

Mr. Jones said, all attempts to put a stop to those differences would prove futile, unless they could tear away the bad passions from men's hearts. So long as petty spite, ambition, and envy possesseed men's minds they would have these dissentions, unless they could change human nature. They must raise the cause above these low passions. They must elect an Executive who would and could work; and who by their uprightness and perseverance in the cause would raise it to such a pitch of greatness and power, as should for ever put down those low grovelling jealousies and ambitions that had so long ruined and destroyed the cause. They ought to inquire whether they had an Executive: what should be the condition of membership-what the policy they should pursue.

After a few words from Messrs. Hosier and Cittie. Mr. Jones moved that the "house" resolve itself into committee on the matter.

Mr. GROCOTT said, all their plans hitherto had failed: he therefore hoped some more efficient plan would be hit unon. Mr. Hosier said, they had been very low in Coventry; people would not come near them; but they adopted the voluntary plan, and threw open their books to any one who would join, and left it to their own will, whether they paid or not; and they soon increased both in men and

Mr. Jones said, they were told that they must pay one penny per week; but if they did that it was still voluntary, for people, when they had got behindhand with their contributions, stopped away altogether. They could, therefore, exercise no compulsion over them. But if members were left to themselves, they would not be frightened away. When the people saw some distinct and palpable object placed before them, they were never found wanting. Let but a Land Company or a "People's Paper" be started, or anything that was definite, and see how they would act.

Mr. CROPPER said, they were compelled to have a qualification of membership. The voluntary system would not do in Manchester. Mr. Jones moved:-

That all payments be free and voluntary.

Mr. Hosier wished to know whether the motion included a card of membership.

Mr. Jones said not. If they paid for a card of membership they ought only to pay the value of such card, whereas, if they paid one-penny, they would pay six times as much as the card was worth. If they required anything to prove their membership, he should prefer a tract, which should explain the principles.

Mr. Hosien thought a card was necessary. Mr. GROCOTT agreed with Mr. Hosier.

Mr. COCKROFT said they always raised most money in Halifax by voluntary contribution .

Mr. Finley said cheapness was the order of the day, and if they passed the motion they would be acting according to the spirit of the age. It was necessary to renounce the Property Qualification, and then they would get men of talent to join them.

Mr. Citte differed entirely from what had been said. He could not agree with the voluntary principle. Mr. Joxes said, his motion did not interfere with the local government, it only referred to the National Fund.

Mr. Hoster supported the motion. Mr. Cockroft said, if the plan would work for the Exccutive, it would work for the localities: Mr. GROCOTT said it would not do in Manchester.

The resolution was agreed to, on the understanding that it did not interfere with the localities. Mr. Jones thought they ought now to agree to some general laws, by which they should be governed. Mr. Finlen moved :--

That the association be governed by a paid Executive of three, whose term of office should be three months. Let them pass such a law, and they would strike terror into the hearts of the tyrants, and those traitors and scoundrels who talked of Chartism being dead. Mr. Cocknorr seconded the motion.

Mr. CROPPER wished to know whether the Conference or the country were to elect the Executive? Mr. Hosies said his instructions were, that the Conference elect it for the first year. Mr. Citte moved-

That the new Executive be only provisionally elected. Mr. Grocorr wished the appointment to be for three Mr. Hosier was in favour of three months. If at the end of that time they were tired of them, they could get rid of

them, and choose better men. Mr. Joxes said he was in favour of the Executive being elected for three months. It would keep up a ferment in the country; and that was just what they wanted. He thought the Convention was bound to elect them. Delay was death-they must have them out at once, or it was over with the movement. They must have men who would go out and raise an agitation, and get up the funds. The localities which they visited must maintain them until the funds were got up.

Mr. CROPPER said they were sick of the middle class, and had lost all confidence in them. Mr. Fixlen agreed to make his resolution provisional,

and to recommend to the country the propriety of three months Executives. The motion was put and carried. It was then considered necessary to enter into some arrangement as to the salaries to be paid to the Executive. Mr. Citte could not say what the remuneration was to

be unless be could tell where it was to come from. Mr. Hosier moved :-That the remuneration be £1 10s. per week.

Mr. Jones thought £2 per week was little enough. Let them, if they wanted funds, get out 300 collecting sheets, and send them to that number of the most active man in the country-not to the secretaries, but to men whom they knew would act—and they would soon have a fund. Mr. Grocor wanted to know whether the Secretary was

to be connected with the Executive. Mr. Jones said the Secretary should not be a member of the Executive.

Mr. Hosiez said, if the wages of the Executive commenced as soon as they were elected, and the money did not come in for four weeks, they would have a debt of £18 hanging over them.

Moved by Mr. Cockroft, seconded by Mr. GROCOTT:-That all organised localities which the Executive may visit, pay their travelling expenses from the locality from which they have come, and that as regards the places that are not organised, the travelling expenses of the Executive be paid out of the General Carried nem. con.

The Conference then adjourned. Wednesday, May 19th. "Mr. Hosier thought previous to

passing the minutes of yesterday they ought to reconsider some portion of the business concerning the payment of the Executive. He moved that these additional words be added at the end of the resolution :--Such saleries to commence as soon as funds are provided to pay

Mr. Jones said if they had the wages of the Executive going on, and no money to pay them, they would have a new debt-the eternal disgrace of the Chartist movement. He could say, of his own knowledge, that the debt of the present Executive was owing to Mr. Arnott for his wages. He seconded the motion.

Mr. Finlen was opposed to a paid Executive. He thought if they had a paid Executive £1 10s. would be too little. They could not get men of talent for so small a sum.

Mr. Jones warned them against setting up three gentlemen, which they would be considered to be in comparison to working men. If they could not get men who would work for three months for the sum of £1 10s. per week, they could not get them to work for nothing, except the fine gentlemen, who would do them no good.

Mr. Finlen did not know of more than one man who was competent to serve on the Executive, and that was Thomas Martin Wheeler, He would not hide from them the fact that he had a desire to be on the Executive, but he could not conscientiously sit on a paid Executive. Who else could they get? Kydd, Harney, and Cooper would not work for

Mr. CITTE said they did not want men who would traffick in the cause.

After some further discussion the motion was carried, and the minutes confirmed. Mr. GROCOT said as Mr. Wheeler's name had been mentioned, he would ask the London delegates whether that individual had abandoned those acts of intemperance to which he was formerly addicted. They had received considerable injury from men coming on to their platforms in a state of beastly intoxication.

Mr. Cockroft said if they were about to inquire into the private characters of men, thereporter for the "Star" ought to be ordered to lay down his pencil—which he was ordered to

Mr. Jones moved-That Mr. Gam ige be requested to act on the Executive. Mr. CROPPER seconded the motion.

Mr. CITTE moved-That Mr. Finlen be elected to the Executive. Seconded by Mr. Cocknoft. Mr. Jones wanted to know if Mr. Finlen was appointed

right young man.

Mr. Finlen said, where he had most influence. But if they could not find another man he was ready to serve them in the true apostolical style. Mr. Jones would like Mr. Finlen on the Executive above all men; he was such an enthusiastic, intelligent, and up-

Mr. FINLEN agreed. Mr. Finlen moved :-That Mr. Crow be elected on the Executive.

He was a friend of his, and one whom he would like for a

colleague. \*
Seconded by Mr. Hosier. Mr. CITTE suggested that Mr. A. Robinson, of Wilson. be appointed. The reporter of the "Star of Freedom" was asked re-

specting Mr. Robinson, who stated that he was a sober. intelligent, and upright man. Mr. Finlen wanted to know if he was the Robinson who represented Bradford in the last Convention? Having been answered in the affirmative. Mr. FINLEN said, he was satisfied that Mr. Robinson was

a very clever man : in fact he was too clever-by far too clever-for he was an Atheist, and he was too clinching a reasoner on that question. They had already received too much harm from having men holding those opinions on the Executive.

Mr. Jones said, if they were to expect any one who was manager or editor of a paper, he could not spare time to do their work efficiently. If, however, they could not find another man, he had no objection to serve them for three months; but in doing so he should refuse to receive any

Moved by Mr. Cockroft, seconded by Mr. Finlen :-That in the event of both the men refusing to act, Mr. Jones take Mr. Corper moved :-

That Mr. Gracott be Secretary to the Executive. Mr. Jones suggested that the Executive elect their own

Seconded by Mr. Cockroft. not have the power to discharge the Secretary.

Mr. GROCOTT said, the plan of Mr. Jones was unprecedented. Mr. Jones said, the former Executives had elected their

dishonesty, intriguing, secret letter writing, neglect of duty, or Mr. Jones moved :-

That the head quarters of the Executive be in London. Seconded by Mr. Cocknoft. After some opposition from Messrs, Hosier, Citte, and Cropper, the motion was agreed to,

Carried. Moved by Mr. GROCOTT, seconded by Mr. CITTE-

Mr. GROCOTT said as soon as they were prepared to make provision for him he was prepared to go. The puestion was then brought forward as to the position they ought to occupy towards other sections of refor-

mers.
Mr. GROCOTT said they were determined on all occasions to oppose the Financials. If that class of politicfans were to dare to call a public meeting on any occasion, they were

policy towards that class of men. Mr. Cocknort said they were determined in Halifax not to act with the middle classes on any account. They were

Mr. Jones said, he highly approved of what had fallen from the last speaker. There must be no peace between the middle classes and the people. They must go to their meetings and oppose them at all hazards. They must break in upon their country meetings, their parochial meetings, and their meetings of every kind. If they attempted to call ticket meetings, they they go and smash in upon them; five or six hundred or a thousand men would be able to break in upon their door keeper and storm the meeting. Wherever and whenever they met they must be met and put down. We must fight them under whatever face they appear.

Mr. Hosien moved the following resolution:

"That it is the opinion of this Convention, that if any public meeting be called by the Parliamentary Reformers in any of the localities under the organisation of the Chartist Association, this Conference recommends the officers and friends of the Association to go and move amendments for the Charter-whole and entire."

elected by the people for the term of twelve months." Mr. FixLen moved as an amendment:—
"That the term be six months, instead of twelve."

Seconded by Mr. Jones.—Carried. Messrs. Cittle, Cockroft, and Cropper were appointed to prepare the rules and regulation by which the Executive were to be guided, and to define their powers.

Mr. Jones stated, that a Working Man's Conference was about to Mr. Jones stated, that a Working Man's Conference was about to assemble in America, for the purpose of electing a working man as President for the United States. He had received a letter from Professor Oliver Byrne, of Philadelphia, who was an Englishmen, and a Chartist, requesting them to elect him to represent the working classes of this country. He would, therefore, move:—
"That he be elected by this Conference for that purpose."

The meeting then adjourned.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL. Sunday, May 16th, 1852.—Mr. Bligh was called to the

chair .- Mr. Moring took his seat for the City Locality, in the absence of Mr. Washington. The Chairman then made an appeal for the funds on behalf of the Manchester Convention, but met with no response .- Mr. T. M. Wheeler reported that the Observation Committee had resolved that the candidate standing highest on the poll should go to Manchester, in the event of the funds not permitting both to proceed thither; the amount in hand and promised was £2 13s. 6d. In reply to a question, Mr. Clark (Secretary to Council) said he had made application to the Ship Locality, but had not as yet received any reply to his communication. Air. Stratton, as representative of that locality, was instructed to say, that no funds would be furnished unless the metropolis was in a condition to send two or more delegates .- Mr. Finlen brought up the address on behalf of the "People's Paper."-Mr. Farrah moved that the address be not received. He could not conceive why one paper was to be put forward to the exclusion of another quite as good, and as much, at any rate, adoption of the address being moved, Mr. Stratton moved his amendment.-Mr. Farrah seconded it.-Mr. Finlen defended the address whole and entire. - The original proposition was carried by a majority of four .- Mr. Jones, under present circumstances, thanked them for that address .-Mr. Snelling said, great complaints had been made as to the mode of the late delegate election, some declaring it unfair. Mr. Wheeler thought on the whole it was fairly conducted.—Mr. Stratton thought the election a juggle; for his part he had not voted at all, being entirely opposed to the Manchester Conference. - Mr. Jones objected to these proceedings. If there had been juggling, it was not with the Chairman or Council, but on the part of Mr. Murray and his friends of the Reform League.—Mr. Stratton said he was not to be scared because strangers or reporters were present, nor would be be bound in consequence to say that, and only that, which would please Mr. Jones. He was an independent man, and would speak what he believed to be right,-Mr. E. Jones rose in anger, and demanded that Mr. Stratton should prove where the juggle lay,-Mr. Stratton rose apparently for the purpose, but the Chairman rose and demanded to defend himself from, what he denominated, "slander." He had been the Chairman on the occasion alluded to, and had done his best to have a fair poll taken-it was not at all likely that he would be a a party to a juggle when Mr. Murray was his friend, and he wished it to be understood that the meeting itself decided that it should have the privilege of voting as often as it pleased .- Mr. C. Murray (the defeated candidate) rose. and asked permission to speak, but Mr. Ernest Jones demanded that Mr. Stratton should first explain.—Mr. Stratton said, from the show of hands that first took place, he believed

BERMONDSEY .- We understand that the Bermondsey

COVENTRY.—There is an omission in the report of the Ceventry Chartist Locality of last week. It is the resolution passed-" Not to send or allow to be sent any report to the 'Star of Freedom' till the 'People's Paper' is established." It was passed at the Foleshill Localitynot at Coventry. The Chartists of Coventry repudiated the

# Co-operative Chronicle.

Associations and Stores, in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

LONDON.

nature and bring the angel-side of human nature uppermost While we are thus one in feeling and one in interest, it is

we are swung round as on a pivot, and we turn the devilside of us full-faced on each other, a mist of blindness rises in the eyes, we retreat farther and farther, heart from heart. the rift of difference widens and widens. What before appeared all bright, and pure, and clear, seems now like the water to which we apply the microscope, full of horrible and hideous things, so megnifying is Evil! And how slight a circumstance will serve to place us in this position, and work this fatal change! It is often wrought " on the dissension of a doit," as Shakespeare has it, and he knew human nature well. We have seen the dearest and nearest relations of life violated and torn for the veriest trifle. An antagonistic interest to the value of five pounds thrown into a family-which has, hitherto, been all peace and amityfor them to scramble for and contend about, will serve to set them at daggers drawn enmity, and buy up all the priceless wealth of love and affection—riches worth a world. The moment we differ how easy it is to attribute bad motives and evil intentions, which, most probably, have no existence, but are purposely conjured up by the feeling which we nurture, evil begetting evil. Working men are especially susceptible to this, more especially in differing with each other. In the first place, self-educated men are most infernally sel'-willed; in the second, they are very prejudiced, and have so little large hearted charity for each other; and thirdly, they have heen so often deceived by men of their own order, and tyrannised over by the men who have arisen out of their own ranks, and whose wealth and power have been built by their labour and poverty. This shows more and more the necessity of a better state of things and circums; ances to surround and develop Humanity. I believe there can be no general progression for humanity until we have an identity of interests, which would develop men by attraction, which is the law of love; whereas this terrible competition or antagonism of interests develops man by repulsion. And it also shows how easy it was for Walter Cooper and the men to differ and suspect each others' motives on their first cause of quarrel. I have mentioned that the laws which had been translated for the men at Castle-street were the laws of an association which had found its own capital, and, therefore, had a right to make its own laws. These the men claimed. Walter Cooper objected. These laws would have given the men the power of introducing new members and of discharging others, without the veto of the manager. Now this would have been perfectly just in case the men had provided their own capital, but here the capital was lent to the manager, who was held solely responsible for the safety of it, and, therefore, could not consent to laws which would give the men a power over that capital, in opposition to his, and superior to it. Every man of common sense must perceive the unjustness of such demands; these men assumed to be Democrats, and yet they would have legislated as they pleased with other people's money, and because they were not permitted to do so, they branded, as a tyrant, the man who thwarted them, and who was held responsible for the money. Why, is not one of our greatest fundamental democratic grievances against our present government to be found in the very fact that they are legislating with other people's money? Therefore the Democracy cannot surely justify the perpetration of the same iniquity even in the most trivial shape. It appears to me that all the men had to do, or could reasonably expect, was to make the best terms compatible with their relative positions, and make all haste in paying off the borrowed capital and escaping from the "tyranny" which it imposed. But the great reason of this struggle and this maligning of the manager as a "tyrant" was this-certain of the probationers had got an inkling that the manager had found them out, and could not work with them, and that they, therefore, stood but little chance of becoming associates, so they protested against the manager having the right of selection or discharge of members, seeing how nearly it concerned them. They talked to the men of "Democracy," "Tyranny," and "Slavery," like any stump-orators, irritated them, aroused their pride, and bound them down to stand by them in their dictatorship, and back them in their demands. Walter Cooper had sufficient reasons for not choosing such men to work with in the Association, more, of course, than need be laid before the public. Here is one, but it involves many others :-So determined was the principal man in this affair not to leave the Association, but to have a hand in it, and to oust the manager, that he proposed to buy the concern, or rather sell it out of the hands of the Promoters, and offered to borrow £200, as his part towards it. This was dangerous talk for a young Association (indeed, it was not yet an Association,) struggling with difficulties, and surrounded with battling enmities. This was opening up a chance for any Slop-seller or Usurer to buy it up, and crush the affair at once. Was it not an imperative necessity to be rid of such men; and where was the tyranny in excluding them? Walter Cooper would have been a traitor to his order, and a traitor to the principle of Co-operation, not to have done so. Honour to him, say we, for daring to act in the manner he did! for he knew that it was the sacrifice of his reputation with hundreds of the working men, who are so eager to catch at, and believe any calumny or lie spoken against one of themselves, especially if he is represented as a tyrant. A true and righteous instinct! but one which has been fatally trafficked in. Walter Cooper knew all this, and acted as he thought for the best, despite of consequences; and, I do not think there is one man in the Association now who challenges the wisdom of the policy which he then adopted. The Association was formed, when seventeen out of twenty were selected to become associates; quite as many as could be expected, when it is considered that they were called together promiscuously, with little or no previous knowlege of them. The excluded boasted that they had left a faction behind, which would yet break up the Association, in revenge for their dismissal. It was quite true that they left behind a faction which had to be dismissed also, but they did not succeed in breaking up and destroying the Association, though it had a narrow escape of the threatened danger. The men excluded continued to agitate and irritate the Association, until it became a matter of stern necessity to send others away. After this, things went on calmly for some months, though it was felt that the calm was an ominous one, and was nursing up a storm of fury. There were continual indications of smouldering disquiet and discontent; all the while the Association was wonderously successful in a pecuniary sense. We succeeded in spite of ourselves. Success was thrust upon us. Never was an effort of working men for their mutual betterance more eminently prosperous as the world goes, and never was a cause more be-deviled by those engaged in it. Why, we had our balance sheet made out by an accountant for the first quarter, and divided some £40 in profits, when it was afterwards discovered that more than that amount had been spent, without the invoices having been entered, which, if entered, would have left no profit at all to divide. Yet, we always balanced our cash! Of course such a state of things was a fair ground of complaint on the part of the men, only they made the fatal mistake (that is, the 'faction left behind) of making it the medium of their revenge, and over-reached themselves. The books of the Association were always open to the men and to the customers, and, at the expiration of nine months, they were given up to those anpointed to examine them. There was blunders and mistakes enough in all conscience to have satisfied the most hungry mistake-mongers, but they lay on both sides, and somewhere about outset each other, thus demonstrating that there had been no "cooking" of accounts, with all our ignorance of regular business routine. But the appointed examiners only looked for mistakes on one side, and that of course against the management, and thus defeated their own aims. Fifty-four of their alleged mistakes were reduced to four, when explained. It is so natural for blind men to run against obstructions! Still, the blundering and misrepresentation of these men caused great irritation among the rest of the associates, and we went on from bad to worse. Bickerings between the men and manager increased, and at length things came to a crisis. It was found that they could no longer go on together, therefore, each party having made their representation to the promoters of the experiment, those gentlemen were called in to separate the combatants, judge their case, and give their award. Both parties signed a document, binding them to abide by the decision of the promoters, whatever it might be. After long and anxious consideration of the subject, the award was given-(it has been printed in the "Christian Socialist." and in "Notes to the People")-its purport was, that the Association should be dissolved, and a new one formed, the basis of which should consist of the Manager, the Cutter, and two men out of the shop, whom the promoters specified; it was stipulated that these four should select a fifth, the five should choose a sixth, and so on, until the new association should number all that were necessary. It has been asserted that the promoters can do this at any time, of their own accord, which is false, as they have no power to do so unless called in by the men. The promoters had no voice in the non-re-election of certain members, and the manager had but one vote. It must not be thought that

GERALD MASSEY.

I shall speak in my next and last letter.

dered themselves obnoxious by their suspicions, quarrelings, &c.; for a long time previous the work of the Association had been complained of, and the men, knowing that work

friendship at the shrine of principle, and it was done. Altogether, nine of the old associates were not re-elected :

played toward the Association, and of its present position,

the men who were excluded were only those who had ren-

Secretary. He ought to be entirely under their controls

Mr. Hosier was of opinion that the Executive should

Secretary. He contended that the Secretary ought to be

a mere corresponding machine, and ought to take no part whatever in the control or direction of the movement. After some further discussion, Mr. Jones moved, and Mr. Cocknort seconded :-That the Executive be appointed for three months provisionally.

the Executive to have the power of dismissing him—the country to elect him for the future; the grounds for dismissing him to be

Mr. Jones moved— That Mr. Sewell, of London, be freasurer. Seconded by Mr. CITTE.

That Mr. Finlen go to Yorkshire and Lanershire, Mr. Gammage to the West of England, and Mr. Crow to the Midland counties. Mr. Jones said they must have the secretary in London. They could not go with him in Manchester.

determined to 60 and oppose them. Mr. Citte said they were in favour of an ansagonistic

Mr. Jones seconded the resolution.—Carried. Moved by Mr. Citte, seconded by Mr. Hosien:— "That, at the expiration of three mouths, the Executive be

third class fare were paid to himself and Mr. Finlen, they would both proceed to Manchester, and take the remainder of the money as they could get it. - After a discussion, Mr. Stratton's motion was lost. The funds in hand were ordered to be handed to the delegates-elect, and the Council ad-

sence of funds, no delegate be sent."-Mr. Farrah

seconded the motion. -Mr. Ernest Jones said if the bare

We shall be glad to receive Reports of Progress from Managers or Secretaries of Co-operative

HISTORY. THE CAUSE OF QUARREL.

THE WORKING TAILORS' ASSOCIATION,

and had it not been for what he must persist in calling a juggle. He believed Messrs. Jones and Murray would now be their delegates .- Messrs. Clark, Snelling, Murray, and the Chairman now rose together amidst much excitement .-Mr. C. Murray demanded a hearing, and said, for himself he felt no annoyance at the decision, but his friends were

That the Executive provide their own office. Mr. Jones moved, Mr. Choppen seconded.

determined to oppose them, even if they went for the Charter. "Hear, hear" from Mr. Jones.) They were determined not to unite with thom under any circumstances.

the organ of the Democratic body."-Mr. Moring seconded the motion,-Mr. T. M. Wheeler thought such a motion should not be discussed .- Mr. Stratton thought every proposer of a motion was entitled to a fair hearing, and the Chairman here rose to order, and said he thought such proceedings mere boy's play.—Mr. A. Grant also rose to order, and said such conduct should not be permitted; it was well calculated to break them up .- Mr. Stratton persisted, and declared Mr. Farrah to be right in thus faithfully representing the feelings of those who sent him there, and doing what he was delegated to do. For his own part he would not belong to any clique; he protested against any one man being made a god of. That portion of the address relative to Mr. Jones was the most fulsome sickining adulation he had ever heard; it was only another species of Kingcraft. He could respect any man for the good he had done, but he would not deify any one. He would therefore move-" That that portion of the address, relative to the Editor of the 'People's Paper,' be struck out."-Mr. Farrah's proposition was negatived .- On the

the majority to be in favour of Messrs. Jones and Murray,

Chartist Locality meet at Mr. Heather's, Upper Kingstreet, Old Kent-road, every Monday evening, at half-past on the Executive would he, funds or no funds, go into the nine, to transact business.

(BY ITS LATE SECRETARY.)

dissatisfied. But he could not allow Mr. Ernest Jones to say if there was a juggle, "It was Mr. Murray and his friends of the Reform League," that created it: It might suit Mr. Jones's purpose to run down the Reform League, but he (Mr. Murray) would not allow it in his presence .-The matter dropped.—The Treasurer said he had only £2 93. 6d. in hand towards the Convention Fund.—Mr. Stratton moved-" That, in consequence of the ab-

so easy to be good, so natural to be kind to each other; but, let the slightest cause of quarrel arise, and how quickly

A CHAPTER TOWARD THE ASSOCIATIVE How pleasant it is for men to agree and dwell together in unity, how fraternity and kindness draw out the better

but these were not robbed of the fruit of their accumulated labour, as has been falsely asserted; each man had his fair share of the net profits, earned while he was an associate. as estimated by a competent accountant and a disinterested person. Of this, and of the part which Mr. E. Jones has

done in association ought to equal, and as far as possible, excel the work done in the competitive world, resolved to sift the Association, at this opportunity, of all bad and indifferent workers. This was a painful duty, because a man might be an indifferent worker, and yet a "jolly good fellow." This was the case with certain associates of the Castle-street Association, but it was resolved to sacrifice

The village of Cheadley, in the county of Stafford, has

THE GOLD HELDS OF AUSTRALIA.

The following is an extract trem a letter dated Melbonrne,

"Long ere this you will have learnt the opening of the Victoria Mines of Bathurst and Mount Alexander. To these must now be added apparently inexhaustible regions, all around the Mount. In point of fact, the yield is actually incredible, and daily increasing. The pursuit of golddigging absorbs all other vocations; nothing is thought of. sponen of, or written about, except gold. Business con. tracts of all kinds,—the social compact, domestic content. the relation of master and servant, and all other ties, either civil or religious, are in a state of disruption beyond the power of language to describe. Six weeks, a month, a fortnight,-nay, even a week's labour, produces occasionally prodigicus sums. I saw feur men lifting a seaman's chest into a dray half an hour ago, almost too heavy for their unit d strength. This chest contained the product of six wee's labour, and contained 250lb, of gold. The banks and the post-effice are working double hours; all other public departments are crippled for want of hands; male servants are not to be had, even at extravagant rates; women are not much better. Marriages are now in high favour; almost all the single men arrive from the diggings with gold enough to maintain a wife. So far the abstraction of young women from service is desirable, be the inconvenience what it may; but there are other channels for expenditure where profligacy and licentiousness are exhibited on a fearful scale, amid the riot of waste and reckless prodigality. Enormous sums are squandered by the diggers and their families. Every Jack has his Gill, and Jack has more money besides than his master of the preceding month.

"I asked the water, and then the chambermaid of the inn where I s'cp. to send me out a bundle of linen to the laundress; they, however, stated that they could not find any person willing to wash-under these circumstances I went to the habe dasher for a supply. I notice this as an instance of the state of things here, which are fast assuming a Californian character, with respect to the rate of high prices, equally for the necessaries and luxuries of life. Do you want a pair of boots, the price is £2 10s.; a pair of strong shoes, 20s. Then there is such a consumption of bottled beer, champagne, and other wines, spirits, and tobacco, as would astonish a new-comer. An order came to town yesterday from a publican on the Mount Alexander road for 1.200 dozens of bottled beer. This man, I am told, ectually sold seventy dozens in one day to the coming and going diggers, hundreds of whom call at his house

"I think the community of Victoria, taking them all in all, are now the wealthiest in the world, and possess, besides, a beautiful country and healthy climate in the mainthough I must say I do not like the site of Melbourne as a metropolis; it is singularly bot, dusty, without sewers er drainage, and will by-and-by become very unhealthy. The country between Belfort and Wamambhool is extremely fine (close to the coast) for agricultural purposes, and the climate much milder than in the neighbouring district. I think Geelong ought to have been the site of the capital. I am convinced in a few years it will rival this city. It stands much higher, on the margin of a fine open bay, and commands a fine back country. The wheat crops on the Barrabul hills, close to Geelong, are magnificent; I calculate them to yield fifty bushels an acre. There, however, will be great difficulty in getting them in for want of labourers, though 10s. and 12s. 6d. per diem, with rations, is freely offered.

"The total quantity of gold shipped to this date from Victoria is 102,479 ounces since the 24th ult., and preceding 117,825 ounces, or, in round numbers 220,300 ounces. which, taken at £3 per ounce only, gives £660,900, or fully as much as the Sydney people have shipped since the discovery, in May last. The effect of such an immense addition of exportable commodity to the customary transport of wool and tallow has been a most extensive or extended issue of bank notes, far beyond the ordinary regulations of banking principles, for which indeed there is no help. The earth in certain parts of these colonies teems with the precious metal. Conceive the astounding quantity of about nine and a quarter tons of pure gold being taken in four months from Victoria alone, and this, too, in the most slovenly way imaginable! It is well known that a great deal more of fine gold, in dust and scales, has been left (as too troublesome) by the gold-diggers unwashed, the search being confined principally to nuggets or small lumps of metal, ranging from the size of a pin'shead to a horsebean.

"You will doubtless have noticed the separation of the colonies. One of the first fruits has been the establishment of differential duties, in some cases almost prohibitory, against each other—a most insane project, realising the fable of 'the members warring against the belly.' Only conceive the coals and cedar of New South Wales, maize, &c. (only produced there,) being saddled with duty here; and wheat, the product of Victoria or Van Diemen's Land, similarly charged in reciprocation at Sydney! Such is the effect of petty colonial jealousy, or rather discord, as I presume no one will deny Nature and Providence intended us to be one family.

"Had our auriserous wealth been denoted fifteen years ago, when these colonies were one vast prison-house, and 15-20ths of the people felons or emancipists, what would have been our condition? Wisely has it been ordained that these countries should become possessed of a population inheriting and exhibiting the average amount of order and virtue abounding in the mother country, and also of vast flocks and herds, with agricultural abundance, before the earth disclosed its riches—to attract the hundreds of thousands that will find their way during the present year, to this our land of ophir and glittering nuggets! Conceive a boundless country teeming with abundance of food; a fine climate, and gold by the ton! If these are not subjects of attraction—if these fail to produce spontaneous and self-sustaining emigration to our colonies from all parts of the world,

then the materials of man's composition are changed. "Van Diemen's Land must cease to be a penal colony. Let Swan River enjoy all the benefit she has petitioned for in a large government expenditure for the support of imperial convicts, and improvement of her locality. Be assured Van Diemen's Land must be relieved from all further stain; she is far too near the regions of gold, and has borne long enough the miseries of penal infliction.

"I fear South Australia, once the most promising of the Australian group, is on the eve of great suffering and dieaster. The accounts are alarming; land has ceased almost to possess a value. The people are coming hither in thousands. Without gold fields she will be lost. Even Sydney begins to feel the emigration of her population for the superior diggings of Victoria. No person can, however, tell how long it may be before the tables turn. The free population of Van Diemen's Land are fast coming over to Melhourne. All the Sydney people are returning from California and the Polynesian group of islands, but I trust we may nor be favoured with any of the Yankee race, or at least of that portion rejoicing in the establishment of vigilance committees, six-shooters, and bowie knives. I have now written more than I ever intended, yet certainly not half as rauch as I could say, touching and concerning the wonderful things I hear and see in this extraordinary place. Well regulated minds are bewildered by the strangeness of passing events; sobriety of thought and the ancient slow operations of business are upset; and how can it be otherwise when young men, after an absence of a month or so, return each with £100 to Lord knows how much more a piece, and prepare for a rig-out on a more extensive and approved

scale for the mines?" "All this is true, and infinitely below the standard of fact Parposing to write again from Sydney shortly after my

A letter from another resident at Melbourne, dated Jen.

Ist, contains the following: --"Tae gold fields are inexhaustible. Last night a statement was made that two men had just arrived from Gopps' Land with the intelligence that new gold fields were discovered there, which leave the Mourt Alexander fields altogether in the shade; that they had brought in £10,000 worth of gold, and there was a supply for the whole world. With these facts before us, how can this place be otherwise than ruined? What is to be done for labour? Suppose 100,000 labourers came out here during the next year, will any of them remain in the city or farms, at a few shiftings a week, when they can go to the gold fields and make their £50 a day? It is idle to suppose it. At this moment I cannot get a fair of boots made or mended in Melbourne, if I were to give any money that might be asked. I get my bread at Collingwood by sufferance. The baker will not under a le to supply me regularly, but will do the best be can. I pay 5s. a load for water, and 30s. for a single horseload of wood. It is with difficulty a dray can be obtained to carry a box, and if obtained the charge is ad libitum. I cannot at any price get a man to chop my wood, and I think

myself fortunate if I can prevail on the black gins to work

for balf an hour.

"The judge's servants are all gone; he has put down his carriage, and his sons clean the knives and shoes-this, I assure you, is trae-and wheel their sfillicted father about in an invalid cheir. In this state he goes to his court of a day. The men from the gold fields are rolling in gold, and so perfeetly reckless of it, that the anecdetes told of them are not only a rusing but astonishing. One man put a £5 note between two pieces of bread and butter, and eat it up as a sandwich. Another rolled two £5 notes into a small ball, and swal'swed it as a pill. Another went into a confectioner's to est a few tarts, put down a Lo note and would not accept the charge. They seem to have no idea of the value of money, and take their losses and robberies as complacently is a hilosophers, mere'y remarking 'Well, there is plenty mae. This was the remark of a man at the bank when he had been robt ed of a check for £1.19, and which had been cashed before he called about it. If the gold fields were limited in extent, and would only suffice for a certain number of fortunate diggers, or if they were in their nate 12 exhaustible. I should say that the misfortunes of this place would be limited only to time—that it would be, in

fact, only a question of time; but the fields are unlimited in

extent and inexhaustible in their treasures. What hope is here that we shall have labour, good, wholesome, reason-: ble priced labour, here? It is madnes to suppose it."

LATER AND HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM THE "DIGGINGS"—IMMENSE PROFUSION OF WEALTH -GLORIOUS TIMES FOR THE WORKERS.

Extracts from three private letters received this week by Mr. Daniel William Ruffy, and handed by him to the

"I suppose you have heard by this time of the Gold Mines being discovered out here. My husband, Harry, an l little George, have gone with a party to Mount Alexander; they have been there twelve weeks, and are doing pretty well. Johbins and Harry have sent me down a pound weight of gold each. It is at the Treasury. It came down by escort last week. You have no idea what excitement this gold has caused in Melbourne. You hear nothing talked of but the Gold Diggings. I can assure you money is lavished away here as if it were dirt.

"I must begin again about gold. Of course, I am like the rest of the people—gold mad. How can it be otherwise? You would be highly amused if you were here to see the successful gold diggers' wives go into the linendrapers' shops. If they see any ladies' in them, they go bouncing in the shops in this manner, Give me a ten guinea dress, or a ten guinea shawl, or three guinea bonnet. They are astonished at so much money, and do not know how extravagantly to spend it.

" It is the poorman's day now.

"Astonishing as the news may be at home by this time of gold here, I can assure you is is a fuet. California is nothing to this country. People are now flocking from all parts of the country, or rather the world, to try their fortunes. Money is here rolling in the shops-men lighting their pipes with £5 notes, and their wives strutting in the shops for ten and twenty guinea shawls. Now is the time for poor men to be independent of masters. Buildings are all at a stand still. The masters themselves, who were doing well, are now reaping independent fortunes. I wish you were here—you would be in a land yielding gold more than any other from the earliest period of history. I suppose it has been one constant theme of conversation at home. Ships are, I suppose, loading for this place at home—the more the merrier—plenty of room here for them. But when they come here they will not be able to get back in a hurry. Ships are lying in the bay idle-can get no persons to make agreement with them. The expense of freightage would be enormous, for they are offering £100 for each sailor that will go home in the ships; but the sailors are all at the diggings; every mechanical trade is at a stand still.

The wharf presents one constant scene of confusionpeople are flocking numerously from Adelaide.

"Dear \_\_\_\_, -I can assure you I never saw such a quantity of money in my life before, for the gold diggers come down to town and sell their gold, and then they make their money fly in all directions. My Harry and Mr. Jobbins have returned with ninety pounds worth each, and they are off again directly. Men who once were poor are now worth thousands; but they will soon get rid of it instead o' keeping it. They actually, at Christmas time, lighted their pipes with £5 notes, and in another place they would be eating notes between two slices of bread and butter. Astounding as this may appear, I vouch for its truth. Harry went to the theatre, and he saw money thrown on the stage. One piece of money was thrown after another; and so it continued for one hour. One evening there was thrown on the stage fifty-seven pounds. If you come out here, come as soon as you can, and you will realise in three months what I think you will not realise at home in a life-time-Labour here receives an enormous pay. I saw an advertizement in the paper for a brassworker, the wages were to be twenty-five shillings a day. They may not get one for all that. Buildings here are standing unfinished for the want of labour, which is all up at the "diggins," and there it will stop while gold is in the way. California to this place is a mere nothing. Tons are brought to town by the government escort. The cart that brings it has six or seven times broken down on its way to town. These are facts indeed. Publicans are making a rapid fortune here. I hope if you come, you will persuade my poor old mother to come, and bring her with you, as I am sure she will be quite happy here. She would think this a fine country."

JOSEPH MAZZINI AND THE FRENCH SOCIALISTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sin,-I read in your honourable paper an article of the 18th inst., in which my friend Louis Blanc is very unjustly accused of having compared Mr. Mazzini to Louis Benaparte, and misrepresented the conduct of the extriumvir at Rome.

I think it impossible that this unfair attack against Louis Diane should have come from the Editor of the "Star of Freedom," since this journal is particularly devoted to the cause of the people and of its defenders; and it appears very probable to me that such an article has been inserted, through carlessness, in your columns.

In the first place, if it were true that Mr. Mazzini has been misrepresented, it would not be the fault of Louis Blane alone, but of Pierre Leroux, Cabet, Malarmet, Bianchi, Vasbenter, Jules Leroux and myself; for, I am one of those who signed the letter in which Mr. Mazzini is censured for having directed the most bitter and violent attacks against the French Socialists, at the very moment when all the enemies of the people rose to crush them.

It is not true that we did compare, in a general and absolute manner, Mr. Mazzini to Louis Bonaparte. We said only that, like Louis Bonaparte, Mr. Mazzini, though for much better ends, was wrong in injuring the French Socialists, and in seeming to reckon on physical force alone. We said, also, that he was wrong in taking it into his head to school the European Democracy, which acknowladges him as one of its supporters, but not as its supreme

As for the pompous uselessness of Mr. Mazzini at Rome, we can prove what we said. Indeed, since our reply has been published, many Italian democrats have written to us, affording both their adhesion and their testimony. We have, especially on this point, a very remarkable letter from Mr. Ricciardi, ex-deputy in the Parliament of Naples, and the illustrious author of the "History of the Italian Revolution," in which he took such an active part, and in

consequence of which he is now an exile. In that letter, which we intend to publish entirely, Mr. Ricciardi says :- "The Grand Duke Leopold had fled from Rome, and the Republic had been proclaimed, when Mr. Mazzini arrived in Contral Italy. He had, therefore, no share in these events, the ableuse of which might have entirely changed the aspect of affairs, and saved the Italian cause. Now, what should have been done with this object? The forces of the four democratic or still free countries of Italy-that is the Roman States, Tuscany, Venice, and Sicily-should have been closely united, and a final effort attempted, without the slightest delay, on the Kingdom of Naples—the most important of the States of the Peninsula, and the one consequently without which the independence of Italy never will be attained. Naples, once gained over to Democracy, there would have been, besides the Sardinian States, thirteen millions of Italians in open opposition to Austria, which would, in all probability, have obviated the fatal overthrow of Novara, or at least afforded means of easily recovering from it. A noble career was, therefore, before Mr. Mazzini, who would have had admirable instruments of his designs in Generals Caribaldi and Terrari, to whom a thousand determined men would have sufficed to make a descent on the Abruzzi, and thence on Naples, gathering volume, like the proverbial snow ball. Even admitting that the enterprise in question might scarcely have succeeded, it is not the less true that this was the sole means of saving the Italian independence; for, on one hand, there could be no safety for the standard of democracy planted at Rome, but in the chance of extension to all the provinces of the Peninsula, but, above all, to the Kingdom of Naples; and on the other hand, it was impossible, but that, without the aid of the latter, Piedment should finally succumb to the preponderating forces of Austria. To remain moveless, besides a State such as that of the King of Naples, to whom the ruin or the existence of the Roman Republic was a question of life or death, was as much as consenting to perish sooner or later, either by the efforts of Ferdinand II., aided by all the sympathics, if not by all the forces, of the European reaction, or under the attacks of Austria, as soon as she should have overcome Piedmont. Such was unhappils the event, thanks chiefly to Mr. Mazzini, who, after allowing himself to be duped in Tuscany by Mr. Guerazzi, and refusing to listen at Rome to those who urgently pressed him to altack the Abruzzi, had chosen to place al his cope on a new French revolution, forgetting that great convulsions take place only at long intervals, and by virtue of strongly determinant causes. I do not hesitate to say openly, it was not alone the French and Austrian cannon which destroyed the Roman Republic; but, yet more, the allusions of Lir. Mazzini, who did not remember this double axiom, that a revolution which pauses is a lest revolution, and that to be respected you must be strong; his whole merit, as chief Triumvir, was confined, in my opinion, to the manner equally dignified and intelligent, in which I rejoice to agree. He represented the Roman Republic towards the agents of the French government. True, his task was rendered very easy by this immense fact, that right and justice were altogether on the side he defended, and secondly, by the inconceivable burgling of Mr. Louis Bonaparte's government. I will ever say, that to it must be attributed in great measure that kind of prestige which surrounds the name of Mr. Mazzini, and which ought rather to surround that of Garibaldi, the chief hero of the noble epocs of which Rome was the theatre.

(Signed) "G. Ricciandi, ex-deput; in the parliament

of Naples." You see, Sir, that the French Socialists, odiously calumniated by Mr. Mazzini, brought forth against him nothing which is not perfectly true.

As I incurred the reproach so unfairly made on Louis Blanc, my friend, since my name figured near his at the end of the reply to Mr. Mazzini, I hope you will find it just to publish in your next number these observations. That is a thing which I have at heart so much the more, as your honourable paper has shown me a kindness, with which I was extremely moved, and for which I beg you to receive my fraternal thanks.

London, 18th May, 1852,

\* The "attack" complained of appeared in the letter of "Spartacus" in the "Star of Freedom," May 8th. We must express our regret that any circumstance should have led to the introduction of the "vexes question" between the Roman Triumvir and then of the water question netween the Roman Triumvir and the French Democratic Socialists, into the columns of this journal. In our estimation both parties are indispensable—both are the sincere friends of Humanity. We unfeignedly deplore this unimply contest, and entreat it a it may terminate.—Editor. HORRIBLE TRAGEDY.

MURDER OF A YOUNG WOMAN BY A FARMER, AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.

been the scene of much excitement by the commission of a most horrible murder and suicide by a young farmer named Stephen Walker. He was a single man, of about twenty-seven years of age, and it would seem that he was rather of unsteady habits. He had been for some time paying his addresses to a young girl of the name of Fanny Walker, the daughter of a publican, but her parents disapproving of the acquaintance, sent her out of the way. This had the effect of considerably exciting him. In the course of the week she returned to her father's house, and he endeavoured to renew his addresses. On Tuesday he called at the house and stayed for several hours, the daughter, at the request of the mother, being kept upstairs, away from him. He had some conversation with the mother, and the circumstance of not being allowed to see Fanny excited his deepest anger. He then went out for a short time and returned with a gun in his hand. The daughter, disregarding her parents' directions to keep out of the way, came down stairs to see him, as he assured her that he would not harm her. He then asked her whether she intended to continue the acquaintance or not. She replied that her only objection to him was his course of life, whereupon he snatched up the gun, and pointing it at the unfortunate girl, said, "I and, getting between them, succeeded in pushing him out of the passage into the road, and bolted the door. He then will nowshow you what I want." The mother screamed ran to the window, and thrust the muzzle of the gun through one of the panes. The mother took hold of it, exclaiming with the utmost devotion, "Don't shoot Fanny, shoot me" -at the same moment urging her daughter to run out of the room. This the poor girl attempted, but in her trepidation could not unfasten the door; and just as she was passing out of the room, the rascal discharged the gun, and the contents lodged in her left side, just below the breast. On seeing her fall the fellow decamped, taking the gun with him. After running across some fields, he stopped and reloaded the gun, and then taking off his "sammy" hat, he put a loop of the ribbon on the trigger, and then placed the muzzle under his chin, and so, by pressing his foot on the hat downwards, discharged the gun into his head. As may be supposed his death was instantaneous. A coroner's inquiry has been held on both bodies, and the jury gave as their verdict-"That the deceased girl was murdered by Stephen Walker, and that he the i destroyed himself while in a state of temporary insanity" Although of the same name, they were not related to each other.

### SHIPWRECKS AND ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

FEARFUL Less of Life.-Letters have arrived, communicating the following melancholy occurrence:-The ship Josepha sailed from Bristol on the 18th of last March, bound for Boston, with a crew of fifteen hands, under the charge of Captain Cawson. On the evening of the 21st of April, the people living in Massachussetts-bay noticed the bows of a vessel broken just aft of the forerigging on the bar, about a mile northward of the Highland light, and, by the aid of giasses, no fewer than fifteen people could be observed clinging to it. The remainder of the vessel was a wreck, and with the cargo was washing along the shore. The unfortunate creatures on the wreck could be seen signalling for assistance, but a tremendous sea that was running, combined with the darkness of the evening, and a fog which set in about the same time, prevented help being given. During the night large fires were made along the beach. One attempt was made to gain the wreck. Two hoatmen contrived to get their boat over the serf, and had approached within a short distance of the har, when unhappily a sea struck and capsised her, and the two brave fellows perished. Some time afterwards the wreck went to pieces, and two only out of the fifteen succeeded in saving themselves; they were washed ashore on some pieces of spars. All the others met a watery grave.

A lighter, with 330 bales of cotton on hoard for the Barbara, loading for this port, was destroyed by fire in Mobile Bay, previous to April 29.—Liverpool, May 27. Blythswood, Giles, was destroyed by fire at Coringa, April

5.-Madras, April 13. Duke, Welch, of Cork, from Mobile to Liverpool, was lost at the west end of Grand Bahama, April 14; part of corgo saved.-Nassau, April 21.

Emperor of China, from London to Shanghae, was lost on Coco Reef, Banda Sea, previous to Feb. 15; crew and passengers saved by the Par West, and landed at Cajelli in

Metrose was passed, waterlogged and abandoned, April 21, in lat. 41 N., ion 41 W., by the Apolline, Stanbury, ar-Onyx, from Grangemouth for Boston, was ahandoned April 14; crew saved, and arrived at Halifax 29th.

Princess, from Runcarn to Wadso, has put back to this port, leaky, and with pumps cheked. She is kid on the beach below Egremont, to prevent her sinking, -Liverpool,

Rosalie, Mey, which sailed hence on March 18, for Liverpool, laden with wool, hides, and tallow, put back on the 23rd, her cargo having ignited when three days out, supposed from spontaneous combustion. She grounded on a point of rocks at the entrance of the harbour, and was towed in by her Majesty's steamer Locust; cargo discharging, and so far, the vessel has sustained but slight damage.-Monte Video,

New York, May 5 .- A large ship totally dismasted, and a large number of vessels with loss of topmasts, were passed off Sandy Hook on the 3rd inst.

South Ronaldshay, May 15 .- The Laurel, of and for Aberdeen, from Walce, sprang a leak and was run 55 snore on the Skerries, and is now a total wreck; crew saved. Madras, April 13. The Blyths wood was destroyed by

are at Coringa on the 5th. Canton, March 27 .- The Danish ship Canton, from Valparaiso for China, has been wrecked upon a coral reef (supposed to be the Cornwallis Reef); crew saved.

# CRIMES AND OFFENCES.

THE LATE MURDER AT TOLLESBURY .- Ever since his libe ration from prison, after his acquittal at the assizes at Chelmsford, in March last, Harrington, the man tried for the wilful murder of Mrs. Cobb, at Tollesbury, has become an outcast, and has only been seen by accident wandering about the fields, to avoid public observation, and until last week, has not been seen or heard of in the neighbourhood for a considerable time, when he was discovered by a labourer's dog lying under a hedge in the parish of Wigborough, in the last stage of exhaustion, his frame being reduced by privation from a state of corpulency to that of a living skeleton, and scarcely able to walk. When observed by the owner of the dog, he begged that some one would shoot him, as no one would notice him except with the utmost derision and contempt wherever he went; and his lodgings had been the outhouses of the different farmers by night, the hedgerows his place of concealment by day, and his food such vegetables as he could precure in his travels. He is now in the Lexden and Winstree Unionhouse at Stanway,

as a pauper of the parish of Salcot.

Serious Charge —On Friday John White and Lawrence Macarthy, privates of the 58th Regiment were charged before our city magistrates with having violently and criminally assaulted Harriet Knott, who is about twenty years of age. It appeared from the evidence that the assault took place in a field near the Military Hospital. White forced a handkerchief into the complainant's mouth to prevent her screaming, and afterwards drew a knife and threatened to murder her if she resisted. He also demanded all the money she had, and searched her peckets for the purpose of taking it. The charge was fully substantiated against both the prisoners. The defence set up by both of them was, that they had seen the girl in a public house in the neighbourhood, but did not go out with her; that they were in harracks by nine o'clock, and requested that the orderly sergeant might be sent for, who could prove such was the fact. The sergeant was sent for, but he stated that the accused were both absent at the time specified. The

prisoners were fully committed for trial at the naxt as-BURGLARY AND DESPERATE ENCOUNTER AT NAVENBY .- Between two and three o'clock on the morning of Tuesday, a thief, at present unknown, broke into the house of Mr. Winn, the keeper of a beer-house in the parish of Navenby, situate in the Brant, near to the four cross roads. The thief entered by a cellar window, the iron stanchious of which he had forced off in order to enable him to get in. Mr. Winn was awoke by the noise, and got a light and went down stairs, when he was at once attacked by the burglar, who knocked out the light, and struck Mr. Winn so violent a blow on the head with the iron stanchion as momentarily to deprive him of consciousness. On recovering himself a little a desperate struggle took place between him and the burglar, and both were dreadfully injured, and in the end the burglar escaped, leaving Mr. Winn almost dead. The only inmates in the house were Mr. Winn's wife and children, who were too terrified to render assistance. Next morning the slop, cap, boots, and waistcoat of the burglar were discovered lying close to the window where he effected an entrance, on the outside, he having, doubtless, to dispossess himself of these articles before he could pass through, and blood could be traced for a considerable distance on the road, clearly indicating the severity of the struggle which had taken place. He has hitherto escaped detection. Mr. Winn is so dreadfully injured as to render his recovery doubtful.

THE COMMITTEE OF EDUCATION.—It appears from an official document that last year the amount of grants by the Education Committee of the Privy Council to normal and elementary schools amounted to £142,229 Ss. 94d., and in the preceding year to £160,097 7s. 101d.

EMIGRATION FROM FIFESHIRE.—The departure of Emigrants from Fife and Kinross has this season been more. marked than it has been for many years past. The greater number have left, or are leaving, for South Australia, a few.for America, and two or three families for New Zealand, FIRES.

HALF A VILLAGE DESTROYED.

On Sunday afternoon, between two and three o'clock, a most disastrous fire, which half destroyed a village, took place at Manea, in Cambridgeshire. The village consists (or did consist) of one long street, nearly half a mile in length. The fire broke out in a pig-stye at one end, and the wind blowing towards the town from that end, the flames rapidly spread from one end of the place to the other, consuming everything in its course. One small engine was brought to play, but, owing to the want of water. was of little use. The station-master of the Manca station (within a mile of the village) immediately telegraphed for engines from March, and in the course of an hour one arrived, and was the means of saving about half of the village. The loss is not known. Few of the sufferers are insured. One or two fields were covered with household goods of every description.

ALARMING FIRE IN PORTSMOUTH DOCKYARD. On Monday a fice of an alarming character occurred in one of the establishments in the deckyard at Portsmouth. From the locality in which it broke out it must have been attended with most serious consequences had it not been promptly extinguished. Of the many extensive stores in the above dockyard, one is for tarring the yaru used in the yard and for storing it afterwards. This building consists of the tarring-house, the white yarn house, and the tarred yarn house, and it was in the first named that the fire originated. In this department, as its name implies, the operation of tarring the yarn is effected, and it appears that at about eight o'clock in the morning, the men being engaged in their work, one of two boilers near the capstan of the steam engine employed in the operation burst in the bottom, when the boiling tar it contained, between four and five buckets full, falling in the fire underneath broke out into a strong blaze. The firmes spread themselves in a moment to the yarn in the apartment, and on which the men were at work, and there being some fourteen or fifteen hundredweight of this in the place at the time, a most alarming conflagration was the result, setting fire to the whole of the woodwork in the apartment, and threatening to communicate itself to the white and tarred yarn in the other parts of the building. At the time the boiler burst there were at work in this room four ropemakers, a boy, and a stoker in charge of the steam-engine, and one of these at once gave the alarm to the authorities, and went after the dockyard fire-engines. These were quickly on the spot, those belonging to the rope-making department being there in a remarkably short space of time, as they were stationed close at hand. One f these was actually playing on the flames, within, we are informed, three minutes of their bursting forth, a gratifying proof of the state of readiness in which they are kept. Large numbers of dockyard officers, mechanics, police, and

On a rough calculation it is thought the loss will be from £1,500 to £2,000, but it is impossible to conceive what would have been the consequences had the accident occurred whilst the men were at dinner or otherwise absent, Although the other two departments of the stores were separated from the tarring-house by brick walls of some thickness, yet perfect lines of communication existed between them all, from the white or unterred yarn entering at one place, and the tarred yarn being drawn out at another. The store set apart for the latter contained fourteen or fifteen tons of this highly combustible article, and had the fire penetrated to this, it is utterly impossible to calculate where the mischief would have ended, closely surrounded as this building is with the offices of the Admiral Superintendent, the master shipwright, the rope factory, &c., with the Queen and other large vessels, whose rigging a few sparks would have set on fire, in its immediate neighbourhood. Large quantities of the white and tarred yarn, nearest to the flames were got out of the building as fast as possible; but such is the immense quantity in store, that it would have been impossible to save a tithe of it had the fire not been so promptly got under.

seamen were also quickly on the spot, and rendered the

most valuable assistance, and the fortunate result was, that

after burning with great fury for an hour and a quarter, the

flames were got under and extinguished.

After the flames had been extinguished, a court of inquiry was held at the Master Shipwright's office, into the circumstances attending the accident.

The people who were at work in the store at the time were examined, and the result, we believe, was that no blame was attachable to any person whatever. The boiler, it is considered, must have been defective; is is a much newer one than the other near it, having, we are informed, been constructed about sixteen months ago.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BERMONDSEY. A fire of a most devastating character, involving loss of property to the amount of many thousands of pounds ster-

ling, broke out about ten minutes before ten o'clock on Tuesday night on the premises of Messrs. R. Owst and Co., wood and trusshoop merchants and coopers, Bermondsey-wall, near Dockhead, extending thence over the adjoining warehouses of Mr. Brindley, slate-merchants, Messra. William and John Hayward, boat-builders, Messrs. Loader, cornfactors, Mr. Crisp, shipwright, and thence to the craft moored alongside in the river, where three large vessels were wholly destroyed, before the progress of the flames could be

Messrs. Owst's premises very narrowly escaped destruction about a fortnight since, when Messrs. Davis and Co's. steam paper-mills, which immediately adjoin them, were burnt down. The officers of the brigade force were still on the latter premises when the five broke out at Messrs. Owst's, and one of them was the first who gave the alarm. It appears that he was going his rounds over the ruins of the lale fire when his attention was aroused by a young man or boy, who ran out of the adjusting cooperage upon the wharf-wall crying aloud that the place was on fire. The brigade-officer hastened to the spot, and at once saw that a large quantity of dry hoops were blazing away on Messrs. Owst's warehouse. His first impulse was to call for some buckets of water, in the hope that he might be able to extinguish the flames, but so much time was lost in obtaining this needful aid that when it arrived all hope of staying the progress of the fire by such means was at an end; and messengers were sent off in all directions to obtain the fire engines. The combustible nature of the stock in Messrs. Owst's warehouse caused the fire to spread with extraordinary rapidity, and the reflection of the flames was a speedy harbinger of the mischief in progress than any other means that could have been adopted. The brigade engine from the Tooley-street station was very early on the spot, and others from the Southwark bridge-road and Waterloo-road shortly followed; but, as usual on the Surrey side of the river, there was a grievous lack of water, and nearly an hour had elapsed from the outbreak of the fire before either of them could be got thoroughly into work. The tide unfortunately was at its lowest ebb, and hence, while very little advantage was obtained from the vicinity of the river, the vessels moored alongside were fast in the

mud, and threatened to add to the general destruction. About half-past ten o'clock the fire was at its greatest height, and at this time the reflection was distinctly visible in every part of the metropolis, even to the most western extremity. The shipping in the river and in the London Docks-the Hermitage entrance of which faces Messrs. Owst's warehouses, the bridges, St. Paul's and all the metropolitan church steeples, were distinctly visible, and for some considerable period the scene was one of awful grandeur. The two floating engines were brought to the spot as early as possible, and a large number of mon were shipped on board each of them for the purpose of manning them; but before they could be got to work two vessels lying alongside Messrs. Owst's wharf—the Providence of London, and the Violet of Montrose-were enveloped in flames. Mr. Braidwood and Mr. Henderson, of the brigade establishment, and Mr. Connorton, the foreman of the West of England Fire-office, brought their united energies to bear upon the best means of attacking the flames, and by a judicious arrangement of the various engines, and a well-directed application of the hose, the fire was at length confined within a space of 200 feet square. This space was entirely cleared of buildings, and the whole of the property contained therein destroyed. A more complete wreck than Mesers. Owst's premises present has rarely been seen, and some of their neighbours are nearly as badly off. The official report given below will convey some idea of the destructive character of this conflagration.

It is to be regretted that circumstances have arisen in connexion with this fire that lead to a suspicion that it may have been wilfully occasioned. In the course of Wednesday morning three persons were taken into custody. Two of them have since been liberated, but one remains under the surveillance of the police. It is believed that this person is a discharged servant of Messrs. Owst, who appears to have held out a threat that, if dismissed, he would set fire to his employer's warehouse. The boy, was first seen to run out of the premises by the brigade officer, belonging to one of the vessels moored alongside. He had given some offence to the captain, and was denied

admission to his ship, as a punishment. The following is the official report :-Messrs. R. Owst and Co., hoop merchants and coopers, Bermondsey-wall,—Warehouse and contents destroyed; dwelling-house much damaged; contents insured in the Imperial and other offices. Building insured in the Alliance. Mr. J. Brindley, slate merchant, -warehouse burnt, and contents much damaged; both insured in the Alliance.
Messrs. W. and J. Hayward, boatbuilders,—stock much damaged : insured in the Phænix. Mr. W. Downing, sail and tarpaulin manufaturer - building

much injured, and stock damaged; insured in the Alliance. Mr. Thomas For. private house,—furniture damaged; insured Messys. Loader's granaries,—front scorched, and stock injured. The Providence smack, laden with hoops,—burnt, with the exception of the hull,

The Violet, of Montrose, schooner, similarly destroyed. The Ellen and Esther, a Welch schooner,-much burnt; and various smaller craft more or less injured. The Providence was a newly repaired schooner, and had only just come off Messrs. Stokes's ways. She was lying alongside, waiting for her cargo.

SPIRITS.—It appears from a return to parliament printed on Saturday that in 1850 the quantity of spirits exported was 308,914 gallons, of which 123,774 went to British colonies and possessions, and 185,140 to foreign countries and colonies. In 1851 the quantity exported was 229,650, being a decrease of 79,264 gallons in the preceding year.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

THREE LIVES LOST ON THE RIBBLE. PRESTUN, MEN. DAY,—On Monday a melancholy accident occurred on the par,—On Monday a metanonous accounted on the river Ribble, by which three persons lost their lives, and four others were placed in imminent peril. The following parothers were piaced in minimum one of the survivors ticulars have been obtained from one of the survivors; Between ten and eleven o'clock yesterday morning a party of seven men, James Walton, John Spencer, David Booth, James Howarth, William Hodgson, and two others, whose names were unknown to our informant, all mechanics, in the employ of Messrs. Watson and Allsopp, of this town, sailed from the quay in a hoat about eighteen feet on the ked, and four to five feet beam, of which Walton was part puprietor, Their object, we believe, was to collect shell fish. They proceeded safely some half-dozen miles down theriver, when a sudden gust of wind capsized the boat, and the whole of them were thrown into the stream, with the exception of Hodgson, who cinng to the mast. Walton, Spencer, and Booth, were carried away by the tide and drowned; the other four, well-nigh exhausted, were recovered by a boat which was put off from the shore (about 250 yards distant) by Henry Gornal and John Jackson. The hody of Walton was found on the sands the same afternuon; the other two bodies have not yet been recovered. Spencer has left a wife and three children; Walton a wife and one child; Booth

A PAMILY Poisoned.—The neighbourhood of Somers. town has been greatly alarmed by the poisoning of a whole family, under the following circumstances. A man named Willis, residing at 2, Brill-walk, Somers-town, who gained his livelihood by hawking and selling water. cresses in the neighbourhood and along Camden-town, had given to him at a house in Canden-town a tween of sonp on Saturday, which he was informed by his benefactor had been standing since the previous Tuesday. The man hurried home with the sonp, of which he, his wife, and three children partook. Between eleven and twelve o'clock the same night, Willis and his wife were awoke by the sufferings and means of the youngest child, who is three years old, and was attacked with violent purging, vomiling, and other symptoms of poison. In less than an hour the other members of the family were similarly attacked, when the busband made his way to Mr. Sutheren's surgery, Church-row, St. Paneras. That gentleman promptly attended, and upon reaching Miller's house, he found the first mentioned child in a state of collapse and almost pulseless, and, as he supposed, dying. The mother lay reduced to the same frightful state, and, like the child, was quite cold. The father and the other children, although suffering greatly from retching and diarrhoa, were not so seriously attacked. Mr. Sutheren applied a proper antidote, with the hest effect as regarded the man and the two other children, but a considerable lapse of time occurred before he succeeded in restoring warmth and consciousness to the mother and the third child. On Sunday the mother was out of danger? She however, though greatly relieved, remains in a very precarious state. The remains of the soup had a strong coppery odour, as if it had been allowed to remain some time in a copper saucepan, or as if a copper spoon, plated, was left to stand in the tureen with the liquid.

ACCIDENT FROM THE BURSTING OF A NAPTHA LAMP. -As Mr. Holgate, linendraper, of Queenshead, near Halifax, was attending to his duties in his shop last Saturday night, a large naptha lamp, with which the shop was lighted, suddenly exploded, covering himself and three women, who were in the shop, with its contents, the whole of whom were instantly enveloped in flames. Some persons who were at the door instantly alarmed the neighbourhood and rushed in to render their assistance; and by the aid of sacks, sheets, and such things as came first to hand, succeeded in wrapping them up, and thus extinguishing the flames. They were all, however, severely burnt, one woman, it is feared, fatally. Mr. Holgate's face is frightfully burnt. The catastrophe has caused considerable alarm in the neighbourhood, as these lamps are generally used in all the shops

FEARFUL ACCIDENT .- A very melancholy occurrence took place on board the steamer Whitehaven, when just off the Heads, on her passage from Liverpool to Whitehaven, on Sunday morning. The engines had been temporarily stopped for some purpose, and Mr. Robert Greenshields the chief engineer, was leaning over them for the arrange ment of some matter which had got into momentary disorder, when a sea struck the vessel, urging her ahead, and necessarily setting the engines in motion. Before Mr. Greenshields could withdraw himself, or have the engines stopped again, his right arm was caught in the machinery and in an instant was nearly severed from his body. The unfortunate man made his appearance on deck holding the severed portion of his arm in his left hand, a small piece of skin merely attaching it to the remainder of the limb. The mutilated member was hastily bound up by Captain Askew, of Whitehaven, who happened to be one of the passengers on board; and on the arrival of the Whitehaven in harbour, Mr. Greenshields was taken to the infirmary, where amputation near the shoulder took place at once.

HYDROPHOBIA. - A man named Carpenter, of Courcelles, department of the Oise, was bitten about three weeks ago by a dog. As a matter of precaution the dog was killed. The wound, which was very slight, became cicatrised in a few days, and the man thought no more about it. On Saturday as he was at work in a field, he was seized with hydrophobia, and he rushed to a tree and threw bis arms around it convulsively. His fellow labourers thought he had been seized with passionate grief by reflecting on his wife, who had shortly before become insane, and they conveyed him home. The malady increased, and the unfortunaia man fell into a horrible state; he was frequently in convulsions and deligium, uttered loud shrieks, heaped imprecations on his relatives and friends, and called for death to

take him. At length on Wednesday last he died.

EXPLOSION AT THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN GAS WORKS.— The South Metropolitan Gas Works, near the Surrey Canal Bridge, in the Old Kent-road, narrowly escaped destruction on Wednesday. About half-past nine o'clock in the morning three men were at work in the "valve-house." as it is called, connected with the establishment, in the prosecution of some necessary repairs to one of the valves, when an escape of gas communicated with a small fire in one of the rooms, and an explosion instantly took place which levelled the four walls with the ground, and set tho whole building in flames. Three men, although seriously burnt, managed to effect their escape, one of them by the doorway, and the two others by jumping into the canal. The noise of the explosion soon brought all the men employed about the works to the spot, and as the burning week was within a very few foot of the large can recompter. wreck was within a very few feet of the large gas gasometer. the utmost exertions of all present were immediately directed to extinguish the fire. For this purpose the engine, belonging to the works, was dragged out, and under the direction of Mr. Moss, the foreman, and Mr. Hewes, the storekeeper, a large quantity of water, obtained from the canal, was thrown upon the flames. The most alarming apprehensions were entertained lest any of the leaden joints of the large gas pipes might become fused, and the flames thus be enabled to communicate with the gas in the gasometer, a circumstance which must have spread destruction around the adjoining neighbourhood. The men worked bravely notwithstanding the imminent danger to which they were exposed, and in the course of half an hour the flames were got under. The gas continued to burn for some time, and was only extinguished at last by a large quantity of clay being thrown upon it. The accident originated entirely through the earlessness of the parties employed in keeping up a fire while they were engage upon a duty which necessarily involve a large escape of gas. One of the four valves employed to regulate the supply of gas to the streets having worked rather stilly of late, James Wesley, a deputy foreman of the works, and Timothy Smith, a fitter, proceeded on Wednesday morning to examine the valve with a view to easing a spring by which it is worked. They had taken off the cap of the large pipe and were in the act of removing the valve when the gas, which had been escaping for some time, communidated with a small fire in an adjoining apartment, and an instantaneous explosion followed. William Fox, the gatekeeper of the works, for whose use the fire was kept up, was in the building when the accident occurred, and is one of the sufferers. All three of them were removed to Guy's Hospital as soon as possible after the accident. Fox is the most severely injured, but neither of the cases is expected to terminate fatally.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—An accident of a most disastrous nature occurred on Wednesday afternoon at Burntwood, near Lichfield, resulting in the almost instantaneous death of the Rev. R. Errington, incumbent C. Burntwood and Hammerwich. The painful circumstances of the case are briefly these :- It appears that the garden connected with the house had been very much infested with sparrows, and the unfortunate deceased had ascended a ladder for the purpose of destroying some nests in a pear tree growing against his residence. The tree in question was a wall tree, and the deceased incautiously stepped off the ledder or it. the ladder on it, when the branch which he held gave way, and he was precipitated backwards headlong to the ground, a height of from fifteen to twenty feet, Mrs. Errington, who had just come to the spot to warn her husband of his danger, witnessed the accident. A messonger was immediately despatched for Mr. M. B. Morgan, surgeon, who was promptly in attendance, but some time before his arrival life was extinct. We understand that the deceased's neck was dislocated, and that his collarbone and several of his ribs were fractured. Mr. Errington has left a widow and three children to bewail their loss, rendered more distressing by the painful circumstance under which it has s

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday morning, at about nine o'clock, Adelaine Woolenough, aged 37, a servant, employed at No. 12 Sidmonth attack Convenience and was s ployed at No. 13, Sidmouth-street, Gray's-inn-road, mas s precipitated from the thing the street, precipitated from the third story window to the yard below, a height of ungrand a fact of window to the yard below. precipitated from the third story window to the yard below, a height of upwards of fifty feet. In the course of the fall she burst through a skylight. The fearful crash alarmed the inmates of the house, which is a reception or lodging gestablishment for foreigners, several of whom rushed out, and found the unfortunate woman bleeding profusely from the skull, and quite insensible. Taylor, St. G., was called the skull, and she was conveved to the Royal Free Hospiral, where the first state of the Royal Free Hospiral, where the first state of the Royal Free Hospiral, where the first state of the Royal Free Hospiral where the first state of the Royal Free Hospiral where the first state of the Royal Free Hospiral where the first state of the Royal Free Hospiral where the first state of t in, and she was conveyed to the Royal Free Hospiral, where to Dr. Lane and other medical effects of the Royal Free Hospiral, where the Royal Free Hospiral, where the Royal Free Hospiral, when the Royal Free Hospiral and the Royal English and the Royal Free Hospiral and the Royal Fr Dr. Lane and other medical officers of the establishment, it, rendered account here were all officers of the establishment, it. rendered every humane assistance. Her skull was frace at tured, her ribs were droken, and the whole framework of tured, her ribs were droken, and the whole framework she her body was shattered in a most dreadful manner. She he expired soon after entering the hospital.

### LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

(From our own Correspondent.) IVERVERPOOL-THE POLISH REFUGEES AND THE SSHASHAM-LIBERALS-DEMOCRATIC ACTION, &c.,

the lethe letter of Mr. W. J. Linton, in last week's "Star of receduration," in reference to Lord Dudley Stuart's Association the the Aristocratic "Friends" of Poland, has given great detisfaction to all who recollect the inhuman conduct of the authorities here, when they found the Polish Hungarian Renigers igers had resolved to adhere to the advice given them by meir deir deceived fellow countrymen in America, "Not to remore have from England, but to suffer for a little time, until the and of prosperity should arise." As the Aris ocratic Assoijationation has made great boasts out of the little benefit it ever ponferonferred on any l'olish Refugees, it is considered advisable 99 appr apprise the British public that, in defiance of Lord Nudley htuarituari's opposition, and that of his Secretary, backed by all the lone local and government influence of the time, the appeal marean'e to the generosity of the people on behalf of these unportumpriumate exiles was most nobly responded to. A complete alandance sheet, showing the amount of subscriptions received from from the various towns in the kingdom, was some time ince ince prepared by Mr. James Spurr, the indefatigable Secrepary tary of the Central Operative's Committee he e but an accilent lent befel the MSS, while in the printer's hands, and severe longomestic affliction ensuing in Mr. Spurr's family, the docuonentheat has not yet appeared. Altogether, in money and other substubstantial aid, it is estimated that fully £3,000 were raised by the phe people, although after the speech of the late stipendiary, Mr. Mr. Rushion, at the Emigrant's Home, the poor fellows referere turned adrift, and must have starved, but for the noble for forts of a few patriotic men of this town, among whom the nameames of Hobbs, Walsall, and Parker. form a pleasing conrastrast to the pseud liberals-Brown, Rathbone, and Bent. Mr. Mr. Brown, the member for the northern division of the compounty, would have paid the cost of transporting the refugees o Ao America, but would not give a pennyworth of bread to keekeep one of them from starving. Mr. Rathbone, the great who waited on him to solicit aid for the starving exiles; and Mr.Mr. (now Sir John) Bent, who was then Mayor of Liverpool, referefased with indignation the cost of a few blankets, from an amample fund placed at his disposal for such purposes by his fellfellow townsmen, although the poor fellows were then exposposed to the inclemency of the weather in an old soap-house, thethe only building that the charity of their friends could at thethe time provide. It is quite as well the public at large sheshould know these things; and, as Mr. Linton's letter has crecreated some sensation here, the present is deemed a fitting opopportunity to lay these facts before your readers.

A political committee has been formed for the purpose of ississuing a declaration of democratic principles at the approachinging election here. It has been determined to placard the to town, and use every legal means to make these principles mimore known, and therefore better understood and apprecirciated by the masses of the population. There is a great number in Liverpool who are far in advance of the opinions pr promulgated by either of the present candidates for the repi presentation of the borough, and it is intended to test these gigentlemen on the question of the franchise, at the earliest p public opportunity. The committee held a preparatory n meeting on Sunday afternoon last, and adjourned until that d day week; the principle of universal suffrage, the social c condition of the people, and all questions affecting the rights o of labour, will be brought prominently forward by means which are now in course of organisation for that purpose.

Nany persons are taking the "Star of Freedom" who
latterly did not take the "Star;" and great dissatisfaction is expressed at the equabbles fostered by Mr. Ernest Jones and his adherents. It is hoped, by all here who are real well wishes of the couse of progress, that the Editor of the "Star" will wholly eschew all personal controversy, even in self-defence, and, like Epicaras of old, "live down" his

At the meeting of the Committee above referred to, held on Sunday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:-

That we consider the first and primary question which ought to be brought before the people of Liverpool at the approaching elec-tion, is the right of every man of twenty one years of age, who is of sound mind and untainted by clime, to be in possession of the elective franchise; and that a fund be raised to bring this principle Sirly before the public, both electors and non-electors.

There is a very general expression of indignation among all classes here at the impunity afforded by the Cheshire mag strates last week, to the crew of the emigrant ship Rappenhannock, who I roke open the boxes of the emigrants. stole their money, got drunk with their whisky, and afterwards committed personal violence on the emigranis themselves. It was a rascally case, and the negligence, at least, if nothing worse, of the Birkenhead "justices" loudly calls for the Home Secretary's investigation. "Why does not Mr. Thornley, or some other member, inquire about it in the house?" is asked, and the means of preventing a recourrence of similar disgraceful conduct is urgently

#### THEOLOGICAL CONTROVERSY AT NORTHAMPTON.

Public debates have taken place in this town between John Hamilton, editor of the "Aylesbury News, and G. J. Holyoake, editor of the "Reasoner," on Monday and Tuesday evenings, May 17th and 18th, on the following subjects. Monday-" That Jesus Christ is the Revelation of Divinity" and on Tuesday, "That Jesus Christ is a Perfect Model of Humanity." Much opposition was manifested by the "religious" persons in the town, but without avail. The good folks of the town were well pleased apparently with the tone of the debates.

#### T. S. DUNCOMBE, M.P.—"RESIDENTAL SUFFRAGE."

Dean Harney,-Having been a constant subscriber to the "Star" nearly from its commencement to the present time, under all circumstances, I hope will be a sufficient apology for asking you the favour of inserting these few lines in your next number, although you may not agree with my sentiments. In looking over the letter of friend "Spartacus," in this week snumber, I find that in r. viewing the ments of the various franchise qualifications now submitted for public approval, he makes reference to (using his own words) the Residental Suproge of our good friend, Mr. Dun-done, which is contained in that gentleman's reply to our address. In further commenting on the Suffrage of Sir J. Walmsley, Hume, and Co., he says, "in reference to the excluded million, Mr. Duncombe's residental impediment is so nearly of the same character, would have so nearly the same effects, that those who refuse to be led astray by Hame can hardly follow even the honester misleader. Twelve months' residence, as a necessary qualification, and the town or district in which you work is the property of Your political opponent." Now it is to correct this impression of friend "Spartacus" that I trouble you with this, and likewise forward you a copy of our whole public correspondence. by which you will find that in his last reply to us, Mr. Duncombe has reduced the term of residence to six months, without a murmur, and further says, with reference to his plan, that when the time arrives for going into details that many, if not all, the objections urged against it will be removed. Now, sir, with all due deference, there is scarcely any analogy between the two; that of Sir Joshua's is like the camelion, never hardly defined twice alike, and, at best, you must claim to be rated. And is there any man, of business habits, that believes that Parochial officers will be troubled with a host of names on then rate books without L. S. D. attached to them ? Then what 12 to become of the hundreds of thousands of single men who are just arriving to manhood's bloom, and others of more mature years, with all the advantages of a superior Education to that which we and our contemporaries ever had mentally, morally, and politically full of vigour and independent spirit, all of whom would be excluded by the rating clause, but few by Mr. Duncombe's "six months' Residental Suffrage," founded on the inherent rights of man, with only three months' probation more than the Charter provides. As to placing Mr. Duncombe in the same category as the cold and frigid school of political economists above alluded to, there is still a deep gulf between them and the generous and warm-hearted Dancombe, who has on all occasions stepped boldly forward to defend the rights and expose the wrongs of suffering humanity. Politically and socially. And I must here beg to supply an omission of friend "Spartagus" in reference to the number that has been registered at different periods for Unniversal Suffrage. Mr. Duncombe presented, and ably supported, a petition, in 1842, signed by 3,317,702. In 1844, Mr. Duncombe, through his vigilance, strangled in its birth one of the greatest monster manacles that was ever insidiously attempted to be fastened on the limbs of the working classes of this country, for which he is still, and ever will be, held by them in dear remembrance. Nor was his Sympathies confined to our own countrymen; for when car boasted hospitality to Refugees was secretly compromised by the infamous Post-office Espionage, he stood boldly forward, and in spite of the most fierce opposition of the House of Commons, dragged all to light, and loudly Proclaimed that the blood of the murdered brothers Bandeira rested on the head of one of the first Ministers of the Crown. The horrors of the convict treatment in the hulks, be likewise successfully exposed, and, coupled with his exertions connected with the United Trades, thus mindful of the social elevation of the working classes, as well as their political rights, his health broke down, and for a time caused a blank in his useful career; but the moment he is somewhat restored to health, he has again thrown down the gauntlet to class legislation; and I respectfully submit that there is not a man in his present position, whose antecedents so pre-eminently entitles him to the confidence of the Democracy of this country, and to counsel and assist in the formation of a People's Party—aye, and such a People's Party, may I hope, that the people of Europe will be proud to recent the barbinger of hetter days—for be proud to recognise as the harbinger of better days—for Lagree with "Spartacus" (as there is not a word of this written in a spirit of antagonism) that Manhood or a simple Residential Suffrage alone is worth a noble and vigorous effect, and get as much details as we can. Hoping that the Star of Freedom" will shine brighter than ever in the political firmament, and that in spite of the spleen of ambilious men, it will long continue to be the mirror of truth and humanity, as I assure you that its present arrange-

To Mr. G. Julian Harney. 23, Castle Green, Bristol, May 18, 1852.

EXCLOSURE OF WICHWOOD FOREST.—It is believed, from the destruction of the fine oaks and deer in Old Wychwood, by order of Woods and by order of her Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Porests, that its enclosure is about to be effected.

ments are giving great satisfaction here with an increase of circulation

I remain, dear sir, yours truly,

JOHN ROGERS.

LAW INTELLIGENCE. ADULTERY AND DIVORCE-EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR.

The House of Lords sat on Monday, at three o'clock, for the purpose of hearing further evidence in support of the second reading of " Hawkins' Divorce Bill." The Peers present were-the Lord Chancellor, Lord Re-

desdale, Lord Colville, and the Bishop of Norwich. This case came before the House some six weeks or two months since, when, it will be remembered, after hearing considerable evidence, the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the purpose of enabling the petitioner to

produce two additional witnesses. From the evidence given on the former occasion, it was proved that the petitioner. Lieutenant Septimus Moore Hawkins, of the 97th Foot, was married on the 4th of September, 1845, to his present wife, from whom he now seeks to be divorced, Harrietto Lavinia Dennie, the daughter of Colonel Dannie, of the 13th Regiment of Foot, at the parish church of Carisbrooke, in the Isle of Wight. From the period of the marriage till the early part of 1846 the parties remained in this country, but in the latter year Lieutenant Hawkins quitted England, accompanied by his wife, to join his regiment, which was at that time at Corfn, from which place they afterwards proceeded to Malta, where they remained until the month of April, 1848, and, in the following June, Lieutenant and Mrs. llawkins returned to England. They then took up their residence at Clatterford, near Carisbrooke, and here they continued to reside until about the month of October in the same year, when they removed to a place called Bonchurch in the Isle of Wight. Having been at Bonchurch until March, 1819, they went on a visit to the lieutenant's brother, who lives at Alresford-hall, near Colchester, and having extended that visit to three months they in June returned to the Isle of Wight, and resided at Shide, with the view of Lieutenant Hawkins being near to the depot of his regiment at Newport. They continued at Shide till the 16th of May, 1850, on which day the lieutenant embarked, under orders from the Horse Guards, to join his regiment at head quarters-viz., at Frederickton, in New Brunswick. Upon this occasion Lieutenant Hawkins was, under medical advice, compelled to leave Mrs. Hawkins in England in consequence of the delicate state of her health. In the meantime, in the month of June, 1846, Mrs. Hawkins had given birth to a male child, who died at Malta in the month of July in the succeeding year, while in the July of 1848, during their residence at Clatterford, she was delivered of a female child, named Alice Ain. 69, now living. During their sojourn at Clatterford Lieutenant and Mrs. Hawkins made the acquaintance of Viscount Malden, who was at Parkhurst-barracks, the depot of his own regiment—the Rifle Brigade. Lieutenant Hawkins arrived in North America in the month of July, 1850, and remained with his regiment till March, 1851, in which month he again set sail for England, where he arrived on the 23rd of March. He had thus been absent from home and from England from the 16th of May, 1850, to the 23rd of March, 1851. Mrs. Hawkins remained the whole of that period in England. Upon the arrival of Lieutenant Hawkins cohabitation with his wife was resumed, and continued till the 3rd of June following, when, to the utter astonishment of the busband, his wife gave birth to a full grown child. Upon this event coming to pass Lieutenant Hawkins instantly quitted the house, and from that moment ceased to hold any communication with his wife. He thereupon took advice of some of his friends, and instituted an inquiry, which resulted in the discovery of the following circumstances:-It appeared that Mrs. Hawkins left her residence in the Isle of Wight in the month of September. 1850, and that in that month she arrived at Cox's Hotel, Jermyn-street. London, an hotel at which she sojourned on previous occasions with Lieutenant Hawkins when they were in London. The first floor of the hotel had been engaged for her prior to her arrival in town. She was accompanied on this occasion by her child and maid servant, and they arrived about six o'clock in the evening. Shortly after her arrival Mrs. Hawkins despatched a note by one of the porters of the establishment, directed to Lord Malden, and not long subsequently his lordship came to the hotel and was ushered into Mrs. Hawkins' sitting room. Lord Malden remained with Mrs. Hawkins from about half-past six till nine o'clock. After his lordship's departure the waiter went upstairs, but did not find Mrs. Hawkins in the sitting room, nor had the tea, which he had taken up prior to the arrival of Lord Malden, been touched. Neither had the candles been lighted. These matters having been ascer-

Ecclesiastical Court, Doctor's-commons. George Ludlow Ward, the captain of the Earl of Durham, bark, in which Lieutenant Hawkins went out to North America, in May, 1850, proved that that officer had landed in that country in the month of July in that year.

tained, Lieutenant Hawkins brought an action against Lord

Malden for criminal conversation with his wife, which re-

sulted in the jury awarding him £500 by way of damages.

He had since that, namely, on the 10th of February, in

the present year, obtained a divorce a mensa et thoro in the

Ann Young, Mrs. Hawkins' lady's-maid, stated that she had lived with her mistress the whole of the time during Lieutenant Hawkins' absence from England. She had accompanied her mistress to Cows, and had seen the Earl of Durham sail with her master on board. That was in May, 1850. Her master returned in March, 1851, and she remained in the service some six months afterwards. After her master had quitted her mistress, that lady, the child, and herself, went to Mr. C. Pennington's, in Essex, where they remained about six weeks. They then went to Mr. Pennington's senior. That was in July; and afterwards they returned to the Isle of Wight, to Castle Cottage. Here they remained about a month, and in the early part of September, she remembered accompanying her mistress to Cox's hotel, in Jermyn-street. She had never had the least suspicion that her mistress was in the familyway, although she had been in the daily habit of dressing and undressing her, even to the night of her confinement.

By the Lord Chancellor.—She had never, even on the night before the delivery, observed anything in the personal appearance of Mrs. Hawkins to cause her to suspect that she was in the familyway. Her mistress certainly was somewhat stouter in her person, but she had always attributed that enlargement as being the result of a chest disease under which her mistress had for some time been labouring. She was not herself a married woman. She had not noticed any indications or movement which had led her to suspect that Mrs. Hawkins was in the family way.

By Mr. Talbot.-Her mistress had altered the style of her dress; it was a looser style of dress. The birth of the child was the first intimation she had had of the fact of her mistress being in the family way.

The evidence being brought to a conclusion, The Lord Chancellor said, that this case, in some of its circumstances was of a most extraordinary character, for, up to the moment of the birth of the child, it appeared that there was no person who had been about this ladyeven the lady's-maid, who had dressed and undressed her mistress daily—who had at any moment entertained a suspicion of her being in the familyway. It was still more singular, too, that Lieutenant Hawkins himself, who had been the father of two children, should have slept with his wife up to within five minutes of the birth, even without having had cause to suspect that she was in the familyway. It appeared that Lieutenant Hawkins had left England for North America on the 16th of May, 1850, and that he had not returned until the 23rd of March, 1851. It was utterly impossible, therefore, that he could have been the father of this child, which was born on the 2nd of June in the same year It was clear, therefore, that that child was the fruit of an act of adultery which had taken place during his absence. That was beyond all question, and the time of delivery exactly corresponded in the ordinary course of gestation with the period when it was stated the act of adultery must have been committed. That being so, then there could be no reasonable doubt that the act of adultery had given rise to the delivery of the lady in the June following. It was said that the adultery had taken place at Cox's Hotel, in Jermyn street, in the early part of September, and the birth of the child had taken place on the 2nd of June following. As he had already said, the most extraordinary circumstance in the case was, that the husband who had cohabited with his wife during two previous pregnancies, had not found anything to raise his suspicions as to the state in which his wife was after the renewal of his cohabitation with her subsequently to his return to this country. It appeared from the testimony of the different witnesses, that the lady had been living at a respectable botel at Bonchurch, visiting, and being visited by, all the respectable families of the place, and conducted herself with the utmost propriety. Then, when her husband returned she received and welcomed him with all the appearance of that same strong and warm affection with which she had parted with him on his leaving for America. Indeed, it had been proved that the only cause of the wife not having accompanied her husband on that occasion was the extremely delicate state of her heafth. Now at the time she had received her husband in this affectionate manner, it was clear that she was six or seven months gone with child. Well, the husband in the ordinary way renews the relation of husband and wife, and he even continues to sleep with her in the same bed, for it had been proved that there was but one bed in the room, until within five minutes of the birth of this child. It struck him as a most extraordinary circumstance, that one who might be described as the father of a family should not even up to that moment have made any discovery that she was in the family way. If the husband, therefore, had not made that discovery, it might be considered as a circumstance less to be surprised at that other parties who were in daily communication with her should have been equally blind to her real condition. It was quite clear that had he made any such discovery as to the fact of his wife having been in the familyway he would at once have been aware that he could not have been the father. But, singular as this circumstance was, it was not the less true that every person who had been intimate with her had been equally deceived as to the cause of her general appearance, all of them attributing any change which might have develoved itself in respect of an increase of size, to the ill state of health under which it was known she had been for some time labouring. Even the medical men themselves, recollecting the length of time of the husband's absence, had heen deceived as to the true state of affairs, notwithstanding they had noticed an alteration in the personal appearance of the lady. They, like everyone else, appeared to have attributed the enlargement of size to the illness under which Mrs. Hawkins was labouring. The lady's maid, too, who had dressed and undressed her mistress up to the night of her confinement, had been equally deceived:

and, like the physician, the surgeon, the mistress of the hotel, and others, had attributed the increase in her size

to the chest disease with which she was afflicted. This

witness, Ann Young, was a most material witness, and as their Lordships had heard she had entertained no suspi-

cion. It was a most extraordinary case, and in respect to

the husband's not having made the discovery, that was a point upon which their Lordships were left in a great measure to conjecture. It appeared, however, extremely difficult to believe that, placed as he had been as the husband of the lady during some three months of cohabitation down to the moment almost of her delivery, and with his previous experience, that he could have entert ined no suspicion of the true state of his wife's condition. Nevertheless, strange as it was, it was perfectly manifest, difficult though it might be to credit the fact, that he had been like all others, misled as to the situation of his wife. What had occurred upon the day of the delivery was perfectly conclusive, however. As soon as Mrs. Hawkins had got her husband out of the bedroom, she had expressed herself as most anxious that the affair should not be at once made known to him, nor that it should come to his knowledge in an abrupt manner, and had requested the landlady to break the matter to him as quietly as sho could, for that he had a heart complaint, and it might kill him. Now, their Lordships had had ample evidence placed before them of the heavy blow this painful discovery had been to Lieutenaut Hawkins. Looking, then, at all the circumstances of this axtraordinary case, he had arrived at opinion that Lieutenant Hawkins had been wholly unconscious that his wife was in the family way up to the moment when she had actually given birth to the child. This, then, was the case, and, under all the circumstances, it was one in which he felt he could, notwithstanding its peculiarities, advise their Lordships to read this bill a second time, and thereby give Lieutenant Hawkins that remedy and relief ho The bill was then read a second time, and ordered to be

committed on Monday next. The house then adjourned during pleasure.

### CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

SHOOTING WITH INTENT TO KILL, Felix M'Gee, 40, gasfitter, was charged with the capital offence of shooting at Michael Collins, with intent to murder him .- It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutor. that he and the prisoner, and a number of other persons were members of a teetotal benefit society, which held its meetings in one of the rooms of a coffeeshop in York-street, Westminster. In March last, it seemed, there had been some disagreement between the prisoner and the rest of the members upon the subject of the society, and a good deal of angry feeling prevailed, and, a meeting of the society being announced to take place on the evening of the 12th, the prisoner declared that the meeting should not take place, and he conveyed a bed and some articles of clothing into the room, and secured the door, and declared that no one should enter. When the time appointed for holding the meeting arrived, the prosecutor and some of the members went to the room where the prisoner was, and insisted upon being admitted, but he declared that no meeting should take place, and said, with violent imprecations, that he would have the life of the first man who entered the room. After a short interval the parties forced in a panel of the door, and they then observed the prisoner standing in the middle of the room with a pistol in one hand and a cutlass in the other, and as the prosecutor was about to advance into the room the lock of the pistol was heard to snap, but it did not explode. The prisoner continued using desperate threats towards the prosecutor and his companions, exclaiming among other things "that by the God that made him he would shoot any man that entered the room." At length the door was forced open, and the prosecutoradvanced into the room, and the moment he did so the prisoner fired a second pistol at him, and the whole of the charge entered his belly. The injury he received was of the most serious character, no less than between fifty and sixty shots having entered the stomach, which, according to the evidence of the surgeon, was com-pletely riddled. For more than a month his life was considered in danger, and, although he was now nearly recovered, it appeared that a good many shots still remained in his body. After the injury had been inflicted the prisoner continued for some time in a very excited state, but upon the arrival of Mr. Moran, an inspector of police, he surrendered himself, and on his being taken to the police station he said that the pistol had gone off by accident. When the pistols that were taken from the prisoner were afterwards examined it was found that he had reloaded the one with which the injury had been inflicted, and the other pistol was also found to be loaded. The prisoner was found Guilty, and sentenced to transportation for ten years. RIOT AND BRUTAL ASSAULT.

George Terry, Joshua Tudgey, and George Cooper, surrendered to take their trial for forcible entry and riot, and assaulting Eliza Coffield. It appeared from the statement of the prosecutrix, an interesting-looking young woman that her father had been landlord of the Horseshoe and Magpie, Bath-street, Clerkenwell, and having fallen into some difficulties he had all his goods sold off at the close of the last year, after which she was left in the house to keep possession. Some attempts were made to obtain possession and get her out, but, they not succeeding, Terry, who is a iobbing builder in Clerkenwell, came, accompanied by a dozen men, among whom was the two other prisoners, and stating that they had been sent by the freeholder to make repairs, they, with a view of driving her out of the house, for the period of some days were guilty of the most brutal, low, and unwarrantable conduct. Under Terry's direction they took out the windows, took up the floors, out down the stairs, and under the pretence of cleaning the rooms drenched the place with water, so that, to use her own expression, "the water for two days was up to her ancles;" day and night some of them were in the house. They abused her, threw water over her, and bricks and pails of water down the chimney the moment she attempted to light a fire, opened the drains, and, finally, Terry so carried on the work of demolition that the next-door house fell down. This not succeeding, they had recourse to personal violence, and after pushing and driving her about, she was by three at the bar, knocked down. Terry said, "Throw her any-where." Tudgey said, "Knock her down." Tudgey threw her into the fireplace, and Terry threw a pail of water over her, and, finally, upon the last day of the riot, Terry came again, and they illused a young man named Hardy who was in the house with her. Terry knocked her down; she was kicked severely in the groin, dragged from the room, and he, forcing her partially through the window, put a shutter up, and began to nail it, jamming her thighs and injuring them. Her screams had attracted a great crowd, and some of the neighbours extricated her and took her fainting to the nearest surgeon's, and under whose care she was for some time. The mob outside were so exasperated that they attacked Terry and his party, who ran away, and finally legal proceedings settled the question of tenancy.—The jury found them Guilty.—Terry was sentenced to six, and the others to four months' imprisonment, and hard labour.

This concluded the business of the session.

ATTACK ON THE SOOLOO PIRATES .- SINGAPORE, April 6 .-The expedition, consisting of her Majesty's ship, Cleopatra, the steam frigate Semiramis, and the war steamer Pluto-the latter two vessels belonging to the East India Company -returned to Singapore after an unsuccessful endeavour to meet with and punish the Sooloo pirates, on the east coast of Borneo, who were concerned in cutting off the schooner Dolphin and the murder of Mr. Burns and his companions. Much discussion has of late taken place on the subject of piracy in the Archipelago, and who are and who are not pirates; but of the character of the men against whom the expedition under Captain Massie, of her Majesty's ship Cleopatra, was sent, there is not the least doubt entertained. The head-quarters of the Sooloo, Lanun, and Illanun piratical prahus, which scour the Indian Archipelago, have frequently been pointed out from the days of Dalrymple to the present time, but it was not until the recent outrage on Mr. Burns that the English authorities adopted a single step to punish the pirates in their strongholds, and on the present occasion they have been completely unsuccessful. The following particulars will show what manner of people these marauders are. Having coaled both steamers at Labuan, the expedition sailed for Maluda, the Cleopatra a short time in advance. Mr. St. John, acting commissioner, and Captain Brooke, better known as the Rajah Muda of Sarawak, were on board the Cleopatra. Captain Massie's boats proceeded up the Menggatal river to the house of a chief who was known to be in league with a party of Lanun pirates, but nothing was done, the object being merely a demonstration. After much difficulty the Cleopatra was taken through the Mallawalli passage, and at length reached Tungku, the principal head quarters of the Sooloo pirates. The steamer's boats tried river after river before reaching the one they were in search of. Having anchored below the river, an expedition was formed of sixteen boats in two divisions, the light boats being under the direction of Captain Burbank, of the Pluto, and the heavy boats under Captain Stephens, of the Semiramis. Captain Massie, accompanied by the acting commissioner, proceeded in the Cleopatra's gig. White flags were hoisted in most of the boats, and after two hours' pulling they reached the chief's house, and on the top of the room they placed a white flag in token of a peaceful visit and to induce the inhabitants to approach; not one, however, appeared, they having fled before the boats reached the place. While they were meditating on the step next to be taken they were suddenly saluted with a shower of balls, or rather shots, issuing from the jung'e, killing one of our men and wounding two others. Having thus shown a hostile disposition, Captain Massie immediately directed preparation to be made for acting on the offensive. A smart fire was returned from the marines, firing in the direction whence the smoke was observed, but without any effect. The boats then returned to the shipping. On the 17th the flotilla proceeded to the place, with the view of inflicting a severe punishment for firing upon the flag of truce. The small armsmen were placed on one side of the river, and the marines on the other. The stockades were reached, but the guns had been removed. Scouring parties went in all directions, but not a man was visible. Some of the pirates, however, advanced, stealthily through the jungle to the stockades, and fired, and a party of them fired on the boats, wounding three men, one mortally. Yet not a soul was observable. Whenever smoke was seen to issue from the jungle the place was immediately invested, but the daring adventurous Lanuns managed to escape. Finding this mode of warfare very discouraging, orders were given to destroy all the buildings made of bamboo and cadjan, and soon replaced, together with large granaries of rice, which, being accomplished, the flotilla returned with the loss of several men killed and wounded, without the satisfaction of knowing that they had even wounded a single Lanun. From the absence of their prahus it is believed the pirates were absent on a piratical expedition, but it is equally probable that their prahus and themselves were concealed up some of the numerous and to us unknown rivers abounding in that quarter,-Singapore

Foreign Postage.—The Post-office authorities have in contemplation a comprehensive scheme for the equalisation and reduction of foreign postal rates.

### Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, May 17th.

CONDEMNATION OF MR. MURRAY AT ROME. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Duke of Areyll wished to put a question to the noble lord opposite the Foreign Secretary. It had been reported in the papers that a person of the name of Murray had been imprisoned in Ancona for two or three years, accused of a criminal offence, and without being brought to trial; as also that he had lately been found guilty, and sentenced to death. This was certainly a somewhat extraordinary statement concerning a British subject; and he wished to ask whether any communication had been made to the noble earl on the subject. or any application, either on the part of the friends of the gentleman in question, or our consular agent resident at Rome, which was the only channel of communication there? He thought it might be satisfactory to the public mind, if the noble carl could give some explanation of the long confinement of the person alluded to, and of the way in which he lad been brought to trial. It was stated that the trial was a secret one, that the accused was not allowed to confront the witnesses against him, and that the whole proceeding was of a character not likely to inspire the British public with any confidence that justice had been

The Earl of Malmesbury, as far as he was concerned.

was glad to have an opportunity of explaining what had appeared in the public journals, and which he had seen with some pain. The facts of the case, as far as he was informed were these: About a week after he came into office-about the first week in March-he received a despatch from Mr. Freeborn, our consul at Rome, stating that a gentleman of the name of Murray, the son of a meritorious officer, formerly in her Majesty's service, had been confined for thirty months in a prison in Ancona, on a charge of murder; that he had been charged in common with a band of bravos, regular murderers, with having committed several murders in that part of Italy; that in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, he had not been brought to trial, and upon the representation of consul Moore he had been transmitted from Ancona to Rome: that Mr. Freeborn had written to Cardinal Antonelli, and begged that he might have a fair trial, and that justice might be done him, and that the Cardinal had promised that justice should be done to Mr. Murray. He had since received a dispatch from Mr. Freeborn, stating the arrival of Mr. Murray, as a prisoner in Rome. On receiving the first despatch he wrote to Mr. Freeborn, desiring him to watch the proceedings and take care that the accused had fair play. The next intimation which he had received on the subject, was through the medium of the public prints. He had not received any further despatch from Mr. Freeborn, for had he received any information from the charge d'affaires at Florence

EXPULSION OF MISSIONARIES FROM HUNGARY. The Duke of Anoxil was satisfied with the explanation which had just been given as far as the noble earl himself was concerned. It must, however be apparent that if this gentleman had been in prison two or three years without any remonstrance or inquiry on the part of the English government, those noble lords alone could be responsible who had preceded him in office. He now begged to ask the noble earl another question—namely, whether he had any objection to produce to the house, the despatches and papers which had passed between him, his predecessor in the Foreign Office, and the government of Austria, with respect to the case of Messrs. Wingate, Smith, and Edwards, missionaries in Hungary? The communications had appeared in the public papers, but they had not been laid officially on the table of the house. He must confess that he looked for them with great curiosity; for as far as he was able to judge, the reply given by his noble friend opposite, in reference to the application from those gentlemen, was far from satisfactory, and the answer of the Austrian government was still less satisfactory. (Hear, hear.) The Earl of Minto put a question to the Foreign Secretary, which was totally inaudible in the gallery; as was

also the reply of Lord Malmesbury.

The Earl of Malmesbury said that with respect to the observations of the noble duke he was sorry to say he did not think it would be advantageous to the public service. or to the interests of the individuals referred to, that the correspondence should be laid on the table in its present state, as it was not vet complete. He (the Earl of Malmesbury) could give his most solemn assurance that he had endeavoured to maintain, as it was his duty to do, the rights of international law: and he should have nothing so much at heart, so long as he filled the office which he had now the bonour of holding, as the endeavour to maintain international law between this and all foreign countries.

The Marquis of Breadalbane said that on a former occasion the noble earl had stated that the case of these three missionaries was a very bad one, and that they were entitled to compensation; and that was also the opinion of the noble earl who had preceded him in office. He trusted, therefore, that the negotiations would be conducted in that spirit; and that the Austrian government would not be allowed to escape the consequences of their conduct to those gentlemen—(hear, hear)—or be allowed to suppose that they could exorcise an arbitrary principle towards British subjects, as they should to their own people, without this country seriously entering a strong protest against

THE CASE OF MR. MATHER. In reply to a question from Earl FITZWILLIAM,

The Earl of MALMESBURY said that the affair of Mr. Mather was nearly settled; and until it was finally decided he begged to defer answering the question of the noble earl as to the correspondence which had passed on the THE CASE OF MR. MURRAY.

Lord STANLEY (of Alderly) said, that during the time he was in office. no information had reached the foreign office as to the case of Mr. Murray. He had no doubt the noble earl would vindicate our national rights, and do what justice required. The treatment of English subjects abroad had been influenced in many states, more by their relations with the English government than their consideration of justice to individuals.

EMIGRATION TO AUSTRALIA. The Earl of HARROWBY moved for returns connected with emigration to Australia, and dwelt with great force on the importance of providing those colonies with a sufficient

supply of labour. The Earl of Desart admitted the importance of the subject, and after some discussion the returns, with one exception, were ordered.

Some other business was then despatched, and their lordships adjourned. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Lord J. Russell stated that it was not his intention to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, and which stood for this day, for a committee of the whole house on oaths taken by

members of parliament. THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,

Mr. T. DUNCOMER put a question to the Secretary of State—by what authority a portion of the K division of the Metropolitan Police were ordered, on the 5th and 12th instant, to attend divine service in St. Thomas's Church. Stepney, and in default of so doing were subjected to military drill? On Wednesday, the 5th-that not being a drill day with the force, but their pay day—a number of men (130) were assembled in Harbour-square, when the inspector informed them that an order had just come down requiring them to go to church, and directing that those who refused to do so should be sent to drill. About 100 went to the church, but thirty, including a sergeant—the greater part of them being either Roman Catholics or Dissenters-preferred going to the drill. On the 12th, the same thing occurred again, when thirty-eight men refused to attend the church, and were compelled to undergo the drill. Now when a man entered the police, no question was asked of him as to what his religious opinions were; and, as a matter of course, there were many Roman Catholics and Dissenters in the force; yet, under the order he referred to, all were required to attend the service of the Established Church. He wished to know under what authority this order had been issued for the first time since Mr. Secretary Walpole observed, that he had made in-

the establishment of the Metropolitan Police? quiry and found that no compulsory order had been given for the men to attend divine service, nor was any additional drill imposed if they did not. The facts were these :- Many of the police had not been able, in consequence of their duties, to attend divine service on the Sunday, and it being found that an opportunity offered of their doing so on the Wednesday, it was ordered that those who chose might do so according to the regulation; and as those who did not would have nothing to do between the hour of the inspection to the time for paying them, it was thought advisable that they should have the drill in the station during the half hour; but this was not an additional drill, but one substituted for a drill which they must have gone through at another time.

Mr. T. Duncompe disputed this representation of the case, but was called to order. THE PARISH OF FROME.

The CHANCELLOR of the Excusques communicated to the house the result of the investigation which her Majesty's and stokers. The government was legislating in the spirit government had undertaken to make with reference to the case of the Vicar of Frome. The Crown officers had reported that her Majesty had no means of making an effectual inquiry into the circumstances of the case; that if a commission issued it would not be possible to compel the production of evidence; and that there might be a risk of contravening the Bill of Rights if the commission assumed the character of a court of ecclesiastical inquiry. By the Clergy Discipline Act, it was open to any parishioner of Frome to appeal to the bishop of the diocese, who, if a primû facie case should be made out, might institute a judicial inquiry. Where a legal remedy was in existence which had not been appealed to by those who complained of grievance, nothing could be more unwise than to have recourse to any unusual course. The government were of opinion that those who complained should seek redress in the mode provided by the law. Mr. Horsman gave notice that he should move for a Com-

mission of Inquiry into the facts he had laid before the house in this case upon a former occasion.

THE MILITIA BILL. The house then went into committee on this bill, resuming at the 14th clause.

Mr. BRIGHT said the oath to be taken by the militia, under the 51st Geo. III., obliged the men to swear that they would serve in any part of the United Kingdom. Under this oath they might raise 80,000 militia in England and Wales, send them to Ireland to fulfil the duties of the regular soldiers there, and send the regular soldiers to the colonies or elsewhere. Ho believed that that oath was contrary to the spirit in which the Militia Bill was originally proposed.

Mr. WALPOLE said when the Interchange Act passed the militia of England could be sent to Ireland, and that of Ireland to England. It would be impossible to alter that, for

the militia law of Ireland was in force, and might be

brought into operation. It did not necessarily follow that the men would be sent to Ireland.

Viscount Palmerston hoped that the government would not accede to the proposition of the hon. gentleman. The militia of each island was originally limited to service within it; but the object of the force was not to put down insurrection, but to defend the country, and it was found greatly inconvenient that the Irish militia should be confined to Ircland, and the British militia to Great Britain. Parliament, the efore, deliberately determined that each militia should be liable to serve in every part of the United

Kingdom in which its service should be required. Mr. Mowatt wished the government would explain why they refused to entrust the Irish and Scotch with arms to defend their own country.

Colonel CHATTERTON hoped the Secretary at War would not take any suggestion upon military matters from the hon:

gentlemen opposite. (Laughter.) Mr. Hume said this was not a military question, but a question of raising men by a forced conscription. This was a bill of pains and penalties, and it ought to be borne equally throughout the country. If they were to spend the money on the force at all, it cught to be raised by volun-

In answer to Mr. Bernal.

Mr. BRIGHT would move that the oath which was prescribed in the 42nd Geo. III. (the act of 1802) should be substituted for that in the 51th of Geo. III. (the act of 1811,) though he would have preferred an oath referring enly to England and Wales. The Attorner-General was quite astonished at the line

taken with reference to this clause, the two first words of

which expressly restricted the oath to volunteers. (Hear. Mr. M. Gibson thought the hon, and learned gentleman's reply was not very candid. Surely it was not proposed to have two oaths, one for the volunteers and the other for the balloted men; and therefore it was necessary now to settle its terms.

Mr. BRIGHT would not trouble the house to divide ; but he thought that upon the constitutional question he had the best of the argument. (Laughter.)

The clause was then agreed to. On clause 15,

Mr. M. Gibson asked if the government could supply any estimate of the expense that would be thrown on the county rates or poor rates, by this measure? Mr. Walpole said he had made inquiries, but was not

not be raised by voluntary enlistment, the blank was filled up with "the 31st of December," and some verbal alterations were made.

On the words "shall be raised by ballot," Mr. CHARTERIS moved to omit the words "shall be raised

Mr. Walpole was of opinion that the compulsory clauses should be retained in the bill, lest the requisite number of

men might not be raised by voluntary enlistment. Mr. Peto carnestly entreated the government to omit these words. Few men had had more extensive acquaintance with the industrious classes than himself; and he thought the best course would be first to try the voluntary enlistment until the end of the year, and then, if necessary, to come to that house for an increase of the standing army. (Hear.)

would be most odious to the people.

Mr. W. J. Fox said he must bear his testimony to the unpalatable nature of these clauses to the people generally.

in favour of these clauses, that the committee could not do otherwise than support them. The committee acknowledged that a force of 80,000 was necessary; and, as the force was one of precaution and defence, how could that be complete, unless, in the event of the volunlary system failing, there was a power to resort to the ballot? (Hear, hear.) It was admitted that the voluntary enlistment might not be sufficient; why, then, should not the government have the power to make up the deficiency

General went to this-that the ballot ought not to be asked of the new parliament, because it would come before them in all its naked deformity. (Cheers.) He knew that it could only be obtained when sheltered, as it were, behind a proposal for voluntary enlistment. The practical proposition was, whether, in time of profound peace, the Queen's subjects should be submitted to compulsory conscription through the ballot? (Hear, hear.) For twenty years there had been a power to raise the militia in this way, which had been suspended from time to time. To pass the clause as it stood would be tantamount to enacting that this compulsory conscription should be resorted to in time of profound peace, merely to make up a deficiency

Mr. Wakley said that he had attended several meetings lately, at which many persons declared that they would go Mr. GEACH said they might as well enact that they would force men into the army, if they did not accept the bounty

offered, as force men by ballot to serve in the militia who would not enlist voluntarily. (Hear, hear.) Mr. II. BERKELEY said that in the City of Gloucester the people were determined not to submit to the ballot.

For Mr. Charteris's amendment ... Against ... ... ... ... 127

Majority against the amendment Mr. Hume suggested that the government having succeeded in carrying this important, but most unpopular,

Mr. MITCHELL said that on the bringing up of the report, he should move that no substitutes be allowed, in order

that hon, gentlemen who were drawn by ballot might themselves have an opportunity of defending the country. Mr. W. J. Fox moved a proviso to the same clause, to the effect that no person shall be liable to compulsory mili-

tary service who is not registered as a Parliamentary elector. He supported his motion upon two grounds-first. that every person subjected to the obligations should be entitled to all the rights of citizens; second, that many persons entertained conscientious scruples against such a service under any circumstances, and were ready to pay the

first ground assigned by Mr. Fox raised a much larger question than could be discussed in an argument upon a Militia Bill, while it would narrow the numbers out of which a militia could be drawn; and that the second, if good for anything, would go to the extent of exempting persons, with conscientious scruples, not merely from serving in the militia, but from paying any tax towards it. Mr. Hume recommended the substitution of a proviso of a different character, that any person drawn for the militia should be entitled to be put upon the electoral list.

Mr. M. Gibson asked whether the government would lay upon the table of the house a list of the general exemp-

Mr. Secretary Walpole said that the government had carefully considered the subject, and he would willingly afford the information required. The exemptions were to be as follows:-1. Peers who were doing their duty in the other house of parliament. 2. Persons serving in the other forces of the country. 3. Officers on half pay. 4. Commissioned officers serving or having served four years in the Militia. 5. Resident masters in the uviversities. 6. Clergymen. 7. Persons licensed to preach or teach (the right hon, gentleman was not quite clearly heard in the gallery.) 8. Constables or police officers. 9. Articled clerks or apprentices. 10. Paid seamen and seafaring men-11. Persons employed in the dockyards and ordnauce gunwharves. 12. Persons free of the company of watermen; and 13, any poor man who has more than one child borne in wedlock.

A Hon. Member.—A day labourer. Mr. Gibson.—Then a day labourer was the poor man, and all day labourers who had one child born in we lock were to be exempted. Then, as to the Watermen's Company; why, the watermen were almost extinguished by the steamers, and the exemption should be applicable to engineers of the days of George III. There ought to be an opportunity given by which the question of exemptions should be submitted to the house, and the sense of the house taken on it. Then, again, with regard to resident members of the universities. Why should they be exempted? Could not they purchase substitutes? Did the exemption apply to all universities? In order to give the house an opportunity of expressing an opinion on this subject, he would suggest that the right hon, gentleman the Secretary for the Home Department should move to repeal the exempting

Sir H. Willoughby then moved a proviso, that no mar-

the extent to which this provise would limit the area of choice, it might narrow the ballot so as to make it very hard upon the class upon which it operated.

discharged. A similar fate attended provisoes moved by Mr. Gibson

the bill, Mr. Wakley moved that the Chairman repo t progress. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER Observed that, after the reiterated appeals made to the government to expedite business, a motion of this kind appeared to him to bear

\$ 25. See

almost the character of being voxatious.

able to give any estimate. The clause was then agreed to. In clause 16, which authorises a ballot, where men canby ballot," preparatory to striking out all the compulsory

Mr. EWART was confident that the compulsory clauses

Let government rely on the volunteer system till the end of the year; if it were then found to have failed, the compulsory power might be resorted to. The Attorney-General said the argument was so clear

Mr. CARDWELL said the argument of the Attorney.

in voluntary enlistment.

to gaol, if they were drawn by ballot. (Hear, hear.)

'Hear," and "Divide.") The committee then divided:

part of the bill by so inconsiderable a majority, ought not

to insist on retaining it.

penalty of disqualification for the sake of exemption. Mr. WALPOLE opposed the proviso, observing that the

Mr. Fox declined to adopt this suggestion, and his amendment was negatived.

tions?

Mr. M. Gipson could not see why peers should be exempted or allowed to escape the payment for a substitute. The duties of the other house were not so severe as those required from members of that house. He thought that the peers ought not to be exempt, and he should take the sense of the house upon the subject. The right hon, gentleman proposed to exempt paupers as well as peers. What did he mean by a poor man? What was the degree of poverty required?

clauses of 42 George III., and bring up a clause containing such exemptions as the government thought ought at present to exist.

ried man be drawn by ballot. Mr. HENLEY objected, that, without some statement of

This amendment was negatived upon a division, as well as another proviso, that no private man chosen by hallot shall be compelled to take any oath that he shall faith. fully serve in the militia for five years, or until he be sooner

for exempting schoolmasters, and for not exempting peers; and by Mr. Wakley for exempting legally qualified members of the medical profession. Upon the question being put that the clause stand part of

meseuso

A further attempt was made by Mr. WILLIAMS to move the Chairman out of the chair, which failed upon a

The 16th clause having been at length agreed to the Chairman reported progress, to sit again on Thursday. Ceriain bills were advanced a stage, and the other husiness having been disposed of the house adjourned at one TUESDAY, MAY 18.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—BULMESE WAR.—The Earl of EL-LENDOSOUGH renewed his motion about papers relating to Ara, and defended General Godwin from reflections which had been cast upon him.

The Earl of Denny said that despatches relating to our dispute with Ava had been received by the last mail, and would be laid before the House as speedily as possible. With respect to General Godwin, he (Lord Denny) had ascertained that the Governor-General of India imputed no delay to that gallant officer.

In reply to a question from the Marquis of Breadalbane. which was too indistinctly heard to admit of being re-

ported,
The Earl of MALMESBURY observed that the Austrian charges against the three Scotch missionaries, accusing them of having broken the laws of Austria, had only reached him four days ago; but he should forward to Vienna, by a Queen's messenger, that evening a counterstatement, in reply to the allegations of the Austrian go-

The Bishopric of Christchurch (New Zealand) Bill, and the Disabilities Repeal Bill, were read a third time, and passed, and the house adjourned till Friday.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—There not being forty members present, the house adjourned-

WEDNESDAY MAY 19. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- Mr Walpole stated that it was not the intention of the government to go on with the

Charitable Trusts Bill this session. COLONIAL BI-HOTS BILL .- On the order of the day for resaming the debate, adjourned on the 28th of April, upon

the second reading of the Colonial Bishops Bill. Sir J. Pakingren-adverting to an intimation given by Mr. Gladstone, that, as the government Intended to oppose the bill, he wished for a delay of fourteen days to consider what course to pursue-said he should be glad if he could be spired one of the most painful and difficult duties he had ever undertaken, that of stating the views he entertained rayarding a bill which, though brief, and at first sight simple in its phraseology and enactments, was, when closely looked at, one of the most important measures in relation to ecclesiastical matters ever submitted to the house, and which, if passed in its pre-ent form, would be the first sten towards charges which, however desised by a certain party. were decidedly opposed to the opinion of the great body of the people, not only in this country, but in the colonies. The speech of Mr. Gladstone, in moving the second reading, was addressed to a point upon which he (Sir John) agreed with him, namely, the expediency of giving greater freedom of action to the Church of England in the colonies. which laboured under certain disabilities, the great defect being the want of power to carry out its discipline, the authority of the bishops being autocratic; and he was prepared to concur with Mr. Gladstone that there ought to be a ahange in the law, and that the Church in the colonies required some legislative assistance that would prevent the bishops from retaining a power at once dangerous and invicious. The attention of the Archbishop of Cantorbury had been directed to this subject, and, thinking the time had come for placing the Church in the colonies upon a better footing, his Grace had opened a communication with the Bishop of Sydney, as Colonial-metropolitan, respecting the mode and form in which the Imperial legislation for that object should be conducted. Pending these communications, he would, independent of other considerations, have suggested whether it was desirable to press the bill during the present session. But it was impossible for him (Sir John added) after the manner in which Mr. Gladstone had argued the measure, to refrain from entering into what he believed to be its scope, object, and tendedcy. the terms in which the bill was drawn being so indistinct that he questioned whether any two lawyers would agree in their construction of its language. He could not doubt that Mr. Gladstone's object was to place the Church of England in the colonies upon the same footing as other religious denominations! but he believed, if carried out, its effects would be, first, to exalt the Church of England in the colonies into a state of dominance; secondly, small separate churches; and, thirdly, to destroy the supremacy of the Crown, and even to over-rule all legislation, Imperial and colonial. The last clause introduced an important alteration of our ordination service by dispensing with the oath of supremacy—the first attempt ever made to enable persons to hold

moved that the house proceed to the other orders of the day.

Mr. Gladstone complained that Sir J. Pakington had, unintentionally, grossly misrepresented him as having dispensed with the oath of supremacy, inasmuch as the bill required subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles, one of which (the 37th) declared the supremacy of the Crown, and was precisely equivalent to the 36th canon; so that the oath of supremacy was superflueus.

Sir J. Pakixgron contended that this explanation did not touch

ecclesis stical offices in the Church of England without taking that

oath. He might be told that the supremacy of the Crown in cocle-siastical matters did not extend to the colonies; but this doctrine

would be repugnant to the statute 1st Elizabeth and to the express words of the Quebec Act. Mr. Gladstone had rested his case, Sir John remarked, upon demands made by the colonies themselves,

but had not cited a single application for the passing of such a bill, or for separating from the Charch of England, or for renouncing the Crown's supremacy; whereas he (Sir John) could show a contrary desire on their part. With these facts and views, he could

not consent to the further progress of a bill involving such grave considerations. He intreated Ar. Gladstone to abandon the bill, and

his old ction, that the bill did, in fact, dispense with the oath of ney, and that this was the first attempt to ordain to ceclesiastical offices without taking that outh. A discussion of some length ensued, but the amendment, not being opposed by Mr. Gladstone, was agreed to, and the house

passed to the other orders of the day. COUNTY ELECTIONS BILL. Lord R. Grosvenou moved the second reading of the County Elec-

tions Polls Bill, which, after a brief discussion, in the course of which the Chanceller of the Exchequeravowed himself favourable to its principles, was agreed to,
MAYNOOTH—THE ADJOURNED DEBATE. On the next order, for the resumption of the debate upon May-

nooth College, which Mr. NEWDEGATE (in the absence of Mr. Spooner) proposed to defer until the 16th of June, an animated conversation took place, in which Lord J. Russkil characterised the whole proceeding as a mere mockery. He complained that the government, instead of throw-

ing the subject open, did not pronounce a decided opinion upon it. If they were prepared to withdraw the grout, let them say so; if to maintain it, they should not excite public feeling in relation to the

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEGUES said the government were not prepared to abrogate the grant. Although a committee of that hou e was not the course he (Mr. Disraeli) should have recommended, he did not think it was the duty of the government to advise her Majesty to issue a Royal Commission. The conversation was kept up until six o'clock, when the house,

ipso facto, adjourned. THURSDAY, MAY 20.
THE RECENT ENGINEER'S STRIKE.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. Foester gished to ask the Chin-

cellor of the Exchequer whether, at an interview with a deputation from the Amalgamated Engineers at the Treasury, in reference to the late struggle between them and their employers, he stated that "the masters had acted in a manner subversive of the law?" The report had been in circulation for many days without receiving and contradiction. The Chanceleon of the Excheques said it was not correct that any

deputation of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers had been re-ceived at the Treasury, but a deputation of the United Traces of London waited upon him, and made certain representations, which were listened to with patient attention, as he trusted all representations from large bodies of the working classes always would be by the Executive Government, when urged with moderation and de-corum. (Hear, hear.) No word was uttered either by himself or any other official present at the interview which expressed any opinion on the conduct of the employers or of the employed, and it was therefore unnecessary to add that not one word which had been quoted by the hon, gentleman escaped him or any other official person who was present to receive the deputation. His attention was called to this report on Monday last by a gentleman who was present at the interview, and who requested permission to give the report an unqualified contradiction. But as he had been informed by the courtesy of a gentleman opposite that this question would be put to him, he rad recalled that permission in order to have the opportunity of giving a more public denial from his place in Parliament,

THE MILITIA BLAL.

The house having again resolved fixel finto a committee upon the Mi itia Bill, a conversation of some length arose upon a question put by Mr. M. G beon, wi other the government proposed to adhere to all the rules and provisoes of the act 42 George III, with reference to exemptions, which Mr. Waipele answered in the affir-

To the 17th clause, which relates to general meetings to appertion deficiencies among subdivisions and parishes.

Mr. Hardcastle proposed to add a provise exempting militiamen not embedied from corporcal punishment by the sentence of a court-

After a discussion of some length, the proviso was negatived by On the 18th clause, which limits liability to the ballot to the age Mr. HEADLAY (on behalf of Mr. E. Bunbury) moved to substitute

The motion was regatived upon a division. On the 21st clause, which exacts that her Majesty may direct the milicia to be called out for training and exercise twenty-one days in

Mr. M. Guson moved a proviso, that no militia officer or man, when called out for training and exercise, shall be quartered or bil'e ed in public houses, &c., without the consent of the occupiers. The arrendment was negatived on a division.
Er. C. Gore moved the emission of the 25th clause, which re-

peals so much of the act 42 Geo. III, as authorises her Majesty to call out and embedy the militia in case of rebellion or insurrection.

The CHANCELLOR of the ExcHEQUER was willing that the clause could be postponed, in order that the sulject might be recon-The Committee divided upon the question of postponement, which

The Committee divided upon the question of postponement, annual was carried by 200 against 61.

The 25th clause, embodying the provisions of the 42nd Geo. III., as amended, was rost oned, in order to undergo certain amendments, which were explained by Mr. Walpole, who stated the substance of several provises which he proposed to add to the bill.

After reaching the 31st clause (the last but one), the Chairman resoluted magnetic to six again this day. ported progress, to six again this day.

Strend progress, as an again time pay.

Strend bills were then advanced a stage.

The debate on the Mayno the Grant was adjourned till Tuesday ext. The house adjourned at a quarter to two o' clock.

FRIDAY, MAY 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—Earl Talbot called the attention of the house to Captain Warsen's inventions, and proposed a committee to investigate the matter.

After considerable discussion the motion was agreed to. and the committee ordered to be named on Monday.

Some other business was also despatched, and the house

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS. HOUSE OF COMMONS.-Mr. Wakley asked whether

enridditional security was to be taken to prevent colliery

Mr. Walrole said that a special inquiry was going on, and le wished to know the result of the inquiry before answering the question.

The Australian Gold Mines.—In answer to a question put by Mr. Masterman relative to the desertion of ships by their cr ws in Australia,
Sir J. Pakingron said the government had received des

Pateles representing the extent of this desertion in two o the Arstrilla colonies, in consequence of the discovery the season. of gold, and urging the absolute recessity of military and ness.

naval assistance for the sake of the commercial interests both of the mother country and the colonies. Under these circumstances her Majesty's government had deemed it their duty to afford such assistance, the whole expense of the military force sent to be borne by the colonies, and they had directed one of her Majesty's ships in tho Australian seas to be stationed at the port of Melbourne. Sir John added (in reply to a suggestion of Mr. Hume, that aid and encouragement should be offered to the handloom weavers to emigrate to Australia, where a want of labour was felt) that considerable funds had been received from those colonies for the promotion of immigration thither, and that he was in communication with the Emigration Commissioners as to the best mode of effecting the object.

The house then went again into committee upon THE MILITIA BILL.

Clause 9 was strongly opposed by Mr. Milner Gibson and the Speaker, but was subsequently adopted.

On the 10th clause, Sir II. VERNEY moved to omit the provision offering a bounty on enlistment, believing it to be wholly unnecessary, and that a sufficient number of volunteers might be raised without a bounty.

The amendment was opposed by the ATTORNEY GENERAL, who observed that the government did not believe, any more than the opposers of the bill, that the service would be popular or attractive, and therefore, wishing to avoid compulsion, they proposed to offer a bounty.

The amendment was negatived upon a division.

On the 11th clause, Mr. Rich moved an amendment to limit the bounty paid on enlistment to the amount given to men enlisting in the regiments of the line.

Major Bene-rond opposed the amendment, observing that it was not intended to go to the full extent of the maximum bounty, and that a discretion in this matter must be lodged in the hands of the Secretary-at-War. Mr. BRIGHT inquired whether the bounty-money was to

be paid to the militia in hard cash, or whether any deduction was to be made for kit. Major Beresford replied that the bounty would be paid

in money, and that articles of clothing would be provided without deduction. This amendment was likewise regatived upon a division.

After the 13th clause, the Chairman reported progress, to sit again on Monday. The Stamp Daties (Ireland) Continuance Bill, the Proparty Tax Bill, the Registration of Births, &c., Bill, the Turnpike Reads (Ireland) Bill, and the Commons' Inclosure Acts' Extension Bill were respectively read a third time and passed.

Other bills were advanced their several stages. Leave was given to bring in certain bills, and, the remaining business having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock until Monday.

# LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER COLLIERY ACCIDENT .- LOSS OF TWENTY-SEVEN LIVES.

PEMBREY, SOUTH WALES, May 11.-A melancholy accident happened last night, by which twenty-seven colliers were drowned. It appears that about midnight the stock waters of some ancient workings broke into Mr. Watney's great Anthracite colliery, in the vale of Gwendraeth, from which only one man escaped. Being near the bottom of the pit at the time, he was carried upon the surface of the water to the top of the pit, a distance of upwards of 500 feet. The water rapidly rose to the surface of the pit, and overflowed into the valley below. Had the accident happened in the daytime, more than five times the number now lost would have perished. The water will be got out again by the great pumping engines in a short time.

ALLEGED MURDER IN A BROTHEL. Yesterday, at the Central Criminal Court, David Belasco

was tried on the charge of murdering Robert Clark in a brothel in Hart-street, Covent-garden. The full particulars have already appeared in the paper. He was found guilty of manelaughter and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour. Two witnesses, called for the defence, a man named Turner and a woman named Levenson, were ordered into custody to be tried for perjury. FOREIGN.

FRANCE.-The Count de Chambord has addressed in letter to his friends telling them that "the first duty of Royalists is to do no act, to enter into no engagements, in opposition with their political faith, firmly convinced that the salvation of the country is attached to the re-establishment of the legitimate monarchy, they ought, above all, to endeavour to maintain intact the principles of which it is the basis. They must not hesitate to refuse all engagements or promises required from them contrary to their principles, and which would not permit them to do in all circumstances what their convictions impose on them."

General Changarnier, who is residing at Malines, has written to the Minister of War, to announce his refusal to take the oath.

CONCLUSION OF THE FETES. Paris, Friday Noor .- The military feles were brought last night to a close in a manner the most magnificent. At he Ecole Militaire, the scene of the grand ball of Tuesday a hanquet was laid out for the sous officers of the army to the personal invitation of the Prince President, to the number of 2,400. As soon as the dinner was over, the Prince President took his seat on the tribune, on which on Monday he delivered the eagles to the army. At this time the Champ de Mars was illuminated throughout the whole length with two lines of stands in pyramidal form, hearing lampions, and, with the Ecole Militaire, also splendidly illuminated, produced a very striking effect. A blazing star, from the top of the building, gave the signal for the fireworks to commence on the opposite heights of Chaillot, or the Trocadero.

GERMANY .- The Emperor of Russia it at Vienna, the Emaress is at Berlin. TUSCANY .- A decree of the Grand Dake of Tuscany

constitutes the government on the same basis as before 1848. The Constitution and Civic Guard are abolished. The ministers are henceforward responsible to the Grand Duke; the Council of State is separated from that of the ministers. The communal law of 1849, and the law on the press, are to be revised.

SOUTH AMERICA. — The Royal Mail Steam-ship, Severa, brings report of a serious misunderstanding beween the Brazilian authorities and the Oriental government, in consequence of the newly elected Assembly at Monte Video having refused to confirm the ratification of the recent treaties for the free navigation of the rivers Parana and Uruguay. General Urquiza remained at Palermo, near Buenos

The inhabitants were still in doubt as to the ultimate in-

tentions of the liberating General. Don Juan Giro was elected President of the Oriental Republic on the 1st of March by a large majority.

THE MURDER IN LAMBETH.

Thomas Cathie Wheeler, 29, was placed at the bar of the Central Criminal Court to plead to an indictment charging him with the wilful murder of Elizabeth Wheeler, his When the indictment was read to the prisoner by Mr.

Wright, the clerk of the court, he immediately in a loud voice called out that he was not guilty. Mr. Ribbon said that, although the prisoner had, in

point of fact, pleaded to the indictment, he was instructed t at he was at the present moment not in such a state of mind as to be able to understand what he was doing, or the effect of the plea of not guilty, and he proposed to call evidence to prove that fact.

The jury were accordingly sween to try the issue, whether the prisoner was in a fit state of mind to plead or

Mr. Payne (for the presecution) observed that, as the only object of this inquiry was to ascert in the truth, he should propose to call Mr. Cope, the Governor of Newgate, in order to ascertain his opinion with regard to the

Mr. Cope was accordingly sworn .- He stated that when the prisoner was brought to Newgate, he endered him to be placed in the infirmary, and he was watched day and night. He had stoken to the prisoner once or twice, and he gave him rational answers, and appeared to know the nature of the charge against him. Witness, however, was of opinion that he was unable to understand any distinction between a plea of guilty and one of not guilty.

The jury upon this evidence expressed themselves perfeedly satisfied, and they at once returned a verdict, that the prisoner was not in a fit state of mind to plead. He was ordered to be detained in safe custody during her Majosty's pleasuro.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS-HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

(From the Report of the Registrar General.) Last week the births of 712 beys and 680 girls, in all 1,401 children, were registered in London. The average number of seven corresponding weeks in the years 1845-51 was

The official report says the mortality of the metropolis exhibits in this return a considerable increase on that of the preceding week. In the week that ended 5th May the deaths fell to 972; in the week ending last Saturday they rose to 1,670. Last week was marked by a rise of mean temperature from 48.1 deg. to 52.7 deg.
In the ten corresponding weeks of 1842 51 the average number of deaths was 907, which, if raised in proportion to

increase of population, becomes 993. The details of last week, therefore, exceed the estimated amount by 72.

Compared with the facts of the previous week, the present return discovers an increase in deaths caused by epidemics from 193 to 234, while in those from diseases of the respiratory organs the numbers are almost identical. There is an increase from 130 to 142 in deaths by phthisis. Diseases of the heart also rose in the two weeks from 37 to 45; those of the digestive organs from 60 to 74. Amongst epidemics the increase arises chiefly from small-

pox, and in the next place from scarlatina. The former malicy was fatal last week to 33 children and 8 adults, alsogether to 46 persons; the latter to 44. In only 4 cases of email pox it is stated that vaccination had been performed, apparently with effect, and in these the ages were as follow: 5, 18, 28, and 41 years. Zymotics in the aggregate produce at present considerably more than the average mortality of

Last week three persons died from the effects of drunken-\*\*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\*

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Wolice Entelligence.

THE POPE'S CHAMPION. At the Mansion-house on Monday, William Burns, a la-bouring man, was brought before the Lord Mayor, charged with having assaulted Mr. Arthur Cooke, a public preacher. -The complainant said : I have been in the habit of addressing the people in the streets on week days, as well as on Sundays, and I carry about with me a sort of portable pulpit from which I preach. On Saturany last, between two and three o'clock, while I was proceeding with my discourse, in my gown and band, the defendant interrupted me, wished me to desist, and used language of a most improper and violent description upon finding that I was not disposed to do as he desired. The man was evidently drunk at the time, and I thought it necessary, for his sake as well as for my own, to give him into custody, as there was a great crowd of people, who expressed great indignation at his conduct, and some of them seemed disposed to lay hands upon him. He took an opportunity to come behind me, and struck me a violent blow on the side of the head, and he leaned upon my stand and broke it .- The defendant : Well, I was a little fresh, to be sure, but I felt that the preacher was going out of his line: I did not see what right he had to abn-e the Pope in the public street .-Complainant : I certainly in my discourse referred to what had been done by Popes in ages of great darkness, but I made use of no language at all calculated to offend any one. Defendant: I was going home quietly, my lord, at the time, and I heard him laying it on the Pope as hard as he could, so I begged him to inform me where he had got his commission to preach? He replied from some place in Pell-street, but I thought he might preach away, and let the Pope alone, and I said so .- The Lord Mayor suggested that the defendant should pay the price of the damage done to the stand, which was agreed to, and the parties left the court.

A DRUNKEN FOOL. John Whelan, described as an attorney's clerk, was charged with being drunk and wilfully breaking a looking glass and damaging a life-size portrait of Sarah Withers, proprietress of the house called "Sarah's Kitchen."-Complainant stated that she was removing from the 'White Swan," in Coleman-street, to the "Dolphin," on Saturday afternoon, when the defendant wilfully kicked his heel through both the picture and the glass which were packed face to face, and then insulted and assaulted the complainant in a very gross manner. She, however, gave him into custody, and he was taken to the station-He was fined £5 for the damage, and 5s. for being drunk, or fourteen days' imprisonment.-The money was immediately paid. A BRUTAL RUFFIAN

At Worship-street on Monday, Frederick Weston, a powerful young fellow about twenty four years of age, apparently a mechanic, was charged with felonicusly cutting and wounding two men, who are now lying in a hopeless state in the London Hospital. Maria Yates, the wife of one of the injured men, a sawyer in West-street, Mile-end, and mother of the other, stated :- The prisoner came to our house at a late house last night drunk, and forcing his way in, a noved and insu ted us in a most scandalous manner. We got him out with some difficulty, he calling us abominable names, and as soon as he got out he commenced throwing large stones at the door. My son George shortly after went out for the supper beer, and on his return the prisoner began abusing him again, and on his gelting inside threw more stones at the door, and made such a disturbance that my husband went out and told him that if he did not desist he would give him into custody. A police constable came up at the moment, and, a complaint being made of the prisoner's conduct, he went towards him, either to take or pacify him, but the prisoner immediately sprang on one side, leaped behind my son, and struck him two blows with something which he had in his hand, one of them in the groin, with all his force, as I believe, for he immediately fell, exclaiming, "Oh, mother, mother, I am stabbed! My husband got in between them to save my son, and the prisoner immediately rushed upon him, but I went into the parlour to look after my son, who staggered in and dropped to the floor, and I then saw that he was bleeding terribly from a wound in the groin. When I went out again I found my husband wrestling or struggling with the prisoner, who had got him down on the ground, the prisoner on the top of him, but he was pulled off, and my husband was carried in doors, bleeding from a very serious wound in the head, from the effects of which he directly afterwards became senseless. I immediately sent for a surgeon, who dressed my husband's wound, and I saw him pull the piece of knife-blade now produced out of his skull. My son had also received a second desperate gash in the face, and he was taken to the hospital first, and then my husband, in a cab. I went with my son, who was in such a dreadful state that I thought he would have died, and I therefore sent for my husband to see the last of him. My husband came, and he was then found to be so bad that it was necessary to detain him there also. The above evidence was confirmed by Police-constable Ford, who produced the knife, a common pocket-knife, with a long pointed blade, the piece extracted from the father's skull being about two inches in length. The witness also handed in two certificates from Mr. Ridley Porter, house-surgeon of the London Hospital, stating that both men were in great danger, and describing the nature of the injuries the son had sustained as being one an incised wound in the face, and the second a punctured wound in the abdomen, penetrating the lower intestines. The prisoner, who displayed the greatest coolness throughout, was asked if he wished to question either of the witnesses or give any answer to the charge, but he carelessly replied in the negative, and was remanded till that day week, that the result of the wounds the injured men had received might be

ascertained. ROW AND RIOT IN ROSEMARY LANE. At the Thames Police Office, on Monday, Daniel Hayes, Curley Holland, and Thomas Moore, Irish labourers, and Bridget Hayes, the wife of the first-named prisoner, who all exhibited marks of violence, and appeared to have been engages in a recent conflict, were brought before Mr. Yardley. charged with assaulting several persons, and being engaged in a serious riot and disturbance in Royal Mint-street, a'ias Rosemary-lane, near the St. Katherine Dock .- Mr Martin St. Loger, landlord of the George the Fourth public-house, said that Hayes came into his house drunk on Sunday night at eleven o'clock, and demanded liquor, which he refused to supply him with, and directed him to leave the house. The prisoner refused to do so, and said he would have a row, and directly went into the taproom and created a disturbance among the guests assembled there. He went into the room and got him out, and the prisoner made a furious attack upon him, struck him on the forehead, and exclaiming "You ---, I'll ruin you," made an attempt to do so by kicking at the middle of his person; but the kick fell on his leg and severely injured him. He put his hand out to push the prisoner away, and the prisoner immediately seized it in his mouth and bit it with his teeth. At this time the woman flayes was pummelling him behind and kicking him. She inflicted several blows on the back of his head, and caught hold of his waistcoat and pulled it to pieces. He was becoming disabled by kicks and blows when the police entered and rescued him. James Armstrong, a very tall and powerful constable, No. 87 H, who had received many covere contusions about the head, face, and body, said that he saw Hayes kicking at Mr. St. Leger, who was bleeding profusely from the mouth He took him into custody, and was surrounded by a mob of 400 or 500 persons, mostly Irish, whose yells and shouts were dreadful. The prisoner made a desperate resistance, kicked and plunged viciently, and repeatedly struck him. He got his stall out to defend himself, and the prisoner took it away from him and struck him with it, He then hit the prisoner on the head with his rattle, which was broken. He was knocked down and kickied in a savage manuer by some of the mob, and as he was getting up again Mrs. Hayes struck and kicked him. Francis Kelly, Robert Tate, and Cornelius Fony, policeconstables, who had all been severely kicked and beaten, gave evidence similar to the above. On their part the prisoners exhibited the effects of the policemen's "truncheous."-Mr. Yardley said he was not suprised the prisoners had been hurt. When people acted in the way they had done, they could not expect to be treated like babies. They had zeted in a most disorderly and savage manner, and had brought the injuries upon themselves. He sentenced Daniel and Bridget Hayes to fourteen days' imprisonment, Holland to fourteen days' imprisonment, and Moore, who was a most lawless ruffian, and had not

only thrown stones, but had instigated others to attack the police, to one mouth's imprisonment. A BRUTE OF A MOTHER. At the Worship-street Police Office on Tuesday, Mary Anne Smith, a slatternly, drunken-looking woman, was brought up before Mr. D Eyncourt charged, at the instance of the parish authorities of St. Luke's with the following scandalous neglect and illusage of her children:
—Mr. Henry Legg, the relieving overseer of the parish, stated, that in consequence of serious complaints being made to him by several of the prisoner's neighbours of the bad treatment to which she had been for a long time past in the habit of subjecting her unfortunate children, he felt it his duty, on Saturday afternoon, to call at her lodgings in John's place, to see what foundation there was for the statements made to him, and, on entering her apartment, he was perfectly astonished at the sight the little creatures presented. The children, who were three in number, were all squatting about the floor, almost entirely naked, their hair matter together in a mass, their persons in a most deplorable condition, their skins thoroughly smokedried and brown from the filth which coated them, and they had evidently not been washed for a very long time, in fact, they more resembled a set of young savages than Christians. Upon looking round the room he could find no bed or anything that would serve for one for them to sleep on; and, although he made a close search for clothing to cover them, he could discover nothing of the kind. The little creatures had been manifestly shamefully illused, if not halfstafved; and, on reproaching the mother with her unnatural conduct and demanding of her why, if she was in distressed circumstances, she did not apply to the parish officers for assistance, she tartly replied, that she did not want any parish assistance, nor was she in want of money, as her husband, who was a waiter at a tavern and tea-gardens, was in good employment, and could very well support her and her children too. Upon intimating his intention to remove the children to the workhouse, she said the children were hers. that she alone had a right to them, and that she was determin d they should not be taken away. Some clothing, however, was procured from the workhouse, and, the children having been transferred there and properly cleansed and looked after, they now presented a striking contrast to that which they before offered, and showed conclusively how badly they must have been treated. John King, one of the prisoners' neighbours, also gave a most melancholy account of the manner in which the children were habitually neglected, stating that, whenever he had had an

opportunity of seeing them they had no clothes on them whatever, presenting a very wretched appearance, and that the last time he saw two of them, which was on the preceding Monday, they were stark naked. The prisoner attempted in a confident tone, to partly contradict what the witnesses had stated, and partly to exculpate herself from the chief of the blame attached to her; but the magistrate considered such unnatural conduct wholly without justification, and at once sentenced her to one month's imprisonment in the House of Correction. ATTEMPT TO MURDER.

At the Clerkenwell Police Office on Tuesday, James Stockbridge and John Darvell, stout young men, dressed as agricultural labourers, were placed at the bar before Mr. Tyrwhitt, charged with having attempted to murder James Cole, a labouring man, residing at Hemming's buildings, Chapel street, Clerkenwell .- The prosecutor, who appeared in the witness-box with his throat cut and plastered, having been sworn, said that on Monday night last he had been drinking with the prisoners at a public-house in the neighbourhood of Islington, when he left them to return home. At about one o'clock in the morning, while he was with his sister and some other persons, the prisoners came to the house and wished to be let in ; but, not wishing to admit them at such an unreasonable hour, he told his sister to inform them that he was not at home, They would not believe it, and endeavoured to enforce their way in, but she resisted them, on which they pulled out their knives and threstened to murder her, and her ories for "Help" and of "Murder" induced him to go out for her protection, when he saw both prisoners armed with knives. On making his appearance they swore they would murder him, when Stockbridge made a stab at him, and a struggle ensued, in which both of them fell down, he (witness) being undermost; and while on the ground the prisoner Stockbridge cut his throat, inflicting a deep wound with his knife. On getting up he was attempting to escape, when the prisoner Darvell attacked him and stabbed him twice in the arm and back with his knife. They threatened that they would murder everybody in the house, which there was no doubt they would have done, had it not been for the timely arrival of the police. The witness added, that he was taken to a surgeon, who dressed his wounds, and he was now in a very weakly condition through loss of blood .- Mr. Tyrwhitt inquired as to the cause of all this extraordinary, violence, and whether the prisoners were drunk at the time of the outrage?-Auswer: They were not drunk, and no cause could be assigned for their conduct, except their having been refused admission into the house. - Esther Cole, sister of the prosecutor, corroborated his ovidence,-Henry Beck, of Hemmings-buildings, was alarmed by the cries of "Police" and "Murder." He went out, and saw the prisoners brandishing their knives; they pushed witness; and, would, no doubt, have murdered him, had he not made his escape into a neighbour's house. The police arrived, and took the prisoners into custody, when they were locked up .- Numerous police were in attendance to confirm the above evidence. - Mr. Tyrwhitt asked the prisoners what they had to say to such a daring and lawless outrage. It was a wholesale attempt at slaughter .-Stockbridge denied having a knife .- Darvell, with equal indifference, made a similar defence .- Mr. Tyrwift said he would remand both prisoners for a week. Other persons had been seriously injured by them, and it was necessary to ascertain the extent of the injuries and the fate that awaited them .- Instructions were given for their attendance, and also that of the surgeon. The prisoners were then conveyed to prison. ILL-TREATMENT OF EMIGRANTS.

On Tuesday a party of intending emigrants came before Mr. Yardley, at the Tnames Police Court, to solicit his advice and assistance; and the spokesman of the applicants said the Florida, an American ship, Captain Nickerson, master, sailed from the St. Katherine Dock on Wednesday, the 5th of May, two days after the appointed time, and although the passengers were entitled to 1s. per day each for subsistence money for the two days they were detained after the time advertised for the ship's departure from London, it had not been paid. The ship encountered aomewhat rough weather and put back to this port, where she arrived on Saturday afternoon, and was expected to be detained ten days longer. Among other matters complained of by the emigrants was, that the ship could not have been sea-worthy when she left the port of London ≥ith 260 male and female emigrants on board, for she brung a leak shortly afterwards, and had to put back, and was now having her cargo and stores taken out preparatory to her being copper-bottomed and repaired, that she had no doctor on board, although the act of parliament directed that every emigrant ship with 100 passengers on board should carry a surgeon, that only two weeks' provisions had been served out up to the present time, and that since they had returned only the ordinary rations allowed on a sea voyage were supplied. and that if the ship was to remain here ten days longer, as the captain stated she would, their own stores which they had been directed to provide, and were compelled to do so, would be entirely exhausted,-Mr. Yardley asked when the provisions were first served out ?- The spokesman replied that the ship left the St. Katherine Dock on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 5th inst., and dropped down to Graves-end. The passengers consumed their own stores until Thursday evening, the 6th inst., when the captain supplied them with rations for the first-time, but they only obtained a portion of the provisions to which they were entitled. The flour and other things were served out on the following Sunday .- A young Irish woman said she had saved up a little money by working very hard, and with the assistance of her friends had been enabled to pay for her passage to America in the Florida. Her own provisions were nearly all gone, and she had little to spare after paying for her passage. Her relatives were in the United States, and it would be a sail disappointment to them when they found she did not arrive at the time they expected her. She waited on the broker of the ship that morning, and he, told her she had better go home until the ship was ready to sail again; but she had no home to go to .-Mr. Yardley said the emigrants were certainly entitled to Is, a day subsistence money for the two days they were detained in the dock before sailing, and if that was not paid, summonses would be granted, but he would in the first instance send a constable belonging to the court down to the dock to see the captain on the subject of these complaints. If the ship was compelled to put back by stress of weather, or other unavoidable causes, that was no fault of the captain's or agent's, and he did not think the captain would be compelled to serve out more than the ordinary rations, according to the contract. He directed Wittleton, an officer of the court, to go the West India-dock and make an inquiry, and also see the broker of the ship, if necessary. -The spokesman of the emigrants begged leave to say a few more words. The ship went out without a cook, except the ship's cook, who prepared the victuals for the captain, officers, and crew. There were only two water-closets for 200 passengers; and some of the beef was tainted. A cask of beef was opened on Monday, and Lieut. Lean, the government emigration agent, declared it was bad, and not fit to eat; and the captain said it was a cask of old stores which had got into the ship by mistake .-Mr. Yardley : Then Lieut. Lean's attention has been called to the matter.—The Emigrant : Yes, sir.—Mr. Yardley : Then I am quite sure he will take the necessary steps to have full justice done to the emigrants, and he will also take care the ship is well found. He will look into it properly. At the same time an officer shall also proceed to the dock and make inquiries .- The emigrants thanked the

# IRELAND.

magistrate and left the court.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill has reopened his correspondence with the Prime Minister, encouraged probably to this fresh assault by a statement which appeared in the "Freeman's Journal," to the effect that the reverend flagellator's first missive, directed to the same quarter, had been received with due attention by the noble

Earl for whose instruction and guidance it was (written.
"We teach the discipline and the distrine to which 60,000 of the French host, clad in steel, bent the knee on the 19th of May. Do you hear the, my Lord? We preach the gospel, and we worship at the altar, and we how before the cross to which the clorious Freuch legions offered their hemage on the 16th of May, amid the discharge of 160 pieces of Prench ordnance. Are you listening to me, my Lord? We teach the treaties which Austria teaches, where your nation has been openly and publicly insulted-where your ambassador is at this moment barely t lerated; and where the person called "Our own correspondent" is no longer permitted to publish his foul anti-Cathel'e slanders from Vienna to London. We teach the theology of Spain, which your predecessors in office have robbed; of Portugal, which your government bought and sold. We teach, with small difference, the theology of Russia, where your amba sador is at this moment obliged to not the part of Jack Pudding. The "Mayo Constitution" states that for the last week there have

been very serious accounts from various localities of the failure of the potato crop.

On Monday a deputation consisting of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, the High Sheriff of Clare, Mr. Deavy, Q.C., Sir Colman O'Loghlen, Dr. Gray, the Yery Rev. Dr. Spratt, Mr. Agustus Arthur, J.P., &c., waited on the Lord Lieutenant to present a memorial arging him to address the Queen for the exercise of the Royal elemency on behalf of Smith O'Brien and his feilow exiles. The memorial was signed by nine peers, fifteen Catholic bishops, nineteen baronets, forty-two members of Parliament, sixty-six deputy lieutenants, 283 magistrates, e even high sheriffs, upwards of 500 dignituries and clergymen of all denominations, the Lord Mayor of Dublin, and the mayors of almost every provincial town in Ireland, with numbers of their respective corporations, and the chairmen of the several town commissioners, the heads of the several professions, and about 10,000 other signatures. other signatures, comprising a large number of men of the highest

respectability and station.

Itis Excellency read the following unfavourable reply:—

"My lord and gentlemen,—I amfready to make full allowance for the deep interest taken in the subject of the memorial which you the deep interest taken in the subject of the memorial which you have presented to me by many to whose wishes and epinions I am anxious to pay attention, and for the sympathy felt for men whose eriminal conduct may in some degree have been influenced by vanity or enthusiasm; but I have a duty to perform lowards my sovereign and my country to which all such considerations must give min The total failure of the design to excite a general insurrection in Ireland has probably veiled the heinousness of the guilt of those by whom they were projected, and I have no doubt that many who now advocate their pardon would turn from them with abhorrence had not the civil strife and bloodshed which they meditated been prevented by the defensive management of the government and the gencevented by the defensive measures of the government and the gene ral loyalty of her Majesty's subjects. Though convicted of high treason the lives of Mr. O'Brien and his associates were spared by the exercise of the royal prerogative, and they, as well as the persons who incurred the penalty of transportation for treasonable practices, have been treated with unusual indulgence in the place of their exile, even the measures of restraint rendered necessary by their own conduct having been of short duration. It is, however, to be regretted that these acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that middle acts of lenity have not been attended with the effects that might reasonably have been expected; but, that, on the contrary, repeated attempts to escape have taken place-in one case with success—and that none of the persons on whose behalf my interference is solicited have expressed contrition for their crime, or manifested any circumstance of the granium Soveor manifested any sign of gratitude or loyalty to the gracious Sovereign whom they have so grievcusly offended, and to whose elemenc-some of them are indebted for their lives. Under these circum stances, I do not consider myself justified in recommending the

prayer of the memorial to her Majesty's favourable consideration," The deputation then withdrew.

Lord Eglington's reply to the memorial has been the subject of serious ccesideration since it was delivered. It has given mortal offence to the Irish people.

MARKETS. CORN.

MARK LANE.—The arrivals of all descriptions of grain and Plor since Monday have been small; this circumstance, coupled by the improved tone of some of the large consuming markets held this week, has given greater confidence to holders of whether held Flour, and these articles could certainly not be purchased on a fact terms than at the beginning of the week. Barley sold at much terms than at the beginning of the week. Barley sold at much the same rates as before. Beans and Peas were implied for suffer as dear. Oats were generally held for rather more money; and advance, however, was paid with reluctance.

MARK LANE. Friday.—This week the sunaly of Park advance, however, was paid with rejuctance.

MARK LANE. Friday.—This week the supply of English when coastwise has been rather limited, viz., 1,960 qrs. The quantity received by land carriage was small, and a meagre show of related white samples was the result. The market was depressed hast Monday's quotations. This duliness is attributable to the front and the large important. and water a multiple to the at Monday's quotations. This duriness is attributable to the at vourable accounts of the growing crops and the large importations of foreign flux. Of foreign wheat the supply was moderated flux of sorts sold at full prices, and other kinds attracted very little

From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts, Gwing in From our own grazing districts the arrivals of Beasts, owing in a gre t measure to the more plentiful supply of grass, were considerably less than those reported last week. The attendance of at an advance in the quotations of 2d, per Sibs. The primate of scores addreadily at from 3s, 4d, to 3s, 6d, per Sibs. The primate of earance effected. The supply of Ske p being on the derivation of stock was from In some interesting the primest old Downs realized 3s, 4d, per Sibs, and a good the demand for that description of stock was from In some interesting the primest old Downs realized 3s, 4d, per Sibs, but the grazing in general top figure for Mutton did not excrete 3s, sil, About in quarters were very moderate. All breeds moved off freely, at the par Sibs. We had a steady sale for Caivea, at Friday's list the per Sibs. We had a steady sale for Caivea, at Friday's limiting the part of the primest Yeal having produced 4s, 4d, nor Sibs. per Sibs. We had a steady sale for Calvea, at Friday's improvement, the primest Veal having produced 4s. id, per Sibs.

The Port

PROVISIONS.

PROVISIONS.

New Irich butter was taken in retail quantities; Waterford at 74s to 78s; Limerick at 72s to 74s; Cork thirds at 72s to 76s; ported for Jane and July at about 70s, and Limerick for several months forward, at 76s to 68s per cwt, free on board. Old nearly meglected. Friesland decimed to 70s, quality weak; Kiel, 41s to as in size and quality. Hams more sought after at 41s to 52t Lard in moderate request; bladdered at from 53s to 63s, kegar brices, and with these fine rains, still further reduced rates may prices, and with these fine rains, still further reduced rates may be expected. The supply of fresh butter, is plential, which is a pances of number of number of number of number of number of numbers.

PRICES OF BUTTER CHECSE, HAMS, &c. Friesland, per cwt. ... 68 to 70 | Double Glowester, s. s. Friesland, per cwt. 68 to 70 | Double Gloucester, Kiel . 66 70 | Der cwt. 56 155 |
Dorset . 76 80 | Single, do. 42 43 |
Carlow (new) . 70 76 | Westmoreland, do. 60 68 |
Waterford, do. — Irish, do. 60 68 |
Cork, do. — Wiltshire | Euron |
Single | Cork, do. 52 61 |
Cork, do. — Wiltshire | Coron |
Single | Cork, do. 52 61 |
Cork, do. — Wiltshire | Coron |
Single | Core | Core |
Single | Cor Sligo (green) 54 55

Fresh Butter, per doz. 10 12 Waterford Baron 52 54
Cheshire Cheese, per 64 American, do. 50 52
Chedder, do. 56 68

DEFA D. The priors of releases broad in the relationship of the period of th BREAD,—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 61d, to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lbs loat.

POULTRY, &c. Newgate and Leadenhall, Turkeys, 38 3d to 75; ducks, 186d to 28 94; tame rabbits, 18 2d to 18 8d, wild ditto, 84 to 18 21; pigeons, 5d to 7d; reasting pigs, 3s to 48 6d each; Surrey forly 68 6d to 88 6d; ditto chickens, 48 6d to 68 6d; barn-door forly 68 6d to 88 6d; barn-door forly 68 68 to 78 61. Femals dis 3s 6d to 6s per couple; English eggs, 6s to 7s 6d; French day, 6s to 6s 9d per 120; fresh butter, 10d to 1s 1d per ib. Fisu.

BILLINGSGATE.—Eels, 4d to 10d per lb.; soles, 3d to 1s 8d jer BILLINGSGATE.—Beis, 4a to low per in.; soics, 3a to ls 8d jar pair; lobsters, 6d to ls 6d each; oy-ters, 6s to 8s per bu-hel; blee, ters, 0.1 to 0d per dozen; cod fish, 2s to 4s each; turbot, 6s to 1; each; plaice. 1s 6d per twenty; salmon is 6d to 1s 8d per b, mackarel, 4d to 8d each; crimped scate, 6d to 8d per lb. FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Covent Ganden.-Vegetables and truit are plentiful. English

COVERT GARDEN.—Vegetables and fruit are pictural. English pineapples, however, still realise good prices; as do, also, hedden a grapes. A few dessert apples may still be obtained. Oranges are plentiful and very good. Nuts are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries are plentiful. Young carrots, beans, (both French and Mazagan), peas, lettuce, and articholics, continue to be supplied to the property good in quality, and the continue and the property good in quality, and the continue and the from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality, and the new ones have appeared from open borders in the West of England. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of heaths, epacies cinerarias, mignonette, camellias, roses, acacias, azaleas, primes, lily of the valey, and other forced balbs. POTATOES. Southwark, Waterside, -Since our last report, the arrivals, beh costwice and by rail, have been extremely limited, and more money

has been made of good samples. COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PRODUCE. There has been a large business done in succes, at radar higher prices. Teas have maintained their full prices. Collectes

become dull, and sales have been effected only by submitting wa Bonough.-The demand for hops continues unabated, at late

prices. The amount of business doing is very moderate, yet the trade is firm, and prices are 3d to 6d per cwt. higher than last week,

COALS. (Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.) Carr's Hartley 13s Od-Davison's West Hartley 14s Od-Hasting's Hartley 14s 0d-Holywell 14s 0d-New Tanfield 12s 61-havens worth West Hartley 13s 9d-Ravensworth Pelaw 12s-South Peareth 11s-Tanfield Moor Butes 12s 6d-Walker Primroze 11s 6d-Wes Hartley 14s-Wylam 14s 0d. Wall's End, &c.:-Brown 13-Gosfoth 14s-Harvey W. lam, unscreened, 12s 0d-Henton 14s-Pearell, unscreened, 12s 3d-Riddle 13s 0d-Eden Main 15s 0d-Lambon Primess 15s 0d—Braddyll 15s 6d—Fletten 16s—Lambton 15s 6d—Primess 15s 0d—Braddyll 15s 6d—Richard 15s—Russell's Hetton 15s 0d—Shring unsercened 13s-Stewart's 16s-Penison 14s 3d-Hough Hall Dis-Kellos 155 6d-South Partiepool 15s 6d-South Kelloe 15s-Ran-

Ships at market 276-sold 66-unsold 210. PROPERTY TO SELECT PROPERTY OF THE VANCOUS PROPERTY.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

HARDY FRUIT GARBEN. The present is the most critical time for fruit trees; that against walts require to be constantly looked over, not only open form the necessary dishadding, &c., but to keep down the different species of aphides, which, if allowed to get the upper hand at \$65 season, would irretrievably rain thera. The nights are still all and therefore the washings with the engine should be done can enough for the leaves to become dry before evening, or milder my intervene. If the engine proves insufficient to eradicate these pasts, tobacco water and soapsude should be occasionally applied as priviously directed. In disbudding, it will be better to pinch out the shoots not wanted, leaving two or the e joints, and as many leave, than to take them close off the parent branch. In many kinkel fruit trees, such will form useful spurs, and where they are likely to cause a crowded state of the wood, toey can (during the summer be cut elean out with the knife; this, however, will rarely occur the tree has previously been well managed. Strong gross should be stopped, to throw the sap i to the weaker shes; and this should be again repeated on the lateral shoots, to produce a uniformity of growth, and a well belanced tree. Constant watching through the summer months will be requisite to effect this, if I disposition to grossness prevails; and root pruning in the automatic should always form a part of the practice in bringing to rights.

Bankrupts, &c.

growing trees into a bearing state.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, May 18th.

BANKRUPTS. James Banister, Birmingham, brassfounder-Henry Calvert, Petersfield, Hampshire, woollendraper-William Russell, Eighnal green-road, draper-John Passman, Stockton upon-Tees, Durham, currier-Charles Wentworth Wass, Bond street, pieture dealer. INSOLVENT PETITIONERS.

W. I. Wrawlings, Rotherhithe, Surrey, auctioneer—W. Hattersich is St. George's-street. St. George's in the East, botanist—R. Burks is Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, brickinger—W. W. Dors is Poland-street, Oxford-street, concertina manufacture—H. Bush is Esther-place, Upper Holloway, Grocer—J. Kempster. Queen's fixib, is Bayswater, cowkeeper—J. Balchin, Godalming. Surrey, is hypograf and J. Firminger. Sun street. Rast. Inn. Walkorth. Surrey, charged is Dayswater, cowkeeper—J. Balchin, Godalming, Surrey, hamonger of J. Firminger, Sun street, East-land, Walworth, Surrey, charcel of dealer—J. Brinkworth, Stanley-street, Paddington, and Upper of mour street, West Connaught. quare, auctioneer—J. J. Hielson of Hawkins street, Sydney-street, Mrc End-ron'l, beer retailer—lieka in Hammill, Gillingham-street, Pimiico—H. Stocker, High-street, Wapping, baker—F. Gadsden, Upper Carlisle-street, Marylepson of baker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

John Cromar, Montrose, goldsmitis—Robert Latta, Glasgow, met at chant—James Marshall, George Marshall, and tavid Marshall, George Marshall, and tavid Miller, Glasgow, w. Coney Park, Stirlingshire, coal-masters—Alexander Miller, Gasson, a wholesale tea and coffee merchant—Mathew Walker, Gargon, on

(From Friday's Gazette.)

James Absell, Cambridge-place, Hackney-road, uphoisterer.
Heary Banks, Bethnal-green-road, cargenter.—Hiram Broadbent at,
Dukinfield, Cheshire, grocer.—William Collins, Marlborough, th
Wiltshire, draper.—Edward Dubbins, Colchester, Estex, common for
brewery.—William Barnard Brashish, Kingstonemon Hull, lines, co. brewery.—William Barvard Pubbirs. Colchester, Estex, commerciant brewery.—William Barvard Frankish. Kingston-upon Hull. https://draper.—Thomas Head. Hanley, Staffordshire, anothecens, William Hoblyn, Cambridge, surgeon.—Francis Parker Hoblyn, Cambridge, surgeon.—Francis Parker Hoblyn, Cambridge, surgeon.—Frederick Geale Monsarrat, Duke-strek, tel. Grosvenor-square. Grosvenor-square, merchant.—Joseph Osborne, Leigh, Essex, ex butcher.—Stephens Tripp, Sergeant's-inn, Fleet-street, City-ry-Thomas Thame, Buckingham, innheceper.—Robert White and John cha Bowler, Gloucester street, Cantalana de Land autters. Bowler, Gloucester-street, Curtain-road, scale board cutters.

PREVENTION OF OPEN AIR PREACHING. - As Dr. Massio side was about to commence a service in Victoria Park, ca consumer last the Dr. Or. Sunday last—the second service of a course opened by Dr. Dr. Cox on the previous Sunday—the chiefs of the police re-re-quested Dr. Massics Sunday—the chiefs of the police re-requested Dr. Massie to desist. He demanded their authority and The answer was, that as inspectors, they were instructed in by the Commissioners to prevent preaching. They added, and however, it was with the design to stop the lectures and and discussions of the design to stop the lectures are discussions of the design to stop the lectures are discussions of the design to stop the lectures are discussions of the design to stop the lectures are discussions of the design to stop the lectures are discussions of the design to stop the lectures are discussions of the lectures are discussions. discussions of infidels; and seemed surprised that the Review Doctor did not concur in that object. A committee has have been formed with a view to test the legality of this proper ceeding.—According to the legality of this property of the legality of this property of the legality of the legality of this property of the legality of this property of the legality of t

resistance to the crusade against free discussion, but but the do not want to prevent Dr. Massie from preaching, but but the put an end to the dissemination of social, political, an anti-religious truths. religious trutas. May they be defeated in their object. ch. EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

nesday morning, at half-past seven o'clock, considerable excitement prevailed at the Tilt-yard, Horse Guards, likely consequence of the constant of the Tilt-yard, Horse and thirt hirly consequence of the suicide of James Barton, aged thirthirth five years, belonging to the battalion of the transcriptions. Guards, under the following circumstances. It appears been that during the previous week the deceased man had been from some many that dish did from some many that dish did from some many that dish did from some many that the deceased many that dish did from some many that the deceased many that the dish did from some many that the deceased m that during the previous week the deceased man had been been from some unexplained cause, labouring under much dight distribution of mind, but it was not apprehended that hat he pression of mind, but it was not apprehended the conjugate would make an attempt on his life. On one of his conjugate rades proceeding to the guardroem, he found the unforthforth rades proceeding to the guardroem, he found the unforthforth nate man lying dead on the floor, with his throat cut, and, and a common table knife by his side. The gash inflicted will describe a most frightful description extending from car to car, o card. of a most frightful description, extending from ear to carre

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