THE MANCHESTER 'COUP D'ETAT.'

Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscious as arrived for every man, calling himself 'Chartist' or 'Democrat,' and who has at heart the honour and character of the People's cause, to speak out and repudiate the acts and sentiments of a speak of not very numerous, but not the less mischievous set of persons, who, for some time past, have been doing their best to bury the last vestiges of Chartism in the grave of popular contempt. Inspired by selfishness, inflated with conceit, these men have laboured to render the cause they profess to advocate, both hateful and ridiculous. Had they been hired by the enemies of Democracy, to make the name of Chartism a bye-word of reproach, they could not have hit upon any scheme so well designed to effect such an end as

the mock Conference at Manchester.

It is not the first time that Chartism has been damaged by 'Chartist demonstrations' - demonstrations not of strength but of weakness. Of all such exhibitions, that which was made last week, in Manchester was the most pitiable. Even the previous conclave which met in the same town more than ivelve months since, was respectable by comparison. For, although the 'Delegates' on that occasion numbered only eight, the one half were men of name and talent, and though they laboured in another directs in to render the name of Chartism ridiculous and d cable, they were influenced by no worse n than that which inspired the chief concocter recent farce—worse it would be difficult to find, aim of both parties was the gratification own selfish ambition, no matter at what c Democratic cause.

There is a striking similarity between a abortions to which Manchester may claim the questionable honour of having given birth. Both were convened in violation of the principles of Democracy, and the rules and regulations previously acknowledged by the conveners. Of both it was affirmed, that they represented the intense desire of the Chartist Party to remodel its policy and laws. Many an address, appeal, and flourish of trumpets preceded the advent of each. It was in both instances a repetition of the mountain in labour bringing forth its mouse. Curiously enough, each Conference contained the immortal number of eight 'Delegates.' The one represented the 'policy' of compromise and subserviency to middle class interests—the other has been seen to championise the 'policy' of antagonism to everybody and everything-the smashing policy. There is this to be said in favour of the first, that it, like JUDAS, had the decency to commit suicide-and, 'smashing' itself, did no further mischief. The second has shown itself of a more 'impenitent' character. Persevering in its usurpation, it concluded its smashing career by attempting to organise a triumvirate of stipendiary philanthropists, duly authorised to levy 'black mail' upon all who have not the sense to butten up their breeches pockets. The projectors of last week's 'Conference' will, of

course, raise a howl against these who comment upon their failure, and will not scraple to denounce all such as 'exposing the weakness of the movement; but the reader will not fail to remember that from the first I accurately predicted what would be the result of the attempt, if persevered in, to convene a Conference not sanctioned by the great body of the Chartists. My reward was a tirade of abuce, kept up week after week, and intermingled therewith the most vain-glorious, assumptions of the unprecedented (:) strength of the Chartist party. In the 'Friend of the People' of March 6th, I wrote these words, 'The convening of a Conference at Manchester, or elsewhere, at this time would be most impolitic. It is morally certain that such a Conference would be miserably attended, would in fact be little, if anything, more than a combined meeting of Delegates from a few places in Lancashire and

Has not my prediction been fulfilled? Ten weeks clapsed between the writing of that letter and the meeting of 'Delegates.' During that time Quintus Curtius, turned showman, has been banging away at his big gong, inviting all the fools in the fair to come and see his extragrdinary lears! The result, alas! has not rewarded his perseverence. Perhaps the rattle of the begging-box acted as a counter charm to the sonorous eloquence of the big gong. Eight Delegates, representing six places, assembled

at Manchester on the 17th inst. The 'members' for the world's metropolis were elected by some hundred and fifty persons, or two hundred at the outside-one of them received about seventy votes. The Halifax De legate was the 'elect' of twenty-two persons, specta-tors included. It is reasonable to imagine that the other Delegates were elected by similar fractions; and it may be fairly inferred that the Delegates who took part in the memorable 'STURGE Conference,' at Birmingham, out-numbered the constituencies of the Manchester statesmen—the constituencies of the Delegates who assembled at Birmingham numbered their hundreds of thousands.

The speeches of the Manchester 'Delegates,' and the correspondence read, shewed the fallen and miserable state of the Chartist movement. To regenerate and to reorganise this movement, the delegates re-

1st, 'That henceforth all payments be free and vo-

2nd, 'That the Association be governed by a paid Executive of three.' 3rd, 'To adopt the policy of antagonism towards all

4th, 'To make the "People's Paper" the organ of the Chartist body.'

I must briefly examine these several propositions, or, as my 'friend' Mr. Finlen calls them, 'laws.' It is falsely assumed that the old system of payment constituted a 'Property Qualification.' I would thank these worthy legislators to enlighten me as to the existence of any institution, or any state of society, that ever existed, founded upon the principle they have tried to set up. For advantages conferred there must be some adequate return on the part of the recipients of those advantages, and this holds good of all institutions from a Village Benefit Society to an Empire. The 'give if you like' principle supposes that the burden will have to be borne by the conscientious and zealous who may not be in a majority. Be that as it may, whatever can be urged in favour of voluntary payments, more might be urged in favour of no payments at all; at least, this one fact, that money is obtained, and in course of being obtained, for the 'People's Paper,' on the ground that the half of its profits shall go to the movement. The proprietor and friends of that paper proclaim that its success has been without parallel. This, if true, would be quite refreshing to the triumvirate, as they might rest assured that the teachings in the 'true Apostolic style' would receive, as they ought (and much good may it do then.) their due share of the enormous profits naturally consequent upon 'enormous success.' Under such cheering circumstances, it is superlatively ridiculous, to say nothing of the inconvenience, to make even a voluntary contribution. Such an idea can only be adequately expressed by the popular adage of 'sending coals to Newcastle,' or as now may be more approprietely expressed, 'sending gold to the diggings.' The question may le finally settled by submitting the voluntary principle to a test which its principal exponent cannot hesitate to adopt. There can be no doubt that the paltry sum of three-Pence very inadequately represents the value of the People's Paper,' and that multitudes are eager to rush with a much larger sum, if only permitted to act on the voluntary principle. Let the proprietor 'try it on,' and he may assure himself that he will find many Consistent supporters among those whose acute feelings are very sensitive on the subject of 'cash payments,' and who have a strong affinity of sentiment to the

A paid Executive may or may not be a wise regulation, but it is one that can only be entertained by deligates representing the Charlist body, and convence by proper authority.

drab-coloured repudiationists of Pensylvania.

This, like the alteration in the system of payments, is simply an act of usurpation, compared with which the legislation of the House of Commons is just and

With audacity worthy of BONAPARTE and his gang, there worthy delegates proceeded to vote, place, and Pay among themselves and to those whom they that Mr. CRowe has had the good sense to decline sub-lieutenant of Chasseurs, who has refused the oath, and given his reasons in the following terms:—



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the proffered 'honour;' and it is to be hoped that Messrs. Robinson and Gammage will, for their own sakes, follow Mr. Crowe's example. Mr. Finien has already taken to the road. It is a pity, for that unfortunate young man has a genius for rant which would gain him honourable distinction were he to take to his fitting sphere—the boards of a penny theatre. Bear witness to the following dash of the subling. Let them pass such a law, and they would atrike terror into the hearts of the prauts, and those traitors and soonnirels whet alked of Chartism being dead.

The 'law' in question was the resolution to substitute voluntary for compulsory payments. Imagine the tremor of the 'Earl' of Derby on learning that that resolution was carried! Even N TITALS must have show his speed I can admire the fervour of a young man inspired by enthusiasm and lofty sentiments, and whose words correspond to the requirements of the time. But this mouthing rant of FINLEN's is simply nauseating, and infinitely below the eloquence of 'My name is Norval,' and kindred effusions. Such is not the kind of man to rouse up and re-rally the earnest, deepthinking, experienced, working men of Lancashire and Yorkshire: True, he may do for the work of his real mission, which is not that of organising the Chartists, but to canvass for the 'People's Paper,' and 'cadge' for the ravenous begging-box.

The 'policy of antagonism' adopted and proclaimed with such gueto by the 'Delegates' is already in course of being repudiated by every seasible Chartist. When that policy was adopted towards the Anti-Corn Law League, those who were parties to it had faith in the power of the working classes to achieve their own emancipation of themselves, and by themselves, and in advance of the triumph of the Leaguers. They were mistaken; and circumstances forced them to make formal renunciation of that policy: Shortly afterwards the party at the bidding of one man completely tacked about, and gave their support to those whom they had previously opposed. Inever shared in that Jim Crowism. But now that the Chartist party is in no position to fight and win, I will not give my sanction to the new 'whcel about,' demanded by our would-be dictator. Every Chartist possessed of self-respect, every man really anxious for the triumph of Democracy, is bound to repudiate the sentiments of Jones and Cockreft. Sentiments worthy of Bill Sykes, or a gang of 'smashers,' but utterly disgraceful in the mouths of Chartist 'leaders' (?) If such men are recognised as 'Chartists' it will be time for every man worthy of the name to eschew a title which, under the leadership of our would-bo Bonaparte, will come to be synonymous with all that is rufficuly and infamous. The name of Chartist must be saved from this last worst degradation collectively and individually Chartists must speak cut, and declare to the world that they have no share in the suicidal policy of the 'smashers.'

The resolution, declaring the 'People's Paper' the organ and the only organ of the Chartist movement proclaims the real object for which the Conference was convened. The proprietor of that paper saw, as well as other people, that the Conference ' would be a miserable failure in point of attendance, but he cared not for that if only pliant enough to vote him a monopoly of Chartist journalism. Indeed it was better for him to have seven delegates than seventy, for the seven were morally sure to be his partisans. While if there had been seventy, or even onefourth of that number, his selfishness would have encountered opposition, and most probably a majority would have declared against a bare-faced attempt to destroy all journals but his own. Is it not monstrous impudence in this mushroom adventurer to decree, through his instruments, that no paper but his own shall have existence, as an organ of the Chartist body? Let it be well understood that the 'Delegates' resolution is directed, not merely against the 'Star of Freedom,' but also against such journals as the 'Leader, 'Reynolds's Newspaper,' and the Glasgow Sentinel.' This is a 'LAW' to be spurned and spit upon by every friend to a Free Press-by all but the veriest slaves of absolutism and blinded dupes of an infamous ambition.

Here I must pause. In my next I will discuss the course to be taken by those true and earnest Democrats who desire not their own aggrandisement, but the attainment of the People's Emancipation. Our duties are twofold. We must purge Democracy of the impostors who bring discredit upon our cause. But we must do more-we must to work, and what remains of the Executive must set the example. Let every locality—let every Democrat—forthwith pronounce and repudiate the sham Conference—the triumvirete, and their master, the Dictator, and let all prepare for a new and earnest effort to restore the movement to its pristine vigour, and give battle, under the old flag, to all the enemies of Political and Social Justice.

L'AMI DU PEUPLE. P.S.-At the moment of going to press a lengthy and most important communication has come to hand, in which is detailed the eighteen months' intrigues and underhand conspiracy of the prime concector of the Manchester coup d'etat. In our next we will publish it to the world.

Foreign and Colonial Entelligence.

FRANCE.

Merciless persecution of the Families of the proscribed Repub-licans—Cassagnac in a "fix"—Increase of the Non-Jurors—War against the Press—Bribing the Priests—More Arrests - Algerian "Glory" - Important Resolution of the Northern Powers

(From our own Correspondent.) Paris, May 26, 1852.

A new atrocity has just been perpetrated by the infamous de Maupas, Minister of Police, doubtless with the sanction, and very probably by express command, of his execrable chief-the traitor-President: A large proportion of the vast numbers transported or imprisoned for resistance to the coup d'etat are married men. The condition of their bereaved families may be easily imagined. In fact, no pen can describe, no tongue can adequately tell, the appaling misery into which innumerable families have been plunged by the loss of their natural guardians. For their relief a number of humane persons had opened a subscription, and in certain of the cafes and other places of public resort, boxes were placed for the receipt of donotions. Will the readers of the "Star of Freedom" credit the fact, that within the past few days all these boxes have been seized by the police, and that the persons who have interested themselves to obtain subscriptions have been peremptorily forbidden to continue their praiseworthy mission on pain of incurring the displeasure of the police, and risking the doom of those victims whose unhappy families had excited their compassion! Hunger and auguish for the wives, crime for the male, and prostitution for the female children of the exiles-behold the sentence passed upon these unhappy beings by the "defenders of the family," the "saviours of society!" You will hardly be surprised to learn that an order has appeared in the "Moniteur," announcing that persons will be no longer allowed to approach the "President," to deliver petitions to "his Highness." The "Moulteur" speaks of "accidents" to be avoided! Ah! who can wonder that a particular kind of "accident" is ever present to the mind of the tyrant! Come it slow or come it fast, the hour of retribution will come. The red right hand of vengeance will yet punish the desolator

of so many hapless women and children.

In my last letter 1 stated that Mole had given "the lie direct" to Granier de Cassagnac, relative to his (Mole's) knowledge of Changarnier's designs against the President. Of course the worthy (?) and "ready" writer could not escape the unpleasant duty of putting forth a rejoinder. This was looked forward to with considerable interest. The expectants were doomed to disappointment. True, there was something in the shape of a reply to Mole—but such a reply! First, Monsieur de Cassagnae intimates that he is insulted and aggrieved; next, he mysteriously hints that a certain personage who is decily interested in the matter could (if he would) testify to the truth of his (Cassagnac's) romance, and, lastly he consoles himself with the reflection that "there is a still more simple and sufficient manner of answering Count Mole—that is to tell him that he has a very bad memory,"

This may be amply "sufficient" for the illustrious Granier; but, strange to say, it is voted by the public at large a most insufficient and cowardly rejoinder. The best of the joke remains to be told. This "hired brave" has not merely failed to win the applause of his worthy master the has positively incurred that master's displeasure.
Why so? Because, by underrating the exploits of the Afwhy so: Decause, by americaing the exploits of the African generals, he has thereby given mortal offence to the soldiery. His first article was literally torn to pleces in those cafes where the officers of the army "most do congregate," and his rejoinder has elicited from the same persons shouts

of derision. The unceasing and nauseous glorification of the warriors of "the Empiro" is exciting a general feeling of disgust among the heroes of Algerian razzias. This feeling has found vent in words on the part of a certain de la Pierre, a

The eagle has not yet acquired the right to treat with a sort of disdain the ensigns under which the sudders of france have fought for thirty-seveniyears. Many hearts disposed to feeceive the eagle, illustrated by the equally glorious victories and defeats of our fathers, suffer at the mere semblance of disdain, or of insulting forgetfulness of other misfortunes, of those Illies which our ancestors at the price of their blood also covered with glory, of that that also which during twenty years we hope we have carried not without honour.

General Bedeau has followed the example set by Generals Changarnier and Lamorigiere. He has refused to take the The other day the Minister of Public Works assembled

the functionaries of his department, and favoured them: with a long harangue previous to administering the oath, and took occasion to lecture the engineers, many of whom have been "led astray" by the "subversive doctrines" of "these late years." The employés of the ministry of fluance, and the General Post Office, together with the heads of the police, have all swallowed the oath, and after such a manner as amply proved that they would swear anything. This must be consoling to Soutofile. Unfortunately for him there is another story to tell. Every day brings tidings of a new shoal of non-jurers. A long catalogue of the names of sub-prefects, mayors, members of the councils general, &c., &c., who have refused the oath, is at present before me. The list includes Benjamin Delessut, late member of the legislative body; Doctor Chomel, one of the most celebrated professors of the College of Physicians who, by refusing the oath, has consequently resigned his profestorship; M. Baze, ex-questor of the Legislative Assembly; Odillon Barrot; M. Oscar Lafayette, ex-representative, has refused the oath as a captain of artillery, and consequently loses his commission; two captains of Chasseurs have also refused. The Duchess of Orloans has written to her partisans, urging them to use their influence to prevent as many as possible taking the oath.

A subscription set on foot for general Changarnier goes on swimmingly. Many rich people have put down their names for large sums. M. Pourtales has given £400, "Warnings" to the Press constitute a considerable item in the week's news. The journals "warned" (that is,

threatened with extinction) during the past few days, include the "Courier du Pas de Calais," the "Conciliateur de l' Inde," the "Progres," and the "Gazette de Languedoc.?, A strick watch is kept over the Belgian journals. Their seizure at the French post-office is a matter of almost daily occurrence.

Wholesale bribery of the priests is one of the means employed by Bonaparte to maintain his tottering power. It appears from the budget that the government proposes to increase the stipend of the Archblshop of Paris from 40,000fr. to 50,000fr., those of fourteen archbishops from 15,000fr. to 20,000fr., and of sixty-five bishops from 10,000 to 12,000fr. It also proposes to increase the stipends of the vicars-general by 500fr. to improve the position of some of the lower clergy, to increase the allowance to the Chapter of St. Denis, and to grant 180,000fr. for increasing the choirs of cathe-

Numerous arrests have been made in the banlieue, at Boulogne, Montrouge, and Clichy, in connexion with the publication of seditious bulletins.

An emeute has taken place at the Ecole de Saumur, a miliary establishment for training cavalry officers. Some of the scholars took to singing republican songs, and the others legitimist; so that the battle lay between :" Vive Henri IV." and "La Be"e Gabrielle" on one side, and the "Marseillaise" and the" Girondins" on the other, while the cypher of Prince Louis Napoleon was trodden under foot. General Ramhon, having put down the row by calling in some troops, punished the refractory youths by eight days of arrest. He then wrote a report of the affair to General de St. Arnaud, who sent back orders to increase the term of arrest up to a

M. Isidore Gent, the brother of the barrister, and exrepresentative of that name, now undergoing at Nouka-Hiva the sentence of transportation passed upon him by the Lyons court-martial last summer, was condemned to five years' imprisonment by the mixed commission. His sentence has been commuted into banishment. M. Gent has been removed com Belleisle, and sent, together with another political prisoner, M. Claudius Brun, to Havre, to be emtarked for England.

The court-martial at Moulins has pronounced sentence of death against five individuals accused of insurrection in December. The accoused have escaped, and were condemned in default of appearance.

Another of those "expeditions," utterly unprovoked, and so dishonourable to the name of this country is now in course of being carried out in the Little Kabylia (Algeria), under the command of General MacMahon. Singhtering the natives, seizing their cattle, and destroying their crops, these are the triumphs so vaunted of by the Cassagnacs, there are the rehearsels that prepare the French army to savagely slaughter their own fathers and brothers, as witness the December massacres. Heckereu, the envoy-extraordinary, who was too late to

find the Autocrat at Vienna, has goned after him to Berlin. That he will meet with a very cordial reception in that city, is not at all likely. It is now beginning to ooze out that French affairs occupied the chief, almost the entire attention of the Czar and the Kaiser at Vienna. The course to be pursued by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, is the event of "the Empire" being proclaimed in this capital, has engaged the most anxious consideration of the Friune despots. The mere change from the title of "President" to that of "Emperor"—the Emperorship for life -would be permitted under certain conditions; but an hereditary Emperorship would not. The "three powers" could not recognise Louis Bonaparte as the heir of his uncle, nor could they permit him to transmit the Imperial dignity to his heirs or successors. To recognize him as the continuator or founder of a dynasty "is precisely what cannot, and shall not, be," "So long as the Bourbon is found whenever a French Crown is spoken of, it is to him it appertains; any one else assuming it would be an usurper; that such usurpation, lasting as long as the life of the person, may be to a certain extent admitting as a fact to which the Powers submit; but to deduce from it a right of legitimate transmission is impossible.

Such is reported to have been the decision of the two Emperors at Vienna, and the substance of confidential communications between the cabinets of Russia and Austria. That the Prusssian king and cabinet will "say

ditto" there cannot be the smallest doubt. So, you perceive, Mr. Editor, in spite of the resurrection of the eagles the horizon of our would-be emperor is not exactly cloudless. " Better an usurper, and assassin the master of France, than that the republic—the true republic should live, even though the said 'cut-purse' should don the purple." Thus say the Scythian tyrant and his crowned satellites. But, they add, "Never shall be enter our holy circle and become one of us." Emperor "by courtesy our Soulouge may be; but if he aspires to more "there will, (as Hotspur says) be bloody noses and cracked crowns." So much for legitimate and bastard despots. "A plague on both their bayes?"

on both their houses!" MOVEMENTS OF THE AUTOCRAT. Nicholas is described as "much changed" from what he was six or seven years ago, being stouter and paler; ho has also grown bald and grey. On quitting the Emperor Francis Joseph, he embraced him most affectionately, and said in French, "Recollect that I am thy friend through life—unto death."

On the evening of the 18th, the Czar came over from Potsdam to Berlin. The next morning there was a grand military manœuvre with 30,000 troops. When the officers of the Potsdam garrison were presented to him he addressed them as follows: "How I rejoice to be at length once again among you. You know my sentiments, and that I have always been your faithful comrade. (The Emperor is nominal colonel of a Prussian regiment.) My whole heart was with you during heavy times. You have stood the proof; you have remained true as you have always been. I appear among you unchanged, as you are unchanged; let us remain always good friends, and stand faithfully by one another. Will you promise that?" "Yes, surely, your Majesty," was the unanimous response. "Well, I accept your pledge, and rely upon you; it is agreed; we remain for ever what we have hitheto been, good friends and true comrades." The Czar has been exerting his influence for the settlement of the Zollverein affair. He has sent a note to Bavaria, Wurtemberg, and Saxony, disapproving all steps which might lead to the formation of a third group of German States, not headed by one of the great powers, because such a union would offer a new field for foreign intrigue and internal democracy. He desires that the Prussian programme for the re-construction of the Zollverein may be received with conciliatory feelings, and no political dissension arise out of commercial questions, because the reconsolidation of the German thrones is dependent on the preservation of unity in all respects.

A banquet of 100 covers took place on the 21st in the White Hall of the Royal Palace, at Berlin. The Czer, wearing a Prussian uniform, sat between the Queen and King, the latter, with the royal princes, wearing the dress of Russian generals. The King of Prussia, rising from the table, gave the following remarkable toast :- " In my own name, in the name of my army, and in the name of all Prussian hearts, I drink to the health of his Imperial Majesty of Russia. God preserve him to that portion of his world which He has given him for an inheritance, and to our epoch, to which he is indispensable!" The Emperor replied "God save your Majes ty!" and a little later rose and said, "I drink to the King of Prussia and his noble

M. de: Heckeren, Bonaparte's agent, who missed the Czar at Vienna, arrived at Berlin on the 19th, and at once applied for an interview with the Emperor of Russia and

The emperor takes great pains to flatter the Prussian military and atrengthen their contempt for civiliane; nor can he fail to exert an immense influence. The Empress of Russia arrived at Wiesbaden on the even-

ITALY.

ing of the 23rd.

CASE OF EDWARD MURRAY. Roug, May 20th.-The government still maintains the profoundest silence respecting the fate of Edward Murray; but it has been divulged that he is now in the fortress of Spoleto, a celebrated rocky position and place of detention for convicts. No notice having been taken of Mr. Consul Freeborn's last communication or of the petition to the Pope, signed by British residents in Rome, Mr. F. has again applied to the Cardinal Secretary of State, for a copy of the judicial proceedings against Murray, the sentence passed upon him by the Consulta Tribunal, and the

place of his present confinement.

TUSCANY.—A letter from Florence of the 14th, in the "Opinione" of Turin, states that the bronze tables bearing the names of the Tuscans who fell in the battles of Montanara and Curtatone have been taken away from the Church

of Santa Croce by order of government.

NAPLES.—The arrivals of the Grand Dukes Nicholas and Michael of Russia has caused great sensation in this city. The principal streets having been repaired just now, and all the beggars having disappeared, Naples looks quite gay and happy.

SWITZERLAND. PREPARATIONS FOR CIVIL WAR IN FRIBOURG.

The government of Fribourg has determined to take every legal preccution in anticipation of the designs of the Sunderbund party in the canton. Several companies of the rifle brigade and a battery of artillery have been called out, and the civic guard is consignée.

Berne, May 23.—The greatest excitement prevails in Fribourg. M. Charles has been arrested. He has been removed to Fribourg for greater security. Several more arrests have been made, both in Fribourg and the neighbourhood. The collision to morrow is greatly feared.

The Vienna "Imperial Gazette" contains in its official columns a statement in which, after acknowledging the urgent necessity for restricting the public expenditure as far as possible, the government announces its intention to regard frugality as an especial duty. The ministers have submitted the expenses of the several bureaux to a strict examination, and announce reductions to the extent of exclusive of a saving of on the military budget. It is singular that this announcement should be simultaneous with the appearance of the Emperor in the market as a borrower.

GERMANY. The Prussian Chambers were prorogued on the 19th of

A letter from Darmstadt states that the punishment of death has been re-established in the Grand Duchy of

A letter from Wiesbaden states that a number of foreigners, employed in the Dieberich eigar manufactory have been ordered to quit the country within twenty-four hours, in consequence af their having been found to be engaged in political intrigues.

SPAIN. Although the ministry continues by its journals to assure

the public that they have no intention to make any organic changes, yet the language of their supporters in political circles, and the known bent of the President of the Council, are at variance with the declarations of their scribes; everybody continues to look upon the coup d'etat as a thing that is only temporarily put off.

Mendizabel has published a manifesto to the country,

which has been widely distributed and eagerly read. he protests against the country being obliged to follow in the wake of France, and that Godoy's conduct should again be imitated.

TURKEY. INSURRECTION OF THE ARABS.

The "Courrier de Marseille" publishes a letter from Bagdad of the 9th ult., which states that an insurrection had broken out in that province. The communications were intercepted, and the mails could not be forwarded but with an escort of 100 or 200 horsemen. The Arabs are masters of the country from Mosul to the Persian Gulf. UNITED STATES.

OUR AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE. Candidates for the Presidency—Kossuth's Movements—Austrian

Ill-humour-Mr Feargus O'Connor. Our American Correspondent's letter having by some ac-cident failed to come to hand, we are under the necessity for

this week of borrowing from the American journalsnamely, the "New York Tribune," of May 11th. Perhaps our correspondent considered a letter unnecessary, for we see the papers are desperately barren. The question of the Presidential election is beginning to

absorb the attention of the rival parties. On the 10th of May an enthusiastic meeting took place in New York, at which the nomination of Mr. Fillmore was carried. Up to the 11th inst. Kossuth was in the State of Massa-

chusetts. He had been addressing the factory workers of Lowell, and was received by them with much enthusiasm. His latest visit, of which we have any notice, was to Concord, where he was handsomely treated, and received It is said that Chevalier Hulsemann's note to the Pre-

sident previously to his departure from Washington contained a courteous farewell, complimenting him upon the friendly personal relations always existing between thom, but intimating that the conduct of the diplomatic relations of the United States by the Secretary of State-especially as regards Austria, and himself as her high representative -had not been of a character to commend itself to his Imperial Majesty, and was wanting in the attributes of neutrality and comity which had always heretofore marked the relations between the two governments. Mr. Henry Clay still survived, but his strength was gra-

dually declining. Destructive fires had occurred at Cleveland, Boston, Pro-

idence, Baltimore, and New York. The "Tribune" says, on authority, that Mrs. Goldschmidt (Jenny Lind) will leave New York for this port on

The "Evening Post" says of Mr. Feargus O'Connor :--This eccentric gentleman, whose arrival in the Europa we have announced, has been reported in the English newspapers to be insane. We should think, from some of his earliest proceedings in this country, that the report is not far out of the way. He strolled into Stewart's store on Friday, as we are informed, and, chucking

a handsome young woman among the purchasers under the chin asked how she would like a moustache? He was ejected from the premises, and afterwards returned. but did not renew any of his wild tricks. It is said he left England without the knowledge o his friends, and that they will come after him by the next steamer LATEST NEWS.-ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC. LIVERPOOL, May 26.—By the United States' mail steam ship Biltic, Captain Comstock, which arrived in the Mer-

sey shortly before eight o'clock this morning, we have advices from New York to the 15th inst. The screw principle of propulsion has achieved a triumph in the case of the Great Britain. This vessel left the Mersey on the 1st inst., and notwithstanding very unfavourable weather, which rendered her sails nearly useless, she accomplished her passage in thirteen days five and a half

hours. On the 12th she ran a distance of 301 miles in

twenty-four hours-a speed hitherto unattained by screw

steamers. Kossuth addressed between two and three thousand Boston Hungarian bondholders, in Fancuil Hall, on the 14th inst. In the course of his remarks he stated that there were now twenty millions of bonds bearing his signature, and that, when he came back from Europe, they would be

WEST INDIES. Distress in Jamaica-Alarminy Prevalence of Small Pox-

The Yellow Fever-Earthquakes, Litest intelligence from Jamaica reports an anti-slavery meeting in the parish of St. George, at which resolutions on the depressed state of the country were agreed to. A meeting of the black and coloured inhabitants of the parish of St. James was also recently held, at which a most earnest address to the British people was unanimously agreed to. The address sets forth in true colours the awful state of destitution throughout the whole island, and energetically appeals to the British people to render them assistance in their hour of need. The smallpox was spreading in the island. In the parish

of St. Anne, where it had only been prevalent one or two weeks, there were upwards of 4,000 cases. The greatest destitution prevailed, and in many instances poor persons have died for the want of assistance and medical care. In Demerara there had been, however, a great deal of sickness, and the yellow fever, though somewhat abated, was still pursuing its deadly career.

On the 14th of April a shock of an earthquake was experienced at Demerara, but no damage was done. On the same day, as we learn from the Barbadoes papers, the islands of St. Vincent and Grenada, several hundred miles distant, were visited with similar concussions.

AN ADDRESS TO THE DEMOCRACY, AND VINDICATION OF THE 'STAR OF

FREEDOM. Battles are won by the Press as well as by the

Sword. The Press is the weapon we are called upon

to wield in fighting our battle of the Present, and in

marshalling the people for the development of their high and glorious destiny in the Future. The Press is our only weapon wherewith we can sever the fetters which enshackle Mind, and break the heart-eating, and soul-destroying manacles of Ignorance and Crime. The Sourd may lop the Upas tree of Error, but it is the Press alone that can destroy the poison-ous roots that still live on in the hearts and minds of men. The Sword may sever the Gordian knots of cunning diplomacy, but it is the Press which must solve certain problems of social and political progress. Our faith, then, in the power of the Pressis large and implicit. It has given immortality to the world's thought and experience-it has wrought wondrous changes, and has many grand changes yet to accomplish. We believe that a true People's Press would speelily ensure the triumph of popular severeignty; but the working classes of this country have little or no representation in the Press. Few are the warriors for Freedom to be found among the daily and weekly of our English papers. The working classes—those who have won the wealth of the world, who have built up the power of all other classes—they have no Press, or, with two or three exceptions, suffer in mournful silence. They who have toiled and suffered, to coin wealth for others, and who have heroically shed their blood for the freedom of others, are mute on their own account, and the world cannot understand their dumb pleadings. They grope in darkness, and yearn for the day; but their aspirations have no fitting

utterance!

The Press of England is almost mainly in the interests of Mammonites, and is conducted by men who think by proxy, and sell their brain in the literary market to the richest tyrant at the highest price. The men who should be the creators and directors of the world's proudest destinies, missioned to lead the nations from their captivity, are degrading their manhood at the shrine of Mammon, and are content to lick up the crumbs that fall from the table of Capital. They sell an immortal birthright for a miserable mess of pottage. In this comparative dearth, then, of Democratic papers, and champions of popular progress, we hail the advent of the 'Star of Freedom' with hearts full of hope and admiration. Working men, it is time for us to speak out, for, strennous and unscrupulous efforts are being made to damage and to damn this exponent of our Rights and Liberties, and we must not stand by in silence. We have too few bold and sterling advocates of our cause to permit one to be crushed and put down; and we ask of you, fellow working men, a fair vantageground for the 'Star of Freedom' in its uphill struggle. We ask of you, according to the old English wont, to give it 'a fair field and no favour.' In order that you might be prejudiced against this paper, innumerable lies have been circulated, the most miserable tricks have been resorted to, and the most atrocious calumnies have been fulminated. It has been said by Mr. Ernest Jones-and this without the least foundation—that M. Le Blond was the proprictor of the 'Star of Freedom,' and that it was bought up by middle class gold, to beat the poor man's pence, and to war against the poor man's interests. If the paper and its principles do not give the lie to this ssertion sufficiently and satisfactorily, we tell you that it is a foul and infamous lie! Moreover, we tell you that the man who made this assertion, has begged and had more money from Mr. Le Blond, for his own private uses, than that gentleman has kindly advanced to aid Mir. Harnoy in purchasing an old organ of the People, with the view of helping on our common cause. Mr. Jones has repaid generosity with insult and abuse! So much for his virtuous and indiguant repudiation of Middle Class Gold! Let any one examine the 'Star of Freedom,' and then ask himself if this is the organ of the People's enemies? Does this fight the battle of Despotism? Is this the advocate or apologist of landed interest or moneyocracy? Is this opposed to the onward and upward march of the people out of the wilderness of their long slavery? Is it not rather the stern and unblenching warrior is the cause of the People? Is it not the implacable enemy of our destruction-dealing and destruction-doomed aristoracy? Is it not the never-ceasing assailant of the tyranny of Gold—the supremacy of Mammon? Is it not the sterling exponent of the Rights of Labour, and essentially the of championthe People? Let any one make this examination, and we have no fear of the issue. Who are the writers in this paper but working men like ourselves?-men pre-eminently calculated to give utterance to the thoughts that are stirring in the minds of poor men, in the unwritten language of poor men's hearts—men who have been educated in the ranks of the poor, and who have earned their right to teach-their diploma-in the school of the People's sufferings, and will speak their convictions with fiery-hearted earnestners, and in language which despots quake to hear. The 'Star of Freedom' is a paper which ought to win the People's support: it is a paper for them to acknowledge with pride. It starts up among us at a time when all is despondency and darkness, full of heart and hope, full of new fire and the old faith, and eager for the conflict. It comes into the battle equipped for political and social revolution, and strong to aid us to enter the city of our rights. We know the writers in the 'Star of Freedom:' they have done and suffered in our cause too bravely to be ignored at the beck and bidding of any knave, or charlatan, or political Sangrado. We have not forgotten that they have given hostages to Democracy in the labour of years. We know their lives also to be worthy of the principles they teach, and the glorious banner which they battle under. We also know the calumniator of the 'Star of Freedom.' Democracy should not, tolerate men who are bankrupt of credit and conscience. More is known on these points, and, if necessary, may be given to the world. Working men, let it not be said that a hearty endcavour like this to establish a veritable People's Paper failed from want of support by you. We have taken the initiative in this matter, and call upon you to help us. Brothers, stand by us, and the 'Star of Freedom' shall triumph!! We call upon you Chartists. We call upon you men 1 of the Trades. We call upon you Co-operators and I Socialists, and ask your aid in this struggle, for this s is your paper, and the earnest advocate of all and I every reform calculated to advance the interests of f Labour. We call upon all who are the friends of f liberty and the lovers of fair play and truth. We do

which we rely upon to carry the 'Star of Freedom' to to a proud and commanding position, in which it shallal defy the assaults of its enemies, and be the pride andno glory of its friends. (Signed) JAMES GRASSBY. JOHN PETTIE. J. B. LENO. J. S. CLARKE. JOHN BEZER. John Shaw. D. W. Ruffr. H. A. Ivony. AUGUSTUS PIERCY. WM. MILFORD. GEO. JOHNSON. J. NOAKES. F. FARRAII. A. CAMPBELL. J. MILNE. HENRY Ross. W. BRAFIELD. John Washington. GEORGE TAYLOR. WM. TRAVERS. R. LEVY. AUGUSTUS DELAFORCE. Isaac Wilson, Chairman. John Arnott, Secretary.

not ask you for money, for we believe that a paper !

which depends on the begging box, is not wanted. .

We do not go a begging with the Cap of Liberty in 1

our hands! We simply ask you to give the 'Star c

of Freedom' a fair trial, and, if you approve it, then 1

lend us a hand in making it known throughout the c

land, wherever Ignorance reigns-wherever Truth h

has a friend and Tyranny a foe-and wherever r

Democracy is beloved. This can be done by the aid of it

hand bills; and by the formation of Local Committees, s,

which will see that their respective cities, towns, or in

villages are well supplied and placarded with these

weekly contents and other bills. We do not seek toto

get up an agitation merely to sell this paper, for weve

can have no interest in prolonging the long sufferinging

and martyrdom of the people, and it is not the richel

man's gold, but the poor man's sympathy and aidio

Notice.—A number of communications received too late for insertion will appear in next Saturday'iy' "Star of Freedom."

"I am afraid you will come to want," said an old lady by to a young gentleman. "I have come to want already," wa wa the reply; "I want your daughter." The lady opened he had

A VISIT TO THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

'A thing of beauty is a joy for ever,' sang that impassioned worshipper of beauty, John Keats, and we look upon noble pictures as things of beauty and a joy for ever. A beautiful picture to us is a paradise of pleasure. And a true painter is our cupbearer of the richest joy. When we cannot get out into the country, and revel in the glory of sunshine and green leaves, and the waving trees, merry with myriads of musical singers-when we may not roll in the lash green grasses which are full of flowers, and breath the air so full of fragrant life and splendour-when we may not revel and rollick in the loveliness of earth, as it is budding out with spring, and the blue heavens are full of song, and the kindled greenery wears a golden glow-when we cannot climb the sublime old mount. in that for ages has lifted its silent peak un into the laughing face of Heaven-or drink in the uelicious coolness of the merry greenwood, or rock ourselves on the magnificent bosom of old ocean, our pleasure, next of kin, is in getting glorious glimpses of these things from Pictures.

We love Pictures, certain of which possess the magic of opening all heaven upon our sou'. A Picture Gallery to us, who are shut up in a gloomy city, is like those springs which, of old, flowed by the English road-side, and which had a resting-seat for the weary traveller to sit upon, and a bowl attached for him to refresh himself with a draft of the pure free water. They are our way-side sacrament. In the absence of the reality, we have a blessed

privilege in the painter's happy art. Blessings on them who keep such plots of Eden alive, and warm, and green in their hearts, and bring them to us, welcome and dear as the cool sod of earth to the feet of the poor sky-lark caged in its smoky city prison. What sparkling hopes and throbbing memories they awaken, of the world of plenty and loveliness, the boundless land of beauty that lies outside. They bring us pleasant tidings of the summer-blue skies, the magnificence of morning, the pomp and splendour of rich sunsets, the starry tenderness of evening, the woods with their gorgeous greenery, and all the glad and glorious world of nature.

Beauty is a charmed cup of blessing, and we never lose a chance of obtaining the delicious draught, and when we cannot get it from the sweet face of Nature, we thankfully accept it from t'e hand of her fair sister Ar: Entertaining these feelings we went on Saturday last to the exhibition of the Royal Academy, and intend to tell you, in part. what we saw and what we thought. Let us say that we are not connoisseurs of pictures; we are simply lovers of them, and, like every true lover, we think the object of our affection the lovliest and best. We do not understand much about Chiaroscuro, and linear perspective, (perhaps this accounts for our belief in the pre-Raphaelites). We are not particular to a shade. Nevertheless, we believe that most of the good things of this world have a sufficient charm for us, to draw us straightway to them by the subtle influence of the law of attraction. And we have also a firm faith that truth will always reveal herself to the true worshippers, who devoutly besiege her shrine. There are

more roads to the appreciative faculties than by critical Highest on the height of our admiration, and most radiant in our memory, stands the marvellous and loveable picture of 'A Hugenot on St. Bartholemew's Day, refusing to shield himself from danger, by wearing the Roman Catholic badge,' by John Millais, the chief of the pre-Raphaelite brotherhood. The artist has at length made out his meaning in this triumph of art. In our eyes it is the gem of the exhibition. If John Millais does not become THE paint r of his era, we will never trust the beauty of promise again. This painting is undoubtedly the greatest object of attraction in the exhibition—it is the Koh-i-noor of colours. And well it may be. There is no such light of genius shed by any of the R.A.'s of the Academy. All round it look like pictures; this shines out as startingly life-like as any intense human looks and faces could do. The lovers are standing under an ivied, red, brick-wall, which is dank and mossy—and what minute dilineation there is in that wall! it is reality itself. The nasturtium and the broken flower, dropped in the struggle, are pour-trayed with like vividness. The two lovers are pressed heart to heart. She has tied the white kerchief around his arm, and is looking up in his face with tearful entreaty and lip-quivering, heart-bursting tenderness. All her heart and life are concentrated in her beserching pleading look, praying him to wear the badge of safety. And what a face of beauty is there revealed! The salt tears have somewhat run the rose-hue of life frem it; but how pure and perfect its priceless, passionate love! What a tearful, soft, sweet colondows minutes with the stadem of

splendour mingles with the shadow of coming woe! And he, what a living, passing tragedy he represents. His arms are round her; one is gently withdrawing the kerchief, the other clasps the back of her head with a manfal loving caress. And how he yearns over her! His eyes are tearless, and how tight and hard the lines of his face are drawn, as by the mortal tog of Agony, while his whole being quivers with its torture on the rack of fiery Feeling. It is a marvellous painting, in every way perfect and beautiful. The luminous and glowing depth of colour in that brilliant, puce velvet cleak, was never surpassed by the real silken pile. So neely inferior to this is the "Ophelia" by the same artist, and the next in point of attraction. The one, is a picture to worship, the other, a picture to love. The critics have quarrelled with this painting because of the prominency of certain details; but we imagine they were very near-sighted gentlemen, who, being compelled to pry closely, have discovered certain minutia, and lost the grand harmonious truth of the whole. Standing at a few paces from it we saw nothing but perfect harmony, the most luminous beauty, and a miraculous finish. The description in Hamlet of the maiden's death, is admirably realised, and the painting is worthy of Shakes. peare's poetry. How rich and real is the lush-leavy greenery of spring, and those flowers! Who ever saw such in painting? Yet, amid all that flush of gorgeous hues, the warm flesh is as living in its tints as nature. The expression of Ophelia's face is utter unconsciousness of her mournful peril, she is belpless as infancy, and incapable of estimating her danger, as she is being sucked by the water down to her 'muddy-death.' There is no pathetic appeal made to the heart, she is cliding through the portal of life as gently, and unregretable as when spirited away by the magical genius of Shakespeare. We must confess that we did not fall so passionately in love with Hunt's 'Hireling Shepherd.' Altogether it had a repulsive effect upon us, and yet, when examined in detail, it was marvellously accurate, though having worked among agricultural labourers, in all seasons of the year, we cannot say that we remember to have seen a red in their faces so brick-dust-like in its roughness, and so vineously purplish! Their yearning mothers must have marked them with elder wine. There is one other noticeable picture of the same school by Collins, St. E zabeth of Hungary in her Childhood.' The expression of the maiden is not the most saint-like, but, the painting is perfect in all its details. Ward's 'Charlotte Corday going to Execution' is a fine picture, perhaps the finest historical painting, taken as a whole, and accepting the artist's conception of the subject, which differs very materially from our own. Charlotte Corday is descending the steps from her prison, and as the central figure of dramatic interest, is certainly a failure, there is little heroism in her countenance, little of the conscious Avenger, her face lacks the splendour it is said to have worn when the shadow of the guillotine was upon her. Much better is the expression of the old veteran guard, who smiles from all his wrinkles on the threatening Fury who stands by menacing. Camille Desmoulins, Danton, and Robespierre, are assembled in an outer cell to speculate on the bearing and expression of the murderer of Marat. Robespierre looks like a half dandy, half English farmer, with a countenance that denotes jollity more than brooding thought—he is lolding in a mastiff. Danton looks like a huge, bloated ruffian. Both are very unlike the Danton and il despierre who start up before our mind's eve : but. Mr. Ward has but followed history, as written by the trembling hands of cowards and calumniators. Nevertheless, as we have said, it is a fine picture. It has the fierce intensity, the ferocity, the bloody characteristics, and the stiffing atmosphere of the Revolution. What we have said here, of accepting the artist's conception of his subject, equally applies to Mr. Copes's 'The Marquis of Saluce marries Griselda,' which is an immense favourite with us. The Picture has perhaps too much glare at first sight; but then, has not the court come to the cottage? The Marquis scarcely fills the sphere allotted to him with that rich, varied, merry jesting, marvelling group behind; yet, there is much to contemplate in the glittoring young gallant. It is a proud consciousness of the purity of his love, and the full flash of the jewel honour that leaps out in his face, and he most sweetly smiles down the old man's fears. Griselda does not play a brilliant part, but, poor thing, she is abashed before that glare of splendour, and the rich magnificence of His love! Moreover, the tears will be starting to her eyes, and the choking sensation will come burning up the throat like a hear - imocm, at the thought of leaving her poor old father. What a volume of life is opened to us in the 'School Play-ground,' by Websier. What vicissitudes, and jollities, of boyhood life! It is real as anything that may be seen when the happy, merry, romping, sollicking, reckless, rubicund, host of youngsters have buss from the tasks of school. Every incident is an intuition, every boy a character. How full of telling and truthful touches it is! There is a fierce struggle of football going on with devil-may-care recklessness of blows, cuff-, and kicks. We would not be the miserable 'milksop' that boy will be reckoned, who has gone out of the war-blubbering for his mother's kiss! There is also a group engaged at peg-top; mark the evident satisfaction and exultation of that young rogue who is about to have his 'go' at the 'dead' tops in the ring. He calculates upon splitting the difference with a veugeance. And what a study is that pennyless imp on the right-hand; see the electro-biological look in

his eyes,-the Darling! and what a power of persuasion he

holds over his victim, out of whom he intends getting a

pear. Maclise exhibits a strange, wild, theatrical-looking

picture called 'Altred in the Danish Camp;' it is coarse,

and crowded full of LAY FIGURES. There is painting enough

in it to have covered a dozen times the space. That group

at dice constitutes the main feature of the picture, together

with the rich prodigality of clustering May, may-flower,

and chestaut-cones, painted lush and wonderously. The Death of Edward the Third, by C. Landseer, is life-like

and death-like. In a . Scene from Cymbeline, Frank Stone

has beautifully portrayed a sweet up-turned human face,

on which the radiance of love lies like a transfiguring glory.

Juliet, by Leslie, looks as though she had not waited for

to make her look "interesting," which method has not been at all successful. Oliver Goldsmith reading a manuscript to the Jessamy Bride and her Sister,' is a pretty composition by T. F. Marshal. 'The Seneschal,' by Lance, contains some fruit gloriously painted. It is real enough to make the mouth water, and seems melting in the richness and ripeness of its bloom, for very desire to be crushed. Hagar, by Armitage, manifests a gigantic aim, not achieved, though it gives a rare glimpse of that land of the sun, with its rainless droughts, burning skies, and slate shades. There is some fine liming in the figure and a tearless anguish firmes from out the eyes. "Florinde," by R. Winterhalter, gives us a brave bevy of beauties at their bath. Here is none of your voluptuous beauty of the whetstone kind, just sufficient to sharpen the edge of appetite. Though the nymphs are almost naked as nature, modesty and purity are not violated in a single touch or tone. It is a charming picture, chaste and sweet as morning violets. Among the portraits is one of Mr. Thornton Hunt, by G. Hervieu. It is recognisable, and that is ali. The head is too high and conical, and the eyes are too squinning. There is also a small portrait of Mrs. Coventry Patmore, by that Raphael of pre-Raphaelitism, Millais, finished with wondrous nicety. The ribbon, flowers, and flesh, are fully

as real as ought in the room. Frith's "Pope make love to Lady Mary Wortley Montague," is a most masterly composition. The colouring is very white, but it is of the complexion of the eighteenth century. And what an antithesis is made out! God and the devil-hell and heaven-were scarcely greater. Pope has had the temerity to declare his love for that brilliant beautiful woman, and she has burst into a fit of laughter. And such laughter-rich, ringing, spontaneous laughter, it swims like glory in her sweetly-drunken eyes, dimples and bickers on her cheek, flashes from her pearly teeth, so real and genuine you forget its tragic cruelty, until you see the writhing victim sit there crushed into ghastly, livid despondency, bitter mortification, and implacable hatred of himself, her-everything! What a hell is in his heart over which those musical gushings of laughter roll like a tearing harrow! The man is ten years older, and his soul seems to have gone grey since he made that fatal declaration of his love. And she, it has only served to highten her lush-lipped loveliness! It is terrible earnest. We marked two bold bits of life by R. Hannah—the 'Play' and the 'Novel.' The one is a drive in Hyde Park, by the side of the Serpentine, excellently given. The other is a box at the theatre, and its occupants are worth studying. There is a pre-Rhaphaelitish distinctness of painting in these pictures: Feeling the bumps-Imitation rather large,' struck us as

very happy; and 'Florence Cope at dinner time,' painted by her father, is pretty and pleasing. We shall have no space in this notice to speak of our landscape painters—the finest in the world—but may return

HOW CAN WE OBTAIN POLITICAL EMANCIPATION?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. Sir,-There are hundreds of young and earnest men waiting to help the working classes; but we know not how. We will not waste our energies in talk, nor be led away by imagining an Utopia which your leaders do not take a step to realise.

Are they in earnest—these men? Do they want honesty, power, or only purpose? We glance at your Councils. The time is consumed in womanish regrets, or childish recriminations. We watch your meetings, looking anxiously for the moment when purpose and union shall make aid useful to you. Alas! the stale epithets-the coarse diatribes of '33 and '48, still fall on the dulled ear and the sickened heart.

That you are less organised than ever is my only hope. The links that bound you to leader after leader are broken -and for ever. The time is coming when each man must stand for himself. You have been beaten off, because men have been trusted

to, and not principle. And these men, as good-nay, better men than most amongst you-have been fooled into demagoguism. You

have taught them to think of themselves, rather than of I see I am departing from the usual course, and address the working men rather than the editor; but as you stand

as their representative, and one of their calmest, I will just point out to you one or two of the evils which, as we think mark the course of Chartists and Socialists, and close my letter, which I desire to make practical rather than elegant, useful rather than eloquent.

First, we see you ask for too much at once. One point you would gain, if you sought for one at a time; and not even one, without working and waiting-working and waiting for years. Your six points a revolution would not achieve. On one point you might re-unite the broken elements of Chartism, cement an union with the Socialists, and bring to your body those who have hitherto refrained from joining you, because your objects are visionary, and your instruments scattered. I need not point to the Suffrage as this one point. Public opinion is beginning to regard it as safe, as well as right; but you blind men's eyes with a variety of aims, and they can neither give the full consideration one demands, nor help you with the concentrated power

which even that one requires. Then (you must pardon my seeming censorious-I feel for, and want to help you)—then, the measures you take are feeble, pointless, unsustained. Your London Conference should sit "for ever"—no matter where. Its discussions should be constant, and its business should be briefly and simply conducted. You want little money, but you want more earnest men.

If this Suffrage Movement were fairly undertaken-although you met in a garret, or a cellar, or beneath God's free roof—the apostles of such a movement would, all speaking the same language-all fixed in the same aim-command attention and ensure success.

Now, you are so knotted into parties that it would be impossible to bring you together again, under any old cry, for an hour. You have squabbled away your hopes, and so mystified the people, that they know not what to believe or whom to follow. They would, if they saw you in earnest, come back. They

would listen, think, and work. And why not educate these men? You can do it—not by fervid harangues; but by calm, quiet, patient teaching. Why should the mothers be left to City missionaries, the children to Ragged Schools, the fathers to the pothouse. You have able men amongst you. I know the work would

be hard at first-hard, discouraging, unyielding; but they would learn the value of your efforts, and respect you for your kindness. Your very paper may help to this end. Simple historical knowledge, popularly phrased and physiological truths, of home application, would prepare a nation of honest voters,

that tyranny could not bamboozle or intemperance degrade. I fear I have trespassed on your time. If you insert my letter, give it place for its sincerity. We are tired of seeing the working men sitting down to promises that beguile them of their time, their brains, and their energies. Give them more substantial fare. One dish at a time—a plain dish, cooked with as much "sauce" as you like, but one that they know the name of, and have an appetite for. And then, "to work," to work in every hamlet in England. Let your orators be good men-men who work with their own hands for their living, and give them well-earned leisure to the work of thought. The labour will be a privilege -and for every labourer you have now, you will have a thousand. Hammer into every man's head the will to be a voter. Let it follow him through the day. With every stitch of the needle—with every nail that goes into the leather—with every brick he flings to his mate, with every roll of the wheelbarrow-with every jerk of the shovel-let his hand be nerved by the thought he is getting nearer the

Then, when his work is done-the truths you told him the night before, will have worked their way through his brain, and he will come to your meetings, ready to hear, ready to think, and ready to speak, too-there, or elsewhere, by right of self-education, which—the best and highest privilege they have-you must excuse my saying they have not yet been taught.

hour when he will have some right to be recognised as a

man, and an Englishman.

I remain, sir, yours faithfully, 23. Red Lion-square, FRANK CURZON. May 23rd 1852.

THE FAILURE IN BELFAST.—We observe the Dublin papers have inserted an erroneous statement in regard to the affairs of Messrs. Sinclair and Boyd, of this town, calculated to mislead parties and injure our commercial interest, We deem it right to say that their unliquidated liabilities do not amount to more than £2,000. As they conceive themselves able ultimately to meet these engagements in full, they have proposed to do so on an extension of time, to which offer the majority of their creditors have, we learn, acceded .- Belfast Mercury.

COMMITTAL OF AN EX-SHERIFF FOR FORGERY. - Mr. W. H. Barratt, formerly a corn merchant of Glocester, wie absconded to America last summer, and who had been captured at Richmond, Indiana, and brought back to Glocester, has been examined before the Gloucester magistrates on charges of forgery, and has been committed for trial at the next Glocester Assizes on four separate charges of forging the signatures of Welsh tradesmen to acceptances on which he raised money. There are also other charges of forgery against the prisoner, and the following is the present amount of forgeries ascertained :-

Mr. Joseph Williams, Pontypool ... £389 17 11

Mr. M. J. Michâel, Swansea 430 8 6

Ditto ditto 295 7 5

Mr. Harris, Merthyr 200 0 0

Mr. Samuel Thomas, Merthyr 400 0 0

Mr. Matthews, Newport 437 7 11

Mr. W. Herbert Abergarenny Mr. W. Herbert, Abergavenny .. Lobbett and Son, Nemport 448 6 1 Buchan and Co., Abergavenny 437 6 1

Queen Charlotte's Island Gold.—A specimen of the gold ore found in Queen Charlotte's Island was shown on board the West India steamer Parana, which has just arrived at Southampton. It was a piece of quartz about the size of a nutmeg. There were several veins of pure gold running through, and at one part the vein protruded and formed a knob of gold about the size of a pea, and as yellow as a guinea. There is every reason to believe from specimens, that the quartz in Queen Charlotte's Island will be

remarkably auriferous. FAILURE.—A failure occurred at Dundee, on Tuesday last. The establishment was that of Mr. John Birse, a flax spinner, and there is said to be only 2s, in the pound for liabilities ranging between £25,000 and £30,000.—Evening death to chalk her face, but had eaten chalk all her life-time, Paper.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

BAIL COURT.

THE BLOOMER BALL-ANDREWS V. BATLEY.

This was an action to recover damages for an assault. The plaintiff was a milliner, in Mortimer-street, Cavendishsquare, and the defendant was the son of a gentleman living on Maida-hill.—It appeared that in September last the plaintiff went to a Bloomer ball in the costume, accompanied by a Miss Forsyth; they there met the defendant dant for the first time; he paid attention to Miss Forsyth, and after the night of the ball continued those attentions, and was about to be married to the lady. The plaintiff went to the defendant's father, and urged upon him that it was not a desirable match. The next day the defendant called upon the plaintiff, and, after some violent conversation, the plaintiff called the defendant a liar, and then the defendant committed the assault upon her. The following was the plaintiff's evidence :- Mrs. Andrews : I am a milliner. In September last I went to the Bloomer ball at the Hanover-square Rooms, accompanied by Miss Forsyth, I saw the defendant at the ball. He got a cab, and took a seat in it. I requested him to leave the cab, which he did, and I took Miss Forsyth home. I afterwards called upon the defendant's father, as I had heard the defendant was about to be married to Miss Forsyth, to explain to the father that I did not think it an eligible match. The next day the defendant and Mrs. Disney, who are related to Miss Forsyth, called on me, and behaved very violently. They left the house. The defendant returned, and, after some conversation, he sprang upon me, and struck me many blows about the head, neck, bosom, and shoulders, He said, "D-n you, I will suffocate you." Both my arms were very much bruised, and remained discoloured for a fortnight after. Two of my apprentices and a customer were present.—Cross-examined: I have been married. My husband has been dead eight or nine years. I am twentyeight or twenty-nine, but I really don't know my age. It is near thirty. I went in the costume of the Bloomers. There is an announcement in my window that dressmaking is taught in six lessons, and furnished lodgings to let. I had sent to Captain Disney for money owing me for Miss Forsyth. I went to the defendant's house and asked for his mother. I recollect calling the defendant a liar. I did not tear his coat. I was perfectly calm. I might have been excited. I don't recollect saying that Mrs. Disney was a low-bred Irishwoman. The defendant told me Mrs. Disney would proceed against me for defamation. I said nothing reproaching Miss Forsyth's character. I did not summon the defendant before the magistrate, but he was summoned .- Mr. Sergeant Wilkins made a most amusing speech for the defendant; he denied the assault but thought it not improbable that, being provoked in the highest degree by the plaintiff, he had shaken her. The smallest coin would amply satisfy the case. - The jury then gave a verdict for £5.—The judge refused to give a certifi-

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cate to the plaintiff for her costs; he did not see why the

case should not have been tried in the County Court.

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FEVER, IN VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

Copy of a Letter inserted in the Hobert Town Courier, of the li of March, 1851, by Major J. Wach.

Margaret M. Connigan, nineteen years of age, residing at New Town, had been suffering from a violent rheumatic fever for upwards of two months, which had entirely deprived her of the use of her limbs; during this period she was under the care of the most emigent medical grap in the heart flows, and by them lar Case was eminent medical men in Hobart Town, and by them her case was considered hopeless. A friend prevailed upon her to try Holloway's celebrated Pills, which she consented to do, and in an incredible short space of time they effected a perfect cure.

CURE OF A PAIN AND TIGHTNESS IN THE CHEST

AND STOMACH OF A PERSON EIGHTY-FOUR YEARS OF AGE. From Messrs. Thew and Son, Proprietors of the Lynn Advertist

who can vouch for the following statement.—duquet and 1851. To Professor Holloway, Sin, —I desire to bear testimony to the good effects of Holloway's Pille. For some years I suffered severely from a pain and tightness in the storaged, which which in the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that any many that are the stomach, which was also accompanied by a shortness of breath that are the store that are breath, that prevented me from walking about. I am eight-four years of age, and notwithstanding my advanced state of life, there were the pulled by the control of the cont Pills have so relieved me, that I am desirous that others should be made acquainted with their virtues. I am now rendered, by their means comment in the contract in the contract

means, comparatively active, and can take exercise without inconvenience or pain, which I could not do before.

(Signed)

Henry Con. AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF THE GRAVEL,
AND A MOST DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT.
Comu of a Lotton address of the complaint. Copy of a Letter addressed to J. K. Heydon, Esq., Sydkit, New South Wales, dated February 25th, 1851.

stew south Wales, dated February 25th, 1891.

Sir,—A Mr. Thomas Clark, a settler at Lake George was for a considerable time seriously afflicted with a complaint of the liver, together with the gravel. His medical attendants, after trying all their skill, candidly told him that his case was hopeless, and ary further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every further efforts useless. In this situation, and when expecting every day would terminate his existence, a friend recommended him to try Holloway's bills, and as a finder learning to the first dose try Holloway's Pills, and as a forlorn hope he did so, the first designer him con iderable relief, he therefore persevered in taking them according to the directions, and is now restered to perfect health. He will feel great pleasure in confirming this statement, or even make an affidavit to the same effect, should it be required.

(Signed)

We have Proprietor of the

(Signed) WM, Jones, Proprietor of the 'Goulburn Herald,' New South Wales
WONDERFUL EFFICACY OF HOLLOWAY'S PILLS IN CASES OF DROPSY. IN CASES OF DROPSY.

Persons suffering from bropsy, either about the turn offife, or at other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as other times, should immediately have recourse to these Pills, as other times, should include hundreds of persons are annually cured, by their use, of this direly complaint in its different stages, when all other means had failed.

These celebrated pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Serofula, or King's Evil Stone and Gravel complaints:-Female Irregula-Ague Asthma rities all of Secondary Symp. Com-Fevers Bilious plaints toms Tic-Doloureux Blotches on the Gout Head-ache Skin Tumours **Bowel Complaints** Indigestion Ulcers Venereal Affect Colics Jaundice Liver Complaints Constinution Worms of all the Bowels Lumbago Consumption Weakness, from Debility Piles whatever cause Rheumatism Dropsy of Retention

Erysipelas Urine box. There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every disorders are adjusted to each Paris. are adixed to each Box.

de, de.

Dysentery

STRANGE NATIVITY.—On Wednesday, as a lady was passing sind long Holborn who approved the long transfer of the long along Holbern, she encountered a young woman of respectable appearance, but unknown to her, who had been suddenly taken it assist suddenly taken ill in the street. Feeling anxious to assist one of have seen all the street. one of her own sex, she called a cab, and ordered the defer to proceed to Faster street. Feeling anxious to are to to proceed to Faster street. to proceed to Foster-street, Bishopsgate, the home of the invalid. Searcely however the proceeded invalid. Searcely, however, had the vehicle proceeded ede invalid. Searcely, however, had the vehicle proceeded ede more than a few yards, when a crisis of nature came are and an infant was added to the party. The cab was then the ordered to St. Giles's workhouse, waero the young mother of the and her child received the applies attacking. and her child received the amplest attention.

LITERATURE.

ON THE DEATH OF M. D'OSSOLI; AND HIS WIFE MARGARET FULLER.

over his millions Death has lawful power. But over thee, brave D'Ossoli! none, none. after a longer struggle, in a fight Worthy of Italy to youth restored, Thou, fir from home, art sunk beneath the surge of the Atlantie; on its shore; in reach of help; in trust of refuge; sunk with all Precious on earth to thee . . a child, a wife! Proud as then wert of her, America Is prouder, showing to her sons how high Is promon's courage in a virtuous breast. She would not leave behind her those she loved : Such solitary safety might become others; not her; nor her who stood beside The pallet of the wounded, when the worst of France and Perfidy assail'd the walls Of mususpicious Rome. Rest, glorious soul, Renowned for strength of genius, Margaret!
Rest with the twain too dear! My words are few, And shortly none will hear my failing voice, But the same language with more full appeal Shall hail thee. Many are the sons of song. Whom thou hast heard upon thy native plains Worthy to sing of thee; the hour is come; Take we our scats and let the dirge begin. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR,

Reviews.

In an age when independence of principle consists in having no principle on which to depend, and free-thinking, not in thinking freely, but in being free from thinking;—in an age when men will hold any thing except their tongues, keep anything except their word, and lose nothing patiently, except their character; to improve such an age must be difficult, to instruct it dangerous; and he stands no clumps of amending it who cannot at the same and he stands no chance of amending it who cannot at the same

MY LIFE AND ACTS IN THE YEARS 1848 AND 1849. By Arthur Georgy. Leipzig: Brockhams. London : Williams and Norgate. THE 'Times' newspaper—that beastly panderer to growned assassins and regal murderers—the dastardly 'Times,' which has fought the battles of Kingcraft and Despotism more strenuously and more cruelly with the pen than those butchers, Haynau, Radetzky, Windishgratz, and Filangieri, ever did with the sword!—The 'Times,' which seldom uses the English name but to degrade it—exhausted all its powers of wit, sarcasm, and rhetoric, to lie down the reputation and sully the glory of Kossuth. But we have held his name all the dearer for the abuse and the lying accusations of the atrocious 'Times.' To call forth such attacks from that paper is sufficient passport for any man (save Bonaparte) to our good. will and affection. We have often wondered what our brethren of other lands must think of us if they read the 'Times.' How they must loathe us for slavish, servile things! The crimson worshippers of War, whom we have singled out, be they devils incarnate, at least they did their work outright, and killed their victims; but the 'Times' is the apologist of torture, the murderer of liberty, and wounds the image of God in the very apple of the eye! It must have been from the 'Times' that the miserable traitor Georgy has derived his inspiration and sufficient courage to launch his indictment of Kossuth. Here we have the dastard who sold the noblest cause that patriotism could battle for-who blasted the bravest hopes the human heart could beat with-and handed over a gallant country, exhausted in its struggles for life and liberty-like another Samson shorn and betrayed into the hands of the Philistines-for those 'wolves, with the hearts of devils,' the despots of Russia and Austria totorture, and wound, and make horrible sport with! He-this Georgy-has now come before the world to vindicate his acts and to plead his cause. He maintains that, from the first, his conduct was based on his devoted adherence to the old constitution of Hungary, and his intense hatred to the Revolutionary principles. Georgy wields the pen with a subtle vigour, can command the most bitter and fierce sarcasm, and fights with all the coolness he manifested in the field-but these things are insufficient to make Right Wrong, or Truth into a lie! Indeed, he proves himself more of a recreant than ever. He endeavours to show that throughout the Hungarian war, the soldiers who so nobly combated for fatherland and freedom were ill-disciplined, often cowards, and seldom to be relied on. He points out all Hungary's weaknesses, doubtless for the gratification of her enemies. If the Hungarian troops were composed of cowards, what must the Austrian and Russian have been? But Georgy gives no illustration of their cowardice so potent as we have of their deathless patriotism, and their glorious bravery, individual and national. As a specimen of their spirit, Madame Pulszky relates that on one occasion an Hungarian General, previous to hazarding a battle, thus addressed his troops :-Heroes, we have not only met the enemy we were in search of, but many times the number; shall we give them battle?' 'In what proportion do we fight them?' asked an old hussar. 'They are five to one, was the answer. 'Then, have at them,' replied the old hero-one of the unnamed demi-gods !-- for so long as they are not ten to one, we spurn them!' On another occasion, an old Peasant remarked to an Officer with exultation, 'I have sent my three sons to the field of battle, but have kept back our best horse, which I shall now take, and join the boys myself!' And hundreds of such touching instances might be adduced as characteristic of the heroes of Hungary. At the earliest stage of the war Georgy complains of Kossuth, who was then President of the 'Committee of Desence,' for his interference in the army promotions. He alleges that Kossuth's ambition was to obtain the supremacy in military as well as civil affairs. Would to God that he had obtained it! Here the serpent slime of his jealousy begins to coze from the black depths of his heart, which was a very hell of torment to him, because of the success of Kossuth. He represents Kossuth as a mere orator, strong in words, but weak in deeds, and a very coward in combat! The great blow given to Georgy's vanity appears to have been in Kossuth's appointment of Dembinski to the post of Commanderin-Chief. This officer, Georgey says, was fitter for a madhouse than for the command of an army. About this time, Georgy seems to have got an inkling of Kossuth's grand scheme of an Independent Hungary, and a solidarity of the Peoples, and began to form his plans accordingly. It has been related, that in battle Georgy always fought like a man, who, having nothing to lose, sought out death, that his bravery was the abandon of desperation, rather than the inspiration of his cause, and the manner in which he speaks of his victories warrants such conclusions. He is blase on the battle field! And, as it were, flings himself with such reckless force against the scythe of Death, as to blunt the edge of it! He is blase in the study! a cold, careless, used-up man. Speaking of the battles won under his command, some of the most illustrious in all history, he coolly says: 'They were more owing to the incompetence of the enemy, than to the conduct of his own troops!' LIAR, COWARDLY AND CRUEL! A thousand pities that Kossuth did not have the traitor shot, as he might have done, on several occasions, for dereliction of duty! This was one of his gravest errors. Granted, that Georgy was an able general; he was the enemy of the President, the Revolution, and the Future Republic, and a friend, though a fool, even, were better in the office-indeed, the abler the man the more fatal the enemy. Georgy asserts, that on the entry of the Russians, Kossuth was cheating his countrymen with hopes that England, France, and the United States would interfere on their behalf, which shows what hopes were reposed in us, and how bit-terly we destroyed them! When Georgy assumed his office of Minister of War he took the oath of allegiance to the revolutionary government, at the

same time he was plying every exertion to sap it—to

fight against it and to destroy it, and this oath, he now

boasis, was an insincerity. Can we award any sentence more damnatory? Georgy accuses Kossuth of

urging the invasion of Vienna for the relief of the

Patriots there besieged. An accusation! Why what

better thing could have been done? Could they have

marched at the right time to the assistance of the

Viennese Democrats, and thus strike a blow at the

heart of the Austrian Empire. But Kossuth was

opposed until it was too late, and both Blum and Messenhauser refused to assume the responsibility of

sending the Hungariaus a formal invitation. Thus

was the happy chance lost, and the tyrants, ever

40,000 stand of arms. The Viennese wiseacres were sending deputations of students and Workmen to Prince Swartzenburg, who was encamped outside Vienna, which deputations never returned, and whose mutilated remains were found days afterwards. They had been put to death, and their poor bodies hacked in pieces by the brutal soldiery. And when Kossuth had at length prevailed on the Hungarian troops to march, heading them himself, they were met by the combined forces of Windishgratz and Jellachich, and a terrible battle ensued, and through all that long and dreadful day of carnage the Viennese made no sortie to assist the Hungarians. All that Georgy asserts in this book, in our eyes, tends to his own degradation and to the exaltation of Kossuth. Of other notable persons beside, the Governor, Georgy speaks of Aulich and Damjavics, as the most distinguished generals. Perczel, he says, is a mere boaster, vehement as shallow. Bem he saw but once, and thought him very like an adventurer. Guyon he describes as daring, but without a head. He hates Austria, and condems Haynau. Many persons will mistake the cool indifference of this man for an heroical stoicism, and innumerable enmities will rush to battle round his book. We look upon him as a cold-blooded, disappointed, cynical Egotist; the pet of the 'Times,' the protegé of Ernest Jones, and the man who sold a nation to be revenged on one whom he considered to be his enemy. In spite of what he urges, in spite of the devilish dealings of the 'Times' how this man Kossuth lifts up his noble brow, a King of Nature's own grand crowning! Akin to our own Cromwell for his heroism! How the dwarfed idols of superstition, and the gods of kingcraft shrink into utter insignificance in the worshipful presence of such as he. Let the reptiles spit their venom, it shall not harm him. Let them bite the file. They cannot strike out of history the record of his noble struggles. They cannot make him otherwise than a great good man. They cannot blot out the fact that Kossuth won the topmost place in his country's estimation, by simple grandeur of soul, and his genuis to be loved. They cannot blot out the fact that he inspired a whole nation, wrought it into a subline and all-sacrificity thusiasm—transformed the Magyars into a race of mighty heroes, and led them to marvellous and miraculous victories. That he emancipated the four million serfs, and made them masters of the soil which they had tilled as slaves; and that he gave to Hungary that greatest of national blessings-a free press-at the cost of martyrdom for himself! And when the pen-bludgioned ruffians of the 'Times,' and this traitor Georgy are rotting in the dust of oblivion, or remain only on the gibbet of infamy, in History's Chamber of Horrors, Kossuth and the proud memories of his words and deeds, shall live on, the delight and admiration of a thankful and rejoicing world.

HISTOIRE DE LA REPUBLIQUE DE VENISE SOUS MANIN, Par M. Anatole de la Forge. Vol. I. Paris: Am yot. 1852. (Concluded from our Third Number.)

A scene at the Literary and Scientific Congress of

Venice will interest our readers:— The governor of Venice. Count Palffy, and counsellor Beltrame, were present at all the sittings. The first trembled every time that Manin opened his mouth. The orator often remarked it, and, Venetian as he was, he took a malicious pleasure in tormenting his powerful enemy. One day that there was a talk of the depots of mendicity at Milan, Manin, his eyes fixed on the face of his excellence, cried aloud, "We have all this at Venice, and better still!" Palffy, little accustomed to gentleness in the mouth of Manin, looked beaming with pleasure. He could have embraced the orator, when he continued, "we have all this, and better than this, it is true, but in theory, not in practice." The face of the poor governor became dark as if by enchantment, and assumed his much discontented aspect. Manin continued; "According to the law, a workmen out of work. can go and knock at the door of a charitable institution and 'Give me work.' He can do this as often as he wants work, without any prejudice to his honour. But, according to practice, to enter a depot of mendicity, he must have a certificate from the police declaring that his misery is real. The poor workman, then, is at the mercy of the police. He enters, then, to come out no more, and you see there a frightful spectacle! Four generations have grown up and married in the same establishment: I have seen them, said Manin. Speaking thus, Manin had his eye fixed unceasingly on the face of the governor, purple with rage;

Previous to recording the overthrow of the Austrians by Manin and his heroic proclamation of the Republic, we must translate a narrative illustrative of Austrian brutality:-

Our readers have not forgotten the last words of the Marquis Monpiani, on leaving Venice, to Manin, "1 recommend to you my poor deaf and dumb children." Addressed to such a man such a prayer could not be without result. Faithful interpreter of the will of his honourable friend. Manin went to the hospital of mad people to ask of the good monks news of his unfortunate proteges. They were brought before him: there were many of different ages, but the wandering of their eyes, the shape of the skull. and other certain signs, indicated a complete want of intelligence. Some, however, seemed to understand their sad position. For these there was hope of cure. On examining their papers it was found that a declaration, signed by one doctor, was sufficient for the admission of these unfortunate beings into a hospital. Evidently on the part of certain poor families it was a means of getting rid of children whom they could not feed. This is painful to say, but it was true. The law offered, nevertheless, means of repressing this monstrous abuse-these people could be forced by assisting them to take away their children. Manin asked the reverend fathers if, in their opinion, there was any guarantee that a cabal, a hatred, or political motives, might not send a man healthy in mind to a madhouse. "We have here," said the monks, " an extraordinary madman, who, if you consent to see him, will be the best answer to your question." This man, named Padovani, was born at Rovigo. He was scarcely forty years of At the first moment embarrassment gave to his handsome face a wild look. He soon recovered, however, and, touched by the interest shown towards him by Manin. spoke to him as follows:-"An orphan from my infancy, I never knew either my father or mother; the private charity of some kind individuals caused me to be apprenticed to a tailor. Weakened by assiduous labour, and attacked by a disease of the eyes, which struck me almost blind, I was forced to abandon my labour and seek another means of earning my bread. Too young to enter a house of refuge, I was not considered strong enough to turn a handmill and I was told that I was not blind enough to be assisted by the parish. Wandering, pressed by hunger, scarcely able te distinguish the threshold of the door where I went to ask for alms, I dragged myself along the streets of Rovigo, imploring in a loud voice the pity of the passers-by. An agent of the police arrested me, and told me that mendicity was abolished—that I had no right to importune anybody -and he pushed me brutally with his hand." Here Padovani stopped, seeking to read in the eyes of Manin if the narrative did not fatigue him: then he continued sadly, Everywhere rejected, abandoned by all, reduced to despair, delirium took possession of me. I was wrong—I knew it—but what would you have me do? I was so unhappy, that, seizing a sheet of paper, I wrote, trembling with rage, ment to die of hunger.'

these words in large letters :- Shame on the barbarous government which allows a poor workman without employ-· I placarded these few words on a tree in the midst of the public place, and waited the result patiently, reflecting that in prison, at all events, I should eat. I was arrested and thrown into an obscure dungeon of the central prison. As I could scarcely see, the privation of light left me nothing to regret, and I felt almost happy when comparing my fate then with that of the preceding days. A few days later, a man, whom they said was a doctor, entered my cell, addressed me some questions without listening to my answers, and went out as hurriedly as he came in. That same evening my door opened, and they put me into a carriage. I thought that they were going to set me free, and I confess that the thought annoyed me. But the coach stopped before the hospital of the town. I thought that they were granting me a favour when they put me to bed; it was so long since I had slept so well, that I felt quite happy. The next day, when I awoke, I read upon a board the words—Mental Alienation. To describe to you the effect produced upon me, would be impossible," added Padovani, with much emotion, "but in vain I protested and prayed, in vain the doctor of the hospital declared that I had full possession of my reason. They bade me be silent, and they put me in a covered carriage, full of real madmen, amongst whom some were furious. Think of the tortures of this royage for me, for then I was terribly afraid of madmen," said Padovani, his eyes full of tears; "but now it is different—I pity them. This is the way I arrived for the first time in this hospital, amidst the good monks who spoke to you of me." Here Manin, much moved, rose, and pressing affectionately the hand of the poor narrator, said to him, "My labours call me elsewhere; au revoir. I will soon come back." 'No! not au revoir, say rather adieu,—I like that better," said Padovani, "for your visit has done me good; and I am so little used to happiness; I have all my life been so abandoned that I fear to make illusions to myself. " Here is my name," said Manin, giving him his card; "ask the priests if I ever failed when I gave my word." And thereupon he went out, his heart deeply touched at the words he had heard. A few days later he returned to San Serviglio, when Padovani delighted to see him again, ended his recital in the following way:-" Thanks to the active steps taken by the priests, who saw directly that I was steps taken by the priests, who saw directly that I was not mad—I was set at liberty. It was with a soul full of joy that I stepped over the threshold of this hospitable house. But everywhere I went the police followed me like a shadow. What could they fear from an unfortunate being like me! I know not; but they

only hour without suffering-was even suspicious. At last, I was reduced to ask myself how, if it was so difficult to gain one's living at liberty, how could I earn an existence thus watched? In the railors' workshops where I went to ask for work, they asked for papers. Mine made me ashamed. Whom would they not have frightened, since they stated that I came out of a madhouse? In despair, fancying I read on every face their repugnance for my misery, I resolved to exile myself. Then, thought I, children will no longer cry after me. The madman escaped from San Serviglio!' Women will no longer turn away horrified at my sight, and the police will cease to follow me. After many days walking along unknown roads, stopping only at long distances to beg a bit of bread, and permission to sleep in a stable, I passed the frontier, and reached Ferrara. A tailor, touched by my misfortune, offered mo shelter. and consented to give me work. This piry roused me-I thought I had reached the end of my misfortunes; but the same evening, when proud of my z al, I offered him the first results of my labours, my host begged me to go and have my passport signed by the Pontifical police. 'A foreigner like you at Ferrara. I am watched,' said he, 'and if you do not obtain a license to reside to-morrow, we shall both be arrested.' What had I left to do? I ask of you. I had but to die at once, or choose between a prison and an hospital. I regained Venice, where, lying down upon the benches of the Place St. Mark, I tried to sleep as long as possible to deceive my hunger. At the end of three days exasperated by horrible sufferings, I had recourse a second time to the means which had caused me to be arrested at Kovigo, and I stuck up a second complaint against the Austrian go vernment, in the Place San Leon. The police, who did not leave me, arrested me again, to bring me back to this hospital, where, in all probability, I shall end my days. I resign myself, for what have to I regret in this world? Never since I was born did I feel the embrace of a mother. Never has a woman loved me, and, except you who listen to me to-day, no one would ever have occupied themselves about the poor madman of San Serviglio." While pronouncing these words, tears inundated the pale face of Padovani but, surmounting his grief by a sublime effort, he took the hand of Manin, pressed it warmly, and said "I have no means of showing my gratitude; but I will pray God from the bottom of my soul to protect you in all future time." There was, in this recital, such an accent of truth, a tint of melancholy so gentle and so profound, that Manin, moved by such touching resignation, hastened to the doctor of the hospital to obtain the freedom of poor Padovani. "Are you his relation or his guardian, to take so much interest in his fate," said the doctor quietly. "No," said Manin, "I simply act as a citizen and a Christian; and I ask you, on your soul, and on your conscience, is this man mad?"
"No, he is not mad, but this man is dangerous; and it is better he should be thought mad—it is his own interest he should appear so. If he be not mad, he is criminal. The hospital of San Serviglia is better than a State prison.

Manin, indignant, addressed himself to his old companion and friend, the Commissary of Police, in vain. Time passed; it was nearly November, 1847, and he had, as yet, received no answer. Manin then addressed an energetic note to the government, in which he asked, in the name of outraged public morals, if a man whom the doctor declared sane of mind, and enjoying all his intellectual fa-culties, can be condemned to pass his whole life in a mad-house. These words remained without reply.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

GERMAN LITERATURE. By Joseph Gostick. Edinburgh:
W. and R. Chambers. FIRSTLINGS. By William Whitmore. John Chapman London.
Mr Life and Acts in 1848 and 1849. By Georgy, London Williams and Norton. VERDICTS. London: Effingham Wilson. KIDD'S OWN JOURNAL. London: Spooner.

THE COUNTESS OF RUDOLSTADT. [Sequel to " Consuelo."] BY GEORGE SAND.

THE TRIBUNAL OF THE INVISIBLES. When the hood was taken from Consuelo's head, he was at first dazzled by the brightness of lights, which, arranged upon the same spot in front of her, formed a large flaming cross upon the wall. When her eyes could bear this transition, she saw she was in a vast hall of gothic style, the ceiling of which, divided into elliptic arches, resembled that of a deep dungeon, or of a subterranean chapel. At the extremity of this chamber, the aspect and illumination of which were really ominous, she distinguished seven persons enveloped in red cloaks, their faces covered with masks of a livid white, which made them resemble corpses. They were seated behind a long table of black marble. In front of the table, and on a lower platform, an eighth spectre, dressed in black, with a white mask, was also seated. On each side of the lateral walls about twenty men, in black masks and cloaks, were arranged in profound silence. Consuelo turned, and saw behind her other black phantoms. At each door there were two standing, each with a long shining sword in his hand. Under other circumstances, Consuelo would perhaps have said to herself that all this gloomy ceremonial was but a play, one of those trials of which she had heard at Berlin respecting the Free-mason lodges. But, besides, that the Free-masons did not constitute themselves a tribunal. or claim the right of causing uninitiated persons to appear in their secret assemblies, she was disposed, from all that had preceded this scene, to find it serious, even terrifying. She perceived that she trembled visibly, and without the five minutes profound silence in which the assembly remained, she would not have had strength to recover herself and to prepare to answer, At last, the eighth judge rose, and made a sign to the two

introducers, who stood sword in hand, on the right and left of Consuelo, to lead her to the foot of the tribunal, where she remained standing in a somewhat forced attitude of calmness and courage. "Who are you—and what is your request?" said the man

in black, without rising. "I am Consuelo, by profession a singer, called some-times 'La Zingarella;' sometimes 'the Porporina.'"

"Have you no other name," urged the interrogator.

Consuelo hesitated, and then said. "I could claim another, but I have pledged my word of

honour that I will never do so." "Dost thou hope, then, to hide anything from this tribunal? Dost thou consider thyself in the presence of common judges, elected to decide cases of common interest

by laws which are equally gross and blind? Why art thou here, if thou wouldst seek to deceive us by vain subterfuge? Give us thy name, introduce thyself such as thou really art, or retire." "You, who know who I am, know also, without doubt, that silence is my duty, and you will encourage me to per-

One of the red-mantled judges, leaning forward, made a sign to one of those in black, whereupon all the black mantles left the room, with the exception of the examiner, who still retained his place, and continued in these words— " Countess of Rudolstadt, now that this examination is private, and that you are alone in the presence of your judges, will you deny that you are lawfully married to the Count Albert Podiebrad, called de Rudolstadt by right of

"Before answering that question," said Consuelo, "I demand to know what authority controls me here, and by what law I am bound to acknowledge it?

"What law wouldst thou desire to invoke? A law divine or human? The social law would place the again under the absolute control of Frederick II. King of Prussia. Elector of Brandenburg, from whose dominions we rescued thee. to relieve thee from an indefinite captivity, and from dangers even more dreadful still, as thou knowest.

"I know," said Consuelo, bending on her knees, "that I am bound to you by ties of eternal gratitude. I desire, then, to invoke the divine law only; and I would pray you to define me that of gratitude. Does it command me to bless you, and to devote myself to you from the bottom of my heart? I accept it; but if it requires me to transgress the dictates of my conscience in order to please you, ought I not to challenge its authority? Judge for yourselves. " May you ever think and act in the world, as you now

speak. But the circumstances which place you under our care, are exceptions from all ordinary rules. We are above all human law, as you may have discovered from the power we exercise. We are equally independent of all worldly considerations. The prejudices of birth, of rank, and fortune, the scruples and etiquette of position, the fear of opinion, even the respect for engagements contracted under the opinions and with persons of the world : nothing of all this has any weight with us, or any value in our eyes, when met together far away from mortal observation. and armed with God's sword of justice, we weigh in the hollow of our hands the toys and trifles of your timid and frivolous existence. Explain yourself, therefore, without evasion before us, who are the support, the family, and the living law of every free being. We cannot listen to you unless we know in what quality you appear here. Is it the Zingarella Consuelo, or is it the Countess de Rudolstadt "The Countess de Rudolstadt, having renounced all her rights in society, has none to claim here. The Zingarella

Consuelo-" "Stop, and weigh the words you have just uttered. If your husband were alive, would you have the right to with-

draw your faith, to abjure his name, to reject his fortune; in a word, to become again the Zingarella Consuelo, in order to gratify the childish and senseless pride of his " No, certainly." "And do you think that death has forever broken your

ties! Do you owe neither respect, nor love, nor fidelity to the memory of Albert ?" Consuclo blushed, and was troubled, then again became pale. The idea that they were about, like Cagliostro and

Count de Saint Germain, to speak to her of the possible resurrection of Albert, and even to show her an apparition, filled her with such terror that she could not answer. "Wife of Albert Podiebrad," rusumed the examiner.

'your silence condemns you. Albert is entirely dead to you, and your marriage is in your eyes only an incident of your adventurous life, without any consequence, without any obligation for the future. Zingara, you may retire. We were interested in your fate only on account of your connexion with the most excellent of men. You are not worthy of our love, for you were not worthy of his. We do not regret having restored you to liberty; for every reparation of evils inflicted by despotism is a duty and dewakeful and watchful, regained their courage and assumed the defensive. In vain did Pulszky, the agent of Kossuth in Vienna, plead to Messenhauser for libertalian and the tyrants, ever lowed me like a shadow. What could they fear from lowed me like a shadow. What could they fear from lowed me like a shadow. What could they fear from an unfortunate being like me! I know not; but they morrow you will leave the asylum we had granted you, in the hope that you would issue from it purified and sanctified. You will return to the world, do the chimera of part of the town.

glory, to the intoxication of vain passions. May God have pity upon you; we abandon you without recourse.

Consuelo remained for some moments overpowered by this sentence. A few days earlier she would not have received it without appeal; but the words vain passions, which had been uttered, brought before her eyes at this instant the senseless love she had conceived for the unknown, and which she had cherished in her heart, almost without examination and without a struggle. She was humiliated in her own eyes, and the decision of the " Invisibles" appeared to her just in certain respects. The austerity of their language inspired her with respect mingled with terror, and she no longer thought of rebelling against the right they claimed of judging and condemning her as a person subject to their authority. It is very rare, whatever may be our natural pride or the blamelessness of our life, that we do not feel the ascendancy of a serious word, which unexpectedly accuses us; and that instead of discussing it, we do not examine ourselves before all, if we do not deserve the blame. Consuelo felt herself by no means free from reproach; and the chilling and strange effect of all the imposing ceremonial around her made her position singularly painful. Promptly, however, she reflected that she had not asked to appear before that cribunal without being prepared to submit to its severity. She had come there to invite admonition and even chastisement, provided that by receiving it she could procure release and pardon for the chevalier. Laying aside, therefore, all personal resentment, she accepted the reproof without bitterness, and considered for some moments how to frame her

reply.
"Possibly I may deserve this hard judgment," said she, at length; "I am far from satisfied with myself. But I came here with a certain idea of the Invisibles, which I will describe to you. What little I had heard of you from public rumour, and your generous act in restoring me to liberty, led me to think that you were men equally preeminent in virtue, and powerful in society. If you be such, as I am well pleased to believe you, how is it that you repulse me so roughly without directing me to the path which I should follow in order to escape from error, and to become worthy of your protection? I know that, for the sike of Albert de Rudolstadt, whom you rightly designate 'the most excellent of men,' his widow deserves some interest. But were I not the wife of Albert, even supposing I had never been worthy of that title, has not the Zingarella Consuelo, a girl without name, without family, without country, has she no claims on your paternal care? Granting that I am very sinful, are you not like the Kingdom of Heaven, where there is 'more joy over one sinner that repenteth, than over ninety and nine just persons who need no repentance?' In short, if the law which unites you all in one assembly be a divine law, then are you transgressing that law by rejecting me. You undertook, you say, to purify and sanctify me. Endeavour, then, to raise my soul to a level with yours. I am ignorant, not headstrong. Prove to me that you are holy, by showing yourselves merciful and patient, and I accept you for my masters and

There was a moment's silence. The examiner turned towards the judges, who appeared to consult for a few moments. Then one among then spoke thus:-"Consuelo, thou camest here with pride, why wilt thou

my models."

not retire in the same spirit? We had the right to blame thee, since thou cam'st to question us. We have not the right to direct thy conscience and thy life, unless thou thyself bestow it upon us, freely and voluntarily. Can we ask this sacrifice of thee? We are unknown to thee. This tribunal, whose scantity thou invokest, may be the most corrupt, or at least the most audacious, that ever worked in the dark against the principles which govern the world. What dost thou know of it? But, allowing that we could reveal to thee the profound science of a new and perfect virtue, wouldst thou have the courage to devote thyself to so long and arduous a study, without being acquainted with the object of it? Could we ourselves feel confidence in the persevering faith of a neophyte, so ill-prepared as thou art-we might, perhaps have important secrets to confide to thee, and our only guarantee would be thy generous instincts. It is true, we know we could trust to your discretion; but it is not discreet confidents we want; we have plenty of them. We require to fulfil the law of God, fervent disciples, free from all prejudices, from all selfishness, from all frivolous passoins, from all worldly habits. Descend into yourself-can you make all these sacrifices for us? Can you model your actions and guide your life upon the instincts which you feel, and upon the principles which we would give you to develop them? child! would you dare reply that you can associate your self with serious men to labour at the work of the ages?" "All that you say is very serious, in truth," replied Consuelo, "and I hardly understand it. Will you give me time to reflect upon it? Do not drive me from your bosom without having interrogated my heart. I know not if it be worthy of the light which you can shed upon it. But what sincere soul is unworthy of the truth? How can I he useful to you? I am terrified at my impotence. Woman and artist, that is to say, child! but to protect me as you have done, you must have foreseen something in mc. And I -..... Something tells me that I ought not to leave you without having attempted to prove my gratitude. Do not banish me; try to instruct me.'

"We grant you eight days more for reflection," said the judge in a red robe, who had already spoken; " but you must first pledge your honour that you will not make the least attempt to know where you are, or who are the persons whom you see here. You must also pledge yourself not to leave the enclosure reserved for your walks, even should you see the doors open, and the spectres of your dearest friends beckoning to you. You must not address any questions to the people who wait upon you, nor to any one who may clandestinely obtain admittance to you. "That shall never happen," replied Consuelo, carnestly;

"I pledge myself, if you wish, never to receive any one without your consent; and in return I humbly ask of you the favour-' "You have no favour to ask of us, no conditions to pro-

cose. All the requirements of your soul and body have been provided for during the time you will have to pass here. If you regret any relative, any friend, any domestic, you are free to depart. Solitude, or a society regulated as we determine, will be your lot with us." "I ask nothing for myself; but I have been told that one

of your friends, one of your disciples, or servants (for I am ignorant of the rank he may hold among you,) was subjected to a severe punishment on my account. I am ready to accuse myself of the faults imputed to him, and it was for this purpose that I requested to appear before you."
"Is it a sincere and detailed confession which you offer

"If necessary for his acquittal; though it would be a trange moral torture for a woman to confess herself aloud before eight men.

"Spare yourself that humiliation. We should have no

guaranty of your sincerity, and, besides, we have not as yet any right over you. What you said, what you did an hour since enters, for us, into your past. But, reflect, that from this instant it is our prerogative to fathom the most secret depths of your soul. It is for you to keep that soul pure enough to be always ready to unveil it before us without suffering and without shame." "Your generosity is delicate and paternal. But this re-

fers not to me alone. Another expiates my fault. Ought I no to justify him?" "That is not your province. If there be any one to

blame among us, he will exculpate himself, not by vain excuses and rash allegations, but by acts of courage, of devotedness, and of virtue. If his soul has faltered we will raise it up, and help him to conquer himself. You speak of severe punishment; we inflict only moral punishment, That man, whoever he may be, is our equal, our friend, our brother; there are among us neither masters, nor servants, nor subjects, nor princes: false reports have doubtless misled you. Go in peace and sin not. At this last word the examiner rung the bell; the two

men in black, masked, and armed, entered, and placing the hood upon Consuelo's head, they reconducted her to the pavilion by the same subterranean windings through which she had passed on leaving it. (To be Continued.)

THE SALLE DES TUILERIES .- It was in this hall that Voltaire appeared when he came to Paris from Ferny to enjoy the triumph that was soon followed by his death. An immense multitude welcomed with enthusiastic shouts the patriarch of literature; and the moment his carriage was seen near the Carrousel deafening cries of " Vive Voltaire" burst forth, and were repeated for hours. Voltaire was assisted from his carriage by the Marquis de Vilette, who supported him on his arm as he entered the theatre. The moment he was seen, the most enthusiastic shouts hailed him; flowers were flung in his way as he passed, and highborn and beautiful dames were proud to be allowed to kiss his hands. Voltaire sat in a box appropriated to the gentlemen of the chamber, opposite to the Count d'Artois, afterwards Charles X. At the summous of the audience an actor placed a crown on his head, and the applause never ceased during the performance of Irene. The curtain fell, and rose in a moment after, when the bust of Voltaire was seen on the stage, raised on a pedestal, with all actors around it, and Vestris advanced and deposited on the bust a crown of laurels. Thunders of applause followed. read to the audience the well-known verses composed for the occasion. Nanine was then played; after which the Count d'Artois sent a man of the highest rank to compliment the poet in his name. In 1792 the theatre of the Tuileries was completely destrayed. In 1793 other actors performed in the Salle de Spectacles; the Convention quitted the Manège, and held its sitting there; while the wardrobe and dressing-rooms were set apart for the committeechanged its name; the Pavilion Marsac was termed the Palais de l'Egalite ; Flore that of Liberty ; and the Horloge that of Unity; and the tumultuous auditory that applauded or menaced the various orators had their places in the amphitheatre. The Convention occupied the same place till it ceased to exist. The Anciens replaced them. They remained till the 18th Brumaire, when they quitted it to return no more. CHEAP OMNIBUS FARES .- The cheap omnibuses placed in the Oxford-street and Holborn line of road, to run from

the Marble Arch to the corner of Tottenham-court-road for one penny, and from that point to the bottom of Holbornhill for the same low fare, may now be considered, after six months' trial through the worst season of the year, to be firmly established in the favour of the public, as is fully evinced by the patronage which they receive. Some omnibuses, with equally cheap fares, have been started on the Strand line from Westminster to King's-cross, and the omnibuses on the Hampstead road, not only run at low fares through Holborn, but charge one penny only for the whole distance from the corner of New Oxford-street to the Camden-town-gate, thus affording unprecedented opportunities for cheap riding to the residents of that populous Maifs and Straps.

A genuine down-easter has invented a new kind of dwellings. They are made of India-rubber, and are so portable that you can carry a row of three-storey hou es in your

MR. CARLYLE is of opinion that English society is in a 'state of smoke," progressing to a "state of conflagra-

NATURE is not exhausted. Within her fertile bosom there may be thousands of substances yet unknown as precious as the recently f and gutta-percha. To doubt this, would be to repudiate the most logical inference afforded by the whole history of the earth. Corn and the grape excepted nearly all our staples in vegetable food are of a comparatively modern discovery. Society had a long existence without tea, coffee, cotton, cocoa, sugar, and potatoes. Who shall say there is not a more nutritious plant than the sugar cane—a finer root than the potatoe—a more useful tree than the cotton? Buried wealth lies everywhere in the bowels of the earth, which needs but the true divining rod of organised action for its recovery .- Athenceum.

Downs.—(As defined by a rather "knowing one" of our acquaintance.)—Eat—Chicken or lobster salad, wherever vou can get it. Drink-Sherry or champagne, ad libitum, gratis, upon the same conditions. And Avoid-Pecuniarily backing your opinion as to which of the metallic trio the "little pea" is hidden under .- Parch.

A FEW days ago, as some workmen were making repairs in the parish church, Crowle, they found in the organ a nest of young redbreasts nearly fledged. This circumstance may be considered somewhat singular, when it is known that the organ is used every Sunday for divine service.

SUGAR FROM STARCH.—Starch is easily converted into sugar by boiling for several hours in dilute sulphuric acid and water. The acid may afterwards be separated from it by neutralising with chalk, and the solution in evaporating yields rather more sugar than the quantity of starch employed. Sugar thus made is extensively used on the continent, where that from the sugar-cane is not readily obtained. Nearly all fruit, in its early growth, contains starch, which in the ripening process, is converted into sugar, and it is thus that they become sweet.

A Yankee editor says he was "like to died a larfin' to see a drinkin' chap tryin' to pocket the shadow of a swinging sign for a pocket-handkerchief."

THE HERO OF ONE BATTLE-FIELD .- On the occasion of the review in the Champ de Mars, the President wore the unform of a General of the Infantry—or of a Colonel of the National Guard-for, as he has never served in either, it is extremely doubtful which uniform he wore, or, in fact, what rank in the French army he has gained at all, beyond that, from never having been in it, of a Rank Impostor. As these doubts make it very inconvenient to know what military title to give him, we suggest that Louis Napoleon do take his title from that of the only battle-field in which he has hitherto distinguished himself, and be henceforth known as "the Great Sham de Mars."—Punch.

THE THEATRES.

OLYMPIC.

At this neat little theatre we witnessed the other evening the performance of a one act farce entitled "The Language of Flowers." It seems to have been written for the purpose of displaying the quaint, droll humour of that prince of comedians, Mr. H. Compton, who personifies an old gentleman, Martin by name, who imagines himself to be a double person—who thinks he is no other than two Mr. Martins, who are boon companions, and who are always talking to each other, and enjoying the social qualities of one another in a neighbouring tavern. Mr. Martin has a shrew of a wife, and a pretty ward. The lover of this young lady writes a letter of love in a mystical language—the language of flowers, which many of our lady readers (and we hope we are honoured by many) will understand as allusions to the meanings of the various flowers. The worthy Mr. Martin gets this flowery effusion, and believing it to be destined for Mrs. Martin, by an invisible admirer, he substitutes for it a most ridiculous burlesque. The fair ward receives this instead of the original-feels it as an insult, and a few scenes ensue till the matter is explained. The singularly dry humour of Mr. Compton drew forth roars of laughter, and upon the whole the piece gave great satisfaction. Those who wish for some amusement to relieve the dull, tedious, and har sing cares of business, should not fail to see Mr. Compton. We can only remark that if he does not tickle them to laughter their case is hopoless. When we can again escape from our editorial sanctorum, we are determined to go and laugh at him

SURREY. We never spent a more agreeable evening than Monday

evening last at this well conducted theatre on the occasion of Miss Glyn's benefit. Miss Glyn, who has deservedly earned for herself a high reputation, performed the two difficult characters of Julia in the " Hunchback," and Bentrice in Shakespeare's comedy, "Much ado about Nothing." Dissimilar as these two characters are, we were astonished at the success which Miss Glyn achieved in their performance. The reading of the part of Julia was not such as we have been accustomed to from other actresses. We allude more particularly to the third act, after Julia has been slighted by Sir Thomas Clifford. This has usually been made a heart-rending scene; but in this instance, Miss Glyn depended on the originality of her genius, and where the audience might have expected her to exhibit a scene of mental affliction, she portrayed only the effects of a

Miss Glyn boldly sacrifices "points" to her original con ception of a character, and in this, as in most other cases, she met with success. Those outbursts of emotion, however, which are justly associated with the character, were admirably worked out by this distinguished actress. The house was extremely crowded, and Miss Glyn was

repeatedly called for by an admiring audience.

CORONATION OF THE "NIGGER" EMPEROR—THE

EMPEROR OF HAYTI. A correspondent of the "New York Herald," writing from Port-au-Prince on the 19th ult., says :- " For the last six months great preparations have been going on here to crown Faustin Soulouque. After several postponements, the grand event at length took place yesterday (Sunday, the 18th.) For the last two months the troops were pouring in from every quarter of the country. In they came, helter-skelter, some with sticks, guns, a great number of the latter without locks; some with coats, but the majority without them. The soldiers that had been lucky enough to procure shoes were more fortunate than their officers, but would you believe that many of them had not their lower humanities covered, or, in other words, were innocent of breeches? In fact, no one but those who reside here, or have resided, would believe the ludicrous figure they prcsented as they marched into town; but certainly it is no fault of the unfortunate slaves that they are in such a miserable and starved condition, as their daily pay amounts to about four Haytien dollars, or equivalent to twenty-eight cents. As there was no dwelling here sufficiently large for the coronation, there was a large tent erected on the Champ de Mars, capable of containing from 10,000 to 12,000 people. At a distance of about 400 yards there was another erected immediately behind the Government Palace, which served as a robing chamber for the Imperial family. On the east end stood a platform, on which there was a Catholic altar; the rest of the tent was partitioned off for the deputies, nobles, ladies of honour (black), consuls, and foreign merchants. As early as two o'clock a.m. the troops assembled and formed into a square, and i a double line was stationed along the route leading to the Palace, thus protecting their ebony Majesties from violence. Then came the senators, and deputies, dukes, earls, and ladies of honour r who were led to the place assigned for them by the e master of the ceremonies. Their Majesties were to make e their appearance at six o'clock a.m., but with true negro o punctuality, they did not arrive until nine. They were an- 1nounced by the discharge of artillery, music, and long vivas is from the spectators, and none shouted more lustily than the e foreign merchants, while at the same time they inwardly y cursed him and his government for ruining the commerce of

ment. She wore on a head a tiars, and was robed in the he most costly apparel. You are aware that previous to herier husband being elected President she was a vender of fish, ih, and had the reputation of being a correct woman (a miraclecle in this place). But Soulouque resolved (as the Irish have we it) to make her an honest one, by marrying her on Saturdaylay night last. You could not, in your good city, produce as a woman in any of your markets who could walk with such an a stately step, or play the part of Empress better than she diddid on the occasion. Soulouque then followed, accompanied by by all the distinguished nobility, under a similar canopy, wear-aring a crown that, it is said, cost thirty dollars, having in his his hand two sceptres. Their Majesties were led to the prie-riedien, where they first said their prayers, and were then con-onducted to the throne. The ceremonies then commenced by by the vicar pronouncing a solemn benediction on the crown wn sword, sword of justice, sceptre, cloak, ring, collar, and im-imperial cloak of the Emperor, after which were blessed the the crown, cloak, and ring of the Empress. Then came the the President of the Court of Cassation (the Supreme Courburt of Hayti), accompanied by the deputies, and presented ted to Soulouque the constitution of Hayti, demanding of him to to swear not to violate it; and he then placed the crown on his his head, and placed the Bible on the pages of the Constitutiontion and then said, 'I swear to abide by the Constitution, and ted to maintain the integrity and independence of the Empire oe o Havti.' Then the master of the ceremonies cried aloudoud

the country. Their Majesties were preceded by the Vicar ir

General (whom the Pope would consecrate bishop at the rc-c-

quest of Soulouque, after all the concessions he promised to to

make) and about twenty priests. Her Majesty first made le

her appearance, attended by her ladies of honour, under a a

canopy like that which is seen at Roman Catholic ceremo-o-

nies on the occasion of the procession of the Holy Sacra- a-

our nigger Emperor." WINDSOR ELECTION.—This contest on Saturday resulteulte in the return of Mr. Greenfell, the Free-trade candidatidate at four o'clock. For Mr. Greenfell, 330; Mr. Vansittantian 230; Majority, 100.

Long live the great, glorious, and august Emperor Faustiusti

the First.' So ended the pomp and pageant of crowningning

LETTERS FOR WORKING MEN.

No. VI.-MR. DUNCOMBE AND THE CHARTER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-In my letters for Working Men-by which I mean men who work, be they of the handicraft class or not, I shall not care to turn aside from the course I chalk out for myself to notice such observations as may be provoked by my opinions, or the manner of their expression, unless such observations seem to me called forth by some misconception of my meaning. or that they bear directly upon the points I undertake to argue. I find two such matters worth notice in the 'Star' of last week. The one is Mr. Rogers' letter, the other in the article by 'L'Ami du Peuple.' Mr. Rogers has quite misunderstood me, if he thinks I would depreciate our good friend Mr. Duncombe. I thought that speaking of him so would have prevented any misapprehension. I yield to no man in respect for the service rendered by Mr. Duncombe to the People's Cause. Frank, chivalrous, honest, indomitable, untiring, -I know not if we ever had his fellow. It has always been enough for him to know that a wrong needed redress, and his generous and constant service was ensured; or that a right needed advocacy, and he was the prompt, unhired, and fearless advocate. I had too much to do with him in his exposure of the rascally government spy system at the Post Office (of which I will shortly have to speak, since I see the Austrian tool, Sir James Graham, is already prophecied of as one of the 'coming men' not to be well aware of the deep debt of gratitude which we owe him so far as that question was concerned : and as regards the Charter, its history can never be fairly written without placing in the foreground the Chartist Member of Parliament, Thomas Slingsby Duncombe. But my unreserved admiration for his steady adherence to our cause,-my perfect faith in his high integrity, do not, and may not, prevent me from criticising his propositions, and speaking of them what I deem the truth. I think then that his proposition of a new Charter is unwise; and his stipulation of residence, even for six months, quite enough to damn it, even if it was wiser. Surely we have not forgotten the old terms of hiring country servants, for so many weeks, in order that they might not get a parish settlement. Surely the case of Molton in Yorkshire is sufficient in point-Molton, ruined by Free Trading, Lord Fitzwilliam, who raised all his rents-the rents of the whole town, because his candidate was opposed. Without leases, what masses of workmen would be sure of their six months' residencein a given district, when once their political tendencies were known? And if you beat down, our argument of the mischievous abuse of this residential, of any residential qualification, by showing that it would not be a disenfranchising enactment, then we have a fair right to re-join. 'For what purpose do you have it? It should be required of the proposers of all these residential, and rateable, and other disqualifications, to show us very satisfactorily what numbers and what classes would be effected by them. Till they do this, and very exactly, we are bound to be suspicious of the schemes (no matter who the schemers: honest men often ignorantly propose dishonest plans) and to reject them on the ground that not rate and residence, and such like, is the reason why a man should be enfranchised, but for the satisfaction of his natural right to perform all the duties of manhood. It lies on those who would deprive any of this right to show why; and it lies on them who propose grounds of deprivation, to show how many would be thereby effected. I look on all these things as dodges; and when, as in the present case, I find a man of undoubted honesty proposing one, a simp not see the bearing of it. I turn from Mr. Duncombe to my other friendly opponent. 'L'Ami du Peuple' 'cannot tell what is to be gained by the adoption of the proposition of Spartacus to go for Manhood Suffrage only, sinking all details.' What is to be gained is an access of numbers to the cause, and that from the very class most able to help the cause—the intelligent and well-principled portion of the middle class—the class that has political power. What is to be gained by it is the chance of carrying then our one point, with such assistance. Without that assistance the working class, which will not fight, and which has no constitutional means of action, cannot carry even that one point; no, not though they utterly reformed their conduct, and foreswore all their past errors except this one,—this one, which has lain at the root of all Chartist failure, though being satisfied with a class movement, and that a peaceable movement, of the class which has no power except in their strong hands. Do not mistake me to be lamenting the abstinence from insurrection. We had no means of turning that to account, and would have failed that way too. Neither do I recommend insurrection now; I recommend the other course—the only course really open to us-that of making our movement national. It is well to blame others for the stupid folly which will refuse the aid of the middle class 'even for the Charter;' but on a smaller scale, and in a quieter way, we follow the same folly, when we insist on that which a long course of years and experiments shows us to be equivalent o refusing their aid. The middle class will not become Chartists. I, myself, would not become so now, if I was just about to join a movement. Chartism (however perfect the enactments of the Charter) is the name of a class movement; and one class no more than another has the right to dictate what a national movement shall be. It should be subject of agreement, not of dictation, under any circumstances; but when we know that our terms will be refused, is is not something akin to asking a rejection to insist upon them? And farther, in every matter of agreement, the fewer the heads or details the more likely the agreement. Resolutions, at public meetings or elsewere, which aim at combining numbers by even what is called the compromise of putting in something to please all, always fail in their object. If you have two heads, you throw off all who agree with only one of those heads, and retain only those who agree with the combination. Have three heads, your chances of agreement are so much worse. How is it possible to be otherwise? What is to be gained therefore by holding to simply the Principles of the Charter, and abandoning, for the present, the name and details? Is the greatest possible number of adherents to be the main object of our wishes? Once settle that point, and it will be easy to learn what other points can be added to the bond of agreement without too much weakening or loosening that bond. What is to be gained by this is, therefore, just the one thing we have always wanted-the element of success. 'L' Ami du Peuple' must forgive me for not thinking much of the danger of unsettling 'all that has been determined, not merely by Chartist localities, but by the enlightened conclusions of wise and faithful reformers.' The actual determination at which Chartist localities have arrived, is only the nonpayment of a trifle of debt and the inability to maintain even the poorest shadow of organisation. It is by no means pleasant to have continually to be crying out that the dead should be removed out of the way of the living; but what else can one do when the public thoroughfare is so continually blocked up? This pretence of life in Chartism prevents all other action. Will any friend of the people name to me ten men-only ten men-who will undertake to stand together till this Chartism, which they tell me is not dead, shall be upon its legs again? And not any more of its 'last legs.' What is the use, then, of talk-Chartist localities ?- Why keep up the delusion? I know that within twenty miles of London are localities—villages of some 2,000 souls, with yet, after all our labours, not ten nominal Chartists there. I know manufacturing towns, with their tens of thousands of inhabitants, and not ten Chartists banded together even there. And I know more than one of our agricultural counties in which, spite of all our ten years' noise they can scarcely tell you what a Chartist is. We have all to begin over again; and therefore we may as well begin upon a wiser footing-upon a broader one, at all events. And for 'the conclusions of wise and faithful reformers,' I would conclude by asking, Are none wise and faithful now, or is Democracy to be so traditional? Verily I find no stancher Conservatives than among my friends, the Democratic Chartists, who will hold out for a name or the minut st point like any Tory of them all. That which is needed is, indeed, 'that good and true men should come forth.' Let us be thankful if we can get them

by any surrender short of principle. I say not-care

nothing about details: but only let them be subject to the determination of wise and faithful reformers,

enlightened enough to combine upon the repeal prin-

SPARTACUS.

To Correspondents.

Mr. T. P. GREEN is thanked for his encouraging letter.
Mr. SEELTON'S "Medical Adviser," advertised in last week's "Star of Freedom," is published at One Penny, and not at a shilling, as

THE REFUGEES. - Among the Polish exiles who were recently expelled from Republican France, for being Republicans, is a veterinary surgeon, who completed his studies in the celebrated Veterinary Satsolated the celebrated Veterinary Satsolated in the celebrated Veterinary Satsolated in the Complete of the Complete nary School of Aljort, near Paris. Besides a perfec knowledge of the art of treating the different maladies peculiar to all animals, he is also versed in the studing of quadrupeds and birds, in which—having studied zootomy—hexcels. We give insertion to these few lines thinking that some of our readers might be in want of Such an excision to the same such an assistance. An act of philanthropy would at the same time be performed by giving him employment. Further information can be acquired of Mr. Krynski, French shoemaker, 16, Crawford street, Baker-street, New road, London.
WE have no room for "Old John."
F. G., Edinburgh.—We are so overwhelmed with matter that we are

unable at present to give insertion to the communication which, however, shall have publicity at the earliest opportunity.

We should be glad to hear from Henry Croucher, who lived, some years since, at Messrs. Swan and Edgar's, Regent-street, London, should be chance to see this notice.

We are informed by a Correspondent that the "Boy Jones" has

We are informed by a Correspondent that the "Boy Jones" has been at Buckingham Palace again. The same writer suggests that a certain principle of "reciprocity" means a mutual TAKE-IN. The Lord preserve us from "Punsters!" J. SAUNDERS, New Radford, received. Mr. HASSAED .- Received. Thanks.

> "ALL MEN ARE BRETHREN." A SOIREE, consisting of a

TEA PARTY AND PUBLIC MEETING, IN HONOUR OF

"THE STAR OF FREEDOM," Will be held in the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-etrect,

Will be held in the Literary and Scientific Institution, John-etrect, Tottenham-court-road, on Tuesday evening, June the 8th, 1852.

The following friends to political and social reform will attend and take part in the proceedings:—Louis Blanc, Robert Le Blond, Walter Cooper, G. Julian Harney, Samuel M. Kydd, Gerald Massey, D. W. Ruffy, and John Pettie.

T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., Thornton Hunt, G. J. Holyoake, and others, are also invited, and expected to attend.

Tea on table at half-past six o'clock precisely; and the public meeting to commence at eight o'clock.

Admission to the Tea and Public Meeting. 9d each. To Public

Admission to the Tea and Public Meeting, 9d each. 10 Public Meeting only, Gallery, 3d., Hall, 2d.

Tickets may be had of John Shaw, 24, Gloacester-street, Commercial road, East; John Mathias, 39, Broad-street, Ratcliff; Wm. Brafield, Globe House, Mile end-road; A. E. Delatorce, 10, Northsquare, Portland-place, Globe-road, Mile-end; Mr. Kell, White Horse, Hare-street, Bethnal-green; Wm. Travers, 17, Margaret-place, Hackney; C. F. Nichols, 10, Great Winchester-street, City; John Washington, 136, Golden-lane, Barbican; George Taylor, 163, Goswell-street; John Bezer, 183, Fleet-street; Henry Holyoake, 3, Onem's Head-passage Paternostor-row: James Graesby, 96,

Admission to the Tea and Public Meeting, 9d each. To Public

Queen's Head-passage, Paternostor-row: James Graesby, 96, Regent-street, Lambeth; John Milne, 1, Union-street, Berkeleysquare; Isaac Wilson; 7, Sheffield-street, Clare-market; Robert Parks, 32, Little Windmill-street, Haymarket; D. W. Ruffy, 13, Tottenham-court, New road; John Arnott, 11, Middlesex-place, Somers Town; and Edward Truelove, at the Institution. N.B .- The proceeds will be given to the REFUGEE FUND.

THE ORGANISATION OF REFORMERS. WHAT DOES IT MEAN, AND HOW IS IT TO BE ACCOMPLISHED? ON SUNDAY EVENING, May 30th, at Half-

U past Seven o'Clork, Mr. G. J. HOLYOAKE, Editor of the "Reasoner," will lecture on the above subject at the Literary Institution, John Street, Fitzroy Square.

Admission—To the Hall 2d., Gallery 3d.

N.B.—The Apolonic Society will perform before and after the Lecture.

STAR OF FREEDOM Saturday, may 29, 1852.

In the "Star of Freedom," of Saturday next, will be Published, SMASH FOR THE SMASHERS.

THE OLDEN SPIRIT AND THE OLDEN POWER.

'It is mournful to hear our young men talk, says a morning contemporary. It is, indeed, mournful. Puerile ideas seem to be the only ones by which their minds are capable of being impressed. All lofty and manly thoughts are far above the mental capacity of the majority of them, and should their attention be directed to such, they seem to consider them matters with which they have not any capability for interference, or profess any interest in. How widely does the present youth of the nation differ from that of the olden time! Even the best educated are becoming little better than absolutely foolish, for, in accordance with the modern educational system—a system as fatel as it is absurd—the mind is attempted to be forcibly developed, while the body is left uncared for-or, rather, it is too much cared for, wrapped up as it is, and shaded from even the gentle breezes of spring, as if the insensate parents and so-called 'educators' would outlaw nature, contradict her laws, and change all the causes of health and disease.

· We would rather see again the happier days of our forefathers, than these days of degeneracy, disease, and death. If men did then possess less intellect, they were endowed with vigorous and healthy frames, and noble and manly feelings; and although, in their ignorance, they submitted to kingly and priestly tyranny, they did not do so from any feeling of cowardice, or inability to right themselves; but because the double usurpation of fraud and force had been handed down to them, time honoured and unquestioned.

Very different are the feelings and the power of the men of the people of to day. They have gained enough intelligence to know their wrongs and to hate and execrate the tyrannics under which they are crushed, and which have none of the hallowing associations of those of old. But they have altogether lost that physical power necessary to enforce the decrees of justice, and they have moreover been deprived of arms, and of a knowledge of their use.

Such are the insidious cancers that are eating away the heart of the nation. Such are the evils that are undermining the foundations of our national greatness, and hastening the fall of our national power and glory. They are two fold, the radically bad system of education, or, say rather, compression; for it is not really education, but the dwarfing of the mind and body of the future man, and that execrable social state, which has deprived the masses of the people of the many holidays they once enjoyed, of pure air, and of healthy exercises and amusements; turned, in fact those who should have been men, into wizen-faced, weak, and listless toiling machines.

As regards the first, consistently with the very liberal, but not very ennobling 'principle' of laissez aller, the education of the young has been left to paternal stupidity and incompetence, notwithstanding that every page of history is a distinct demonstration of the great truth, that the education of the nation's children can be efficiently performed only by the nation itself. If that was a faulty system which followed the fall of the Lower Empire, giving to the body all the strength and powers of endurance of which it was capable, while the mental powers were allowed to lie dormant, that which succeeded it-the attempt to educate the mind alone-was not merely faulty, but was absurd and impossible. If the body be weakened, or its forces allowed to remain undeveloped, it will not be long before it pulls down the mind to the level of its own condition. The only possible method of raising an intelligent and physically vigorous people, is by an education which shall develop all the powers of the individual-those of the body, as well as those of the mind. Military training, forming part of such a system, we should have constantly raised a body of true Militia; an army of enlightened and stout-limbed citizens, soldiers ever ready to be the nation's defenders against internal and external tyrants.

Yet small would be the benefit to society if our youth, thus trained, were to be drafted from the National Schools into the pestilential factory and workshop; and this brings us to the second part of

The martial spirit of the people is degenerating, as their physical powers become enfeebled, by overtoil and confinement in the deadly atmosphere of the places in which they are pent up; and if the causes continue, the effect will increase until we become a nation of women, at the disposal of our guard of hired assassins, or lie at the feet of some foreign conqueror. For this there can be no remedy, until we abolish the cause. Let us have comfort and healthy exercise for the now pining overworked toilers, and we shall soon awake in them the old English spirit, which will be the best of all National Defences.

To do this, we must have something more than any Militia Bill that comes from our incapable and short-sighted rulers, whose measure will but take a few of the workers from their industrial dungeons for a week or two in the summer, then return them to be weakened and murdered as before. 'Men must have sports,' says the 'Daily News.' 'Let us make our own muster on cricket-grounds. Let us have wrestling-matches for our exercises. Let us have footraces and leaping matches, as our preparation for matches. Let us set up our targets, and see how nicely we can pick out the bull's eyes. Let our swimmers seek out the strongest streams, and show how valiantly they can charge the enemy, and cast him off from their broad breasts.'

Yes: let us indeed have all this! But what opportunity have the workers for engaging in manly sports and healthy exercises, when an absence of five minutes during their long hours of labour will cause them to be deprived of half their day's scanty pittance? You well know, hypocrite as you are! that there is no such fate in store for the people, while the selfish Capitalists, whose cause you advocate, possess their present unlimited power over the children of toil. If you really desire to see again a nation, concede our political rights and establish the reign of equality, give us the Franchise, and we will work out our own regeneration! Deprive us no longer of our just rights, and in the liberated nation we will awake the olden spirit, and build up the olden power!

POPULAR PROGRESS.

We are sometimes inclined to think, that those of us who may live on for some thirty or forty years, on looking back, may say, 'Well, there has been some Progress in our time, but it has been so slow as to be almost imperceptible!' How often have we seemed to be on the verge of that great day which our firm faith assures us shall yet arise. Again and again have we thought the time had come of which the Prophets and Poets have foretold and sung, for which the Apostles of Progress have toiled and suffered, and for which the countless host of Martyrs have welcomed death with calm front and smiling soul, glad even to climb the scaffold, and strain their weary eyes upon the thick mists of ages, to catch one luminous glimpse of the coming glory, before they laid down their noble heads, with the scaffold-block for their last pillow, and bade a thankless world farewell. How often have we thought that this day of emancipation for the suffering, plundered poor, had at length arrived; and then, how bitterly have our hopes been dashed to the ground-how cruelly have we been deceived. The tide of re-action has set in; and our little schemes have been swept away by its destructive might, and our very footprints have been washed out from the shore and saud of time! Yet, in spite of these things, there is Progress withal. Doubtless, we are too sanguine, and build too largely on expectation, forgetting that a few years, which is much in the life of Man, is but little in the life of Humanity, and little even in the life time of a People. Let us remember that this People, which is now the grand fact of the time, whose very name excites a thousand stirring memories, and a thousand throbbing hopes, was scarcely whispered about before the French Revolution, save as the 'Mob.' Up to that time they were looked upon somewhat in the spirit of the old French law, which empowered certain nobles, who might return hot and weary from the chase, to embowel two-only two-of their serfs, that they might bathe and refresh their royal feet in the warm entrails! And they were treated something according to this grim and bloody shred of feudal barbarism, and used up for the gratification of their lords. But what a part has this same People played since that Revolution! The People have come upon the stage of History and the pride of Kings and Princes has withered, and their hearts have perished within them in its majestic presence. There was a time when we thought a 'Lord' a superior sort of being, made of Nature's porcelain, while we were only common clay. We saw him only in the gloom of our Ignorance. Now, as we look on our miserable imposter-nobles in the light of Knowledge, we see they have not even got a natural crown on their heads, like the common cock that struts at the barndoor; therefore, we have ceased to hail them as cocks of the world's walk any longer. Indeed, we find that their brains do not lie so near to their eyes as our own do, but are mostly at the back of their heads. The workers, as a class, no longer think it right that they should toil and sweat, and drain out their very life's blood, that pimple after pimple may adorn the aristocratic, millocratic, or aldermanic nose, that the palaces of the rich may be heaped with princely splendours, and their tables laden with all the fruits and luxuries of the earth, while they, the producers, live scantily, are wretchedly clothed, and exist in dirty dens, feverous alleys, and ague-stricken hovels! The workers are thinking, and do not drudge on in contented silence, as in times gone by. Where the heart does not burst out into bitter words of rebellion against the present state of things, the scowling brow, set lips, and the clenching fists, will tell what is going on within. The light of knowledge is springing like sunrise in the eyes of the toilers; a light which shall enable them to see the incubus which has crushed them in the dark so long, and marshalled them for the death grapple with wrong and oppression. They are silently thinking out their revolution, which must be thought out before it can be wrought out. They are thinking at the loom, in the field, in the red forge-light, and the murky mine. And, as all institutions are based on ideas, so shall the people's institutions inevitably follow the people's thinking. It is in the ignorance which covers the multitude as with a sea of darkness, that tyranny drops its anchor of safety, and maintains itself afloat; let this ignorance be removed, and the king-CRAFT, the priest-CRAFT, and the state-craft, shall be swept away down the stream of time, by the irresistible and rushing waves of Progress. We are making some progress; witness the many movements, Socialist, Co-operative, Temperance, Poor-law, and numerous others which are springing into existence around us. for the ame lioration of the condition of labour and its emancipation. We are manifesting the greatest progress in our belief, in self-reform, and in our growing reliance on ourselves. We have learned that if we would have freedom we must win it ourselves, We have learned that a man who is a tyrant in his own heart would be a tyrant still, though the Charter were the law of the land to-morrow. We have learned that men may be called Democrats, and yet be the veriest slaves and hum bugs. We have learned, that if we would carry our cause to victory, it is not sufficient that we rally round men, but round principles, and, if need be, we must cheerfully sacrifice men at the shrine of those principles. We have learned that our greatest of curses is in the tyranny we exercise over ourselves. and that our governors can afford to laugh at all our brag and bluster, and mock at our impotent struggles to obtain Reform, so long as we are content to spend annually in drink more than the cost of the whole imperial taxation, which is now done, as is proved by Government returns. We have learned in short, that a vicious, tyraunical, Government can only exist by virtue of the vice and slavishness of the people which it mal-governs. This is much that cannot pass away. This is something on the road of Progress. The people are thinking-let us aid them, let it be our duty to supply them with fitting food. There is much to be done in the work of education which has been neglected. Let us teach them what to do to win the Charter, and what to do with it when won, rather than be eternally harping upon the one string of self, and what the Charter will do for us. Set the people-the whole people-thinking, and action will follow, as the fruit follows the flower, and Spring follows Winter, and there is no power on earth can prevent a people -ripe for freedom-from hastening to a swift fulfil.

RUSSIA DOMINANT IN EUROPE,

ment of its glorious destiny.

We have long held the opinion that the 'Holy Alliance' of Kings would not for any length of time exist as a fraternal fact with co-equal members; but that all the divisions of the army of absolution would coalesce under the banner of the CZAR. And so it has come to pass. Every despot and would-be despot vie with each other in their endeavours to obtain the patronage of the Emperor of Russia. Through the land of the murdered BLUM—through that Germany, so celebrated for the genius and the bravery of her children, the assassin of Poland and Hungary, rides in triumph, and in every town which he visits in the enchained Fatherland of the Ger mans, there is some one of her many tyrants kneeling at the feet of the Muscovite, and owning the Emperor of the Russias for his lord and master.

It is patent to the world that Austria does not even now exist as a great power; that from the day when the Cossack hordes hurst into Hungary to crush the conquering army of Republican freedom there, there was nothing conserved of the once mighty Austrian Empire but the bare name, and that it then became a mere Russian province, and its Nero imitating Emperor nothing more than a lieutenant of the CZAR. As such he has been treated by NICHOLAS during the late visit of that crowned brigand to

sion all the servile attentions of his imperial vassal, and the miserable, sickly, 'popular, enthusiasm' carefully got up by the government, with the aid of bayonets and gold.

Not alone, however, has the ruined and rotten Austran Empire cast itself into the arms of the Archdespot of Northern Prussia, or, rather the King of Prussia has also sunk to the degradation of being the vassal of a foreign power. At a banquet given to Nicholas at Berlin, the royal drunkard and hypocritical knave, FREDERICK WILLIAM, pledged his liege lord, and prayed that God might 'preserve him to that portion of the world which he has given him for an inheritance, and to our opoch, to which he is indispensable.' The people of Germany would do well to take note of these words, as it is of much importance they be remembered upon the arrival of the new revolution, when the nation shall again be in possession of power. They will demonstrate the futility of the attempt to transform kings and princes into good and loyal citizens, and to show them that there is no cure for tyranny but extirpation. Here have we the man who in 1848 doffed his hat before the triumphant revolution, and bowed down with respect in the presence of the sovereign people in arms, declaring that the millions of Russia, the Caucausia, and the Pole are the property of this merciless tyrant, bestowed upon him by the Almighty God. to be butchered or brutalised by him at his pleasure. Can there be any hope for humanity while there exist monsters who entertain such atrocious sentiments, and who have not any fear or shame to express such abominable blasphemy.

But not only do these royal villains pretend that it is by the will of the Supreme Being that they are seated upon their absolute thrones, and have the power to scourge and oppress the suffering people; but they actually arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the whole world; and to decree that no nation whatsoever shall burst its bonds of slavery, or awake to a life of freedom and progress; but that the whole of the human race shall for ever remain crushed under the iron sceptre of brutal and debasing despotism. It is for no other purpose than that of preparing for a crusade against the last remnants of European liberty, that the CZAR (who is indispensable-to the epoch of Kings) is marching triumphantly through his extended territories, giving his counsels, and issuing his commands to his servile and obedient dependents, in Germany. Louis Napoleon has toiled in their cause, by slaughtering and oppressing the people, and for this he has received the thanks of the red monarchies of Europe; but he is too slippery, and not respectable enough to become an adopted son of the CZAR-much as he has sought the honour. Besides, he has reached his blood-stained throne on the back of the hated Revolution, and cannot appeal to that 'divine right,' which is to be the tyrants' only charter. France, therefore, must be restored to the Bourbon; while the timid constitutionalism of Belgium and Piedmont must be overthrown, and the 'infamous radicalism' of Switzerland be for ever annihilated by the Polondisation of the land of TELL.

When this 'holy' work of 'legitimacy' and absolutism shall have been accomplished, the whole continent, bound in the chains of 'order,' and ruled by the Russian despot, through his satellites, it will be time to crush England, and punish her for her sympathy with foreign patriots, and her many other crimes against the curse of European 'law and

But shall Britain, the certain victim of this conspiracy of the CZAR and his serfs, allow them to work out their liberticidal plans without hindrance or molestation? Shall she not rather fling down the gauntlet to this most unholy alliance, and raise her yet powerful arm in defence of human freedom? She might do so, if the people, the veritable people, would awake from their apathy, and see it done. If the British nation would but rouse itself early into action, and clasp the hand of their American brother, which is now being stretched out to them so eagerly, they would be invincible, and would be able to hurl the Cossack from his throne, and strike off the fetters which bind the suffering and oppressed nationalities

COLLIERS: 'KILLING' IN COAL-PITS.

. TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM. SIR,-It is in our nature, our education, and habits, to reject inquiry into the causes of human suffering. Each section of society is apt to confine itself to its own specialities, casting it may be an occasional glance at others, but ever returning in its vitality to its own immediate interests. There is, it is true, much in common among men; but it is equally true, that certain grades are stamped with the impress of their own vocations, and are at once recognised and recognisable by all. In most cases, the matter ends

The underground portion of the British population, and chief among those the colliers-are a distinct and separate class, which can only be understood by examining in person, or by direct and authentic evidence, heir tastes, habits, associations, manners, customs, labours, dangers, and rewards.

The Colliers of England number many thousands; and to their industry, in a great degree, our country is indebted for much of her manufacturing greatness. According to Parliamentary evidence, the Colliers enjoy, on an average, relatively, a fair share of the comforts of life. Their food is homely and plentiful, and, since a law was passed to prevent the employment of women in coal mines, their domestic enjoyments have been vastly increased—a fact especially deserving of notice, showing, as it does, that in the end profound humanity is the wisest economy. A boy, at an early age, enters a coal pit as a

trapper, so called from it being his duty to sit in a small cavity in the coal pit for ten or twelve hours, as the case may be, and open a trap door when he hears the putter approach with his coal tub. In time, the trapper becomes a driver, the driver a putter, the putter a hewer. The duty of the driver is, to drive a horse, to which is attached waggons. The putter fills the waggons. The hewer hews or digs the coal out of the seam.

The leading manager of a coal pit is the viewer, whose duties consist in planning and managing the working of a coal mine. Next in rotation is the underviewer, whose duties are subordinate to those of his chief. Next in rank are the overman and deputy overman, whose duties are to superintend the practical working and safety of the pit.

All of these grades have their share of personal responsibility. The trapper boy, by neglecting to shut the trap door, may endanger the lives of all the persons in the pit. We have often heard the Colliers in the north complain of the risks to which they were exposed by danger in this respect. Driver, putter, and hewer, may, by inattention, endanger the lives of others; but the chief cause of coal pit accidents is, in many cases, inefficient ventilation.

The greater part of the life of a collier is underground: his work to all not engaged in it must be esteemed uppleasant. When above ground the collier associates with his own order; and a collier village presents to the eye of the visitor the abodes of an industrial colony of an exclusive class. The cottages are small one story buildings; their furniture, in some cases, for their rank in life, is good,in others, indifferent. They invariably burn large and blazing fires-the doors of their dwellings being generally open. We have mixed much among them, and have found them confiding, generous, and hospitable. The old practices of dog-fighting and manfighting are on the decline. Methodism and Chartism have each contributed to bring about and accelerate that improvement. Methodism is the predominant form of religion. So far as our experience goes, Chartism is the ruling political faith.

The Colliers complain of many hardships, and frequently suffer grievous injuries, arising from the over-reaching practices of some of their employers and overlookers. 'Strikes' are, therefore, of frequent occurrence, and, as usual, leave in their wake disastrous consequences. The last great 'strike was in 1843 or 1844. We were present at many de-legate and other meetings, and pay a willing tribute of respect to the self sacrifice, personal courage, and enthusiasm of the Colliers of Durham and Northumebrland. But these are virtues, which, against the power of united capital are all but powerless.

As to the physical condition of the Colliers of the north, perhaps nothing can be more expressive than the following quotation from the appendix to a Parliamentary Report, published in 1842. Mr. William Morrison, the medical attendant of the Lambton Colleries, says:— The outward man distinguishes a pit-man from every other operative. His stature is Vienna, where he accepted with glorious condescen- diminutive; his figure mis-shapen and dispropor-

May 29, 1852. tionate; his legs much bowed; his chest prominen and greatly developed; his brows are overhauging and greatly developed, his order and overnanging and the forehead retreats; the check bones are prominent, and the cheek hollow. I have seen agricultural labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and even stocking weaver, to whom the the distressed stocking weaver, to whom the term 'jolly' might not unaptly be applied, but I never same

On the effects of labour in producing premature decay, Dr. Elliott states: That premature old age in appearance is common; men of thirty-fire of forty years may often be taken for ten years older forty years may often Mr. Thomas Greenlow, sur. geon, Walker Colliery, North Durham, says:

They have an aged aspect somewhat early in life.

In some parts of England the Colliers are not so In some parts of Linguistic and decrepit in appearance as in the small in stature and decrepit in all in old our the Small in stature and decrept in all, an old Collier is rarely to be met with. The early age at which Colliers begin work—the years of life they spend underground—the painful position they are forced to assume in excavating the coal, sometimes creeping into an aperture, only wide enough to allow room for the contracted motion of their arms, squatting on for the contracted motion one posture, sometimes on their hams, sometimes in one posture, sometimes in another, in few instances working upright. Always in a state of nudity, or almost so, exposed in many cases to damp and draughts, subject to rheumatism arising therefrom, it is not surprising that Mr. Morrison never saw a 'jolly collier.' Despite of these obstacles, some of the colliers are men of considerable muscular power, and many, but for such obstacles, would have been models of strength.

Every now and again, the heart of England is shocked by the news of some fearful coal-pit accident, some horrible tragedy, in which human beings in tens, twenties, or hundreds, are hurried out of existence. 'No reckening

Within the range of a few days sixty-four lives are each ficed at Aberdare; twenty-seven at Pembray; twenty-two at Hebburn; thirty-four at Coppul; in all, one hundred and forty-seven human beings are sent to their account—wives, sisters, mothers, brothers, and fathers steeped in grief. We have been eye witness to the inexpressible anxiety with which relatives await the sequel of a coal-pit accident. Women and men, with sequel of a coal-pit accident. know the balm of tears. O, horrible! most horrible!

The recent coal-pit accidents are not accidents out of the The recent coal-pix accidents are not accidents out of the usual course, they are the every day lessons of a Pitman's life. Each accident brings with it the time-worn assertion - It was caused by the foolhardiness of the mea; which statement is as often false as it is true. It is but natural that the Pitman should become 'foolbardy.' It is but reasonable to expect that he will become reckiess of danger, when all the practical teachings he receives tend to make him so. Who instructs him into the danger of his calling? Who informs him how to avoid danger? With rare exceptions; -not the overman, the viewer, the lessee, or the proprietor? It was not without good and sufficient reasons that the government commissioners took note of two things. The almost invariable practice of attributing accidents to the foolhardiness of the men, and the unwil lingness of surgeons to present them with a register of accidents.

It sometimes happens that a coroner's inquest on the bodies of the dead does not end without a reproof to the living. Such was the case at Hebburn. The jury could not 'soparate without expressing an opinion that there has been a great want of caution in the safe working of the colliery. They further recommended, that an additional trapper be placed in the district, that the whole of the lamps be locked, and that no blasting take place in that part of the colliery wrought by lamps.' A recommendation which implies, that had such precautions been taken, no explosion would have occurred, and therefore twenty. two men would not have been killed.

Whose duty was it to see that the pit was in 'safe working' condition? Such was the duty of the owner. Who neglected that duty? The owner. Who, then, by neglect or avarice, caused the death of twenty-two men! The recommendations of the jury answer our question.

By every rule of equity, supported by rea of Hebburn Colliery should pay an indemnification to the heirs of the deceased, for the losses they have sustained, because of the deaths of their husbands, fathers, or brothers, as the case may be. Such a practice is now recognised in all cases of railway accidents, arising from neglect on the part of railway companies or their servants. Why should coal pit proprietors be exempted from like penalties? If the owner or owners of Hebburn Colliery had to pay down £10,000 to the relatives of the deceased colliers killed, because of neglect- because there had been a want of caution in the safe working of the colliery -we are much mistaken if such a povalty would not, in future, secure the 'safe working' of that and other coal

The Collier is constantly exposed to danger-sometimes from water, as in the case of the Pembrey Colliery in South Wales-sometimes from inflammable gas, as in the case of Hebburn, and often from other causes; and it may be that it is impossible to render his vocation free from risks, to which other trades and crafts are not liable. The fact, however, that the collier is exposed to unusual risks. should render him an object of care on the part of society and the legislature. Government commissioners should have the power to shut up all coal pits that are not in safe working condition until they be made so, and under a strict law of deedand; the owners of coal pits should be held responsible for the lives of all persons engaged under their superintendence.

Any measures short of these will prove futile. Any

lessening of the numbers of colliery accidents, in the absence of some such restrictions as we have hinted at, will be looked for in vain. 'Coal Kings,' like 'Railway Kings, and 'Cotton Lords,' are, in many cases, apt to forget the responsibility of property, and in their ambition to share a large dividend, and pocket handsome profits, subject their dependents to unnecessary danger. If our countrymen wish to escape the horror of such fearful colliery accidents as they have lately heard of, and some of them have witnessed, they will lose no time in seeing that such means are adopted as shall secure to the unfortunate coller all the advantages that science has suggested for his behalf, and negligence and avarice alone prevent him from reaping the benefit of. Were the interests of labour as much cared for as are those of Capital, at no distant day matters in the case of the Collier would be much improved.

THE REBELS OF '48. The "Galway Vindicator" publishes a long letter from

one of those who figured in the "year of turbulence," 1848.

The writer is Mr. William P. Dowling, a young Irish 1 artist, who resided in London, and took an active part in a the Chartist Demonstrations of '48. He was transported defined at to Van Diemen's Land, under the act which prohibited if open and advised speaking. Of his companions in exile he he says :- " Cuffy is working at his trade, which, until lately, ! was not very brisk; but the recent gold discoveries in the he neighbouring continent has made every trade good nowhe is much respected as a sober and industrious man. Fay ay has always been in constant employment, and he is con-insidered the best workman in the colony. Lacy has openeded a shop in Launceston, his wife and five children have comeme to him, and he is in a fair way of reaping a fortune, havinging a great number of men employed, and, particularly sinconce the gold discoveries, has received more orders than he cancan procure men to execute. Ritchie has not been veryer fortunate, but is now in employment. With respect to the the country Chartists, none of them have been able to get get employment at their trades, there being no factories of anyany consequence in the colony; they are, however, employedyed somewhere in the interior as gardeners, &c. Smithigh O'Brien, since his acceptance of a ticket of leave, has has lived in great privacy and retirement in the vale of Asocajoca having, in order to employ his highly cultivated minding condescended to become tutor to the young sons of an emlem nent Irish physician who resided in that retired place. Hil His constant and dignified demeanour has procured him the th respect of all, even of those most opposed to him in principlation ples and politics. He is now, I am informed, in very bay bather bash health, so much so that he has been obliged to give up the th employment he had accepted, and has got permission to reto reside in a different locality. Mitchel has been joined by hy his wife and family, and with such a family, and with the said si ciety of his old and excellent friend, Mr. John Martin, hin, h must be as happy as it is possible for an exiled rebel to be to be O'Meagher still resides in his solitary domicile at Lat Lat Sorell, save that the solitude is now somewhat disturbed thed the the presence of his amiable and beautiful bride. O'Donombnoh is at present in this town, and has just completed a histohiston of his persecutions in this colony, which would be jublishighted immediately, but in consequence of the gold discorescores immediately, but in consequence of the gold discova-printers cannot be procured at any price—they are all gold gold to the "diggins." He purposes to have it published shed Dublin and London, for the benefit of his family, as well well in the colonies and America. Letters have been received in the reform M'Manus, enclosing his business cards to it to here from M'Manus, enclosing his business cards to it to friends—among others, to the Governor and the Con Cona friends—among others, its practising his profession scion. Helpert Town, and is universally respected. When last last it Hobart Town, and is universally respected. When last last had the pleasure of seeing him he was in excellent health calth.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.—The Gen Genn Assembly of the Established Church of Scotland net neet Edinburgh on the 20th inst., the Earl of Mansfield beld bee the Lord High Commissioner. Dr. M'Leod, of Mort Mort Moderator of the part was presched the appeal serm serms Moderator of the past year, preached the annual serm serms and proposed the Rev. Dr. Forbes as his successor, sor. Royal letter being read by the commissioner, a commissioner was appointed to prepare the reply. The assembly ably occupied on the following day entirely with routine being by ness. It appears that the incomes of the Scottish minis minisis ness. It appears that the incomes of the Scottish minis minisis in all the country parishes have been seriously diminimining by the alteration in the corn duties; and it is only (only () intermed of strict strict intervals of twenty years that an augmentation of stilof stili can be legally obtained, and even then the heritors, ritors courts of law make much opposition. An address toess too churches petitions will be adopted against the continuontinuo of the Maynooth grant.

2 Democratic Mobements.

Our Friends will oblige by forwarding reports of Chartist meetings, and other Democratic pro-

CHARTISM.

CONTINUATION OF THE "PROCEEDINGS" OF THE CONFERENCE OF DELEGATES AT MAN-

Continued from last week's " Star of Freedom.) THURSDAY, May 20.

Moved by Mr. Cocknorr, and seconded by Mr. Finlen:-Moreu by Mr. Coolings, and Seconded by Mr. Fixlen:—
a That as the many differences that have taken place in the Chartist Movement have been aggravated by one the chartes required by one or the other's cause having been exposed by the members of the association, we consider it advisable to recommend of the association opening the recommend of the Chartists in general the propriety of ceasing to support any party engaged in such dissensions."

Mored by Mr. Citre, seconded by Mr. Finlen:—"That a memorial on behalf of this Conference he presented to a memorate of Ministers, praying for the liberation of the political exiles of Great Britain and Ireland." Letters were read from Hauley and Bristol, the first con-

taining 10s., the second 8s. aming Associate brought up the address to the people, which

mas as follows :-BEOTHER CHARTISTS.—An important mission has been confided to BEOTHER CHARITISTS.—An important mission has been confided to us, which we have endeavoured to fulfil to the best of our abilities. One part of that mission is to immediately appeal to you, individually and collectively, to be more and more on the alert for the advancement of that cause, which can never be wen without your advancement of that cause, which can never be wen without your warmest sympathy and candid co-operation. We have long, in common with yourselves, seen and deplored the apathy and indifference which has been manifested by the toilers of our country to their best interests; but, we would ask, has not the dissensions exthe r rest interests, but, we would ask, has not the dissensions existing in our own ranks been the principal cause? We have been tearing each other to pieces, instead of forwarding the sacred cause we have professed to love. The time of the local councils has been ocnave processed to love. The time of the focal counties has been occupied in framing denunciatory resolutions against each other, instead of preparing to repel the common foe. To endeavour to put an effectual termination to such a disastrons state of things, has been one of the objects for which we have assembled. And, after mature deliberation, we have decided on measures which will, if mature democration, we have decided on measures which with it you are true to yourselves, fully answer the purpose. We laid a plan of organisation, which, although not entirely new, is, in some respects, materially different from any preceding one. That plan is now before you; and it will meet with the approval of our betaren throughout the country. But mere approbation is not enough. We must have your zealous co-operation and support. Will you not give it? We believe your response will be in the affirmative. As Chartists, you have a duty to perform. On you rests the success or prostration of the vertable Democracy. We call upon you, by your professions of adhesion to the cause of suffering humanity-by your determination never to abandon your principles—by the memory of those who have sealed the truth of their principles in the dungeons, on the hulks, or on the scaffold, to rouse yourselves, and again organise! organise! organise! not for purposes of violence—not for the creation of violence, but for the creation of an agitation which will show to the government that you have a storyot that you have rights withheld—claims which are uninstitutionally. unjustly refused. You can make your voices heard and yourselves respected. But to do those things, you must respect yourselves. If you are sincere in your desire for political emancipation, you will aid in its attainment. This aid can be given in many ways. You and in its attainment. This and can be given in many ways. 100 can contribute according to your means for a more extensive dis5 m nation of your principles. We have appointed an Executive of three, consisting of working men, whom we have every reason to believe will enter upon their mission with energy and determination. They will travel east, west, north, and south, spreading the glorous truths of democracy. It is your duty to strengthen their hands, to animate their hopes, and encourage their zeal. This you can do by contributing towards their support,—not as gen-tlemen, but by placing them at least above want while doing your work. To diff-rent councils and more influential members we would especially address ourselves, for on them rests an awful responsibility; and we cornestly call on them to discontinue at once all those bickerings and disseasions in the localities to which they respectfully belong. Our cause is too sacred to thrive amid they respectively delong. Our cause is too sacred to infive amid this turmoil, dissension, and disanton. For the sake of all that is good, great, and ennobling, elevate Chartism. Let us, each and all, solemnly determine that henceforth our

eneration of the world.

There is, likewise, another subject to which it is necessary we should direct your attention; and believe that we shall have your most hearty response, when we inform you that it is to call meetings in your different localities for the purpose of adopting memoria's or petitions on behalf of Frost, Williams, and Jones, with the other political exiles, whether English or Irish. We are disposed to think that the present time is a most propitious one for an united effort on behalf of our expatriated friends. The government, we have every reason to believe, are favourably disposed, and will, no doubt, should anything like a national effort be made, yield to the force of public opinion. Then, at once to the work—at oxce remember the old adage, 'Delays are dangerous.'

Association shall be carried on for the purposes for which it was established—namely, the attainment of that Charter, which is calculated to promote the kappiness of this country, and the re-

Mr. COCKROFT moved, and Mr. FINLEN seconded, the following resolution -" That we advise all the Chartists throughout the country to resolve themselves into election committees, where practical, to decide upon fit and proper men to out in nomination at the forthcoming election, to canvass the towns in which their respective localities are situated, to collect money to defray their expenses consequent upon their immediate contest, and that we urgently request that no member be put in nomination who will not pledge himself to the People's Charter, whole and entire." Mr. Cockfort said that before they separate they ought to take some steps to pay off the debt.

Mr. Fixlex said yes, they had that monster humbug, the debt to consider. The enormous sum of £6 was owing to some old woman who kept a public-house—it was so awful this Na-ti-on-al Debt. He thought it was a dreadful thing, and one which required their most serious consideration. He would move: - " That this Conventinn pay the sum of 2s. 61 towards that debt as soon as they got £10 in

Mr. CITE seconded the resolution. Ultimately it was resolved to request the members to

pay off the debt by voluntarily contributions. Mr. Citre then moved, and Mr. Cocksoer seconded :-"That the "People's Paper" be adopted as the recog-Lised organ of the Chartist body.

Mr. GROCOTT was opposed to the motion

A discussion ensued, in course of which, Mr. Finley said the "People's Paper" was the best organ

we had. True, it did not advocate such high fangled notions as some papers did. It did not advocate extreme and impracticable measures, but went for things which could be accomplished. They must support the able, the intelligent, the talented, the indomitable, the unpurchasable, and the incorruptible Editor of the "People's Paper." Mr. Cockreft said, it was absolutely necessary that the

"People's Paper" should be recommended. The re olution was then carried, and the meeting ad-

FRIDAY, MAY. 2. PLAN OF ORGANISATION.

THE GOVERNMENT OF THE ASSOCIATION is vested in an Executive Committee, consisting of three members, to be paid for their services. The Executive shall be elected for the term of six months.

The duties of the Executive shall consist in faithfully attending to their appointments. They shall report each week in the Association's organ a faithful account of their mission. They shall hereafter elect the General Secretary, and have the power to dismiss him for dishonesty, intriguing, secret letter writing, neglect of duty, or general mis-conduct. They shall also have the power to appoint Lecturers, issue addresses and tracts, directing the localities in Parliamentary and Municipal Elections. They shall also take advantage of all circumstances and events which to them may appear best calculated to obtain the enactment of the People's Charter.

Lecal.-That the members resident in every locality shall have the power of nominating seven of their number, including a Treasurer and Secretary, to act in the capacity of Council of the Local Association. The Council of the Association shall hold office for three months from the time of their nomination. A list of such nominations to be sent as som as possible for the approval and sanction of the Erecut.ve Committee.

Deries of Councils.—That the duty of the Councils Shall 10 to attend to the circulation of tracts, containing sound political information, promote public meetings, de-liver lectures, attend discussions, establish reading rooms, libraries, and otherwise act as the Executive shall direct, in disseminating the principles of the Association. The Councils of the Association shall assemble at least once a week to deliberate upon, and take the necessary measures for, promoting the spread of Democratic principles; and who ever it is practicable, it is recommended that delegate meetings, representing districts, shall be periodically held, thus bringing several localities under one united harmonions Association.

The Council shall have the power to divide the localities into districts, appoint local lecturers and district visitors. All localities shall have the power to enact laws for their guidance, provided that such laws shall be in accordance to the fundamental laws of the Association. The Council dissolved,

ADDRESS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CITY LOCA-LITY TO THE CHARTISTS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

BROTHER CHARTISTS, - Our mutual attachment to the principles of Democracy creates that fraternity which leads to an interchange of ideas between the Chartists of one district and those of another. When one portion of the men engaged in our holy cause feel deeply upon a question, it is well that they should speak out their sentiments to their fellow labourers. Much evil would have been destroyed had this been more common; much good would have been done had we not kept too distant from each other. We now claim your earnest attention to a question which should no longer be suffered to remain in abeyance. There was a time when Chartism was powerful wien it bearded ministers-when it called forth an array of cavalry, artillery, policemen, and specials-when, had it not been misdirected, it would have triumphed. The principles to which we are attached are as sacred now as ever. Founded in justice, they cannot be destroyed. But, though Our enemies cannot subvert those principles, their triumph may be impeded by those men, who, while professing to serve the cause of truth, are, in effect, its mortal foes. While we should unite against enemies, we should save our-Belves from "friends."

On Monday, May 17th, in Manchester, five persons, assuming to represent the Chartists of Great Britain, opened the first act of a performance, which will, if we be supine, ever remain as one of the deepest stigmus inflicted upon Chartists. The next day three more were added, making eight to represent Chartism in Convention. From London two were elected at a tea party and public meeting, making in all about 150 persons. Twenty-two persons elected the representative of Halifax, and, when the constituencies of the remainder are scrutinised as they shall be, we doubt not that the whole of the elections will be in keeping. These elections and these "delegates" we repudiate. If, on this ground, we are wrong, we proclaim that we dis-

Against all protest-against all authority-against the constitution agreed to by thirty delegates in 1851, representing the most important places in Great Britain, these men, representing six towns, have dared to assemble to legislate for the Chartists of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. With a curious felicity they have pursued a course of lawmaking (which was marked out for them) equally in consonance with the bardihood which characterised the act of assembling. To assemble while there was an Executive existing, to protest is a notorious breach of the laws of the Association, but they have balanced the breach of one set of laws with the enactment of others, to which all who wish well to the Charter will refuse adhesion. Had a Convention been desired, the Executive Committee are the only persons who had a right to call it. Before even they could have called it, it must have had the sanction of t 10 paying members of the movement. At the request of a few—a very few—the Executive pledged themselves to call one when they had acquitted themselves of a duty which, whatever some interested persons may think, is the paramount one of all—the liquidation of a debt. Locality after locality protested without avail. They met. Now for their laws. The first action of any importance was to depose the residue of an unpaid Executive elected in January last, and to seat in their places a triumvirate, whose services are to be remunerated at the rate of £1 10s. per week. They are to go round the country lecturing! But the question arises for whom—for what—Is it for Chartism or Dictatorship? "Aye, there's the rub:" and, truly, this rub, with other reflections that suggest themselves, make the whole affiir look like a son! Chartists, draw your own inference; we draw ours.

No one rejoicing in his full development of brain, will endorse the sentiments there enunciated, with reference to the middle classes. We will let other reformers have fair play—we will not "smash in upon them;" but we call upon Chartists to repudiate those men as fair exponents of their views, who, whether designedly or otherwise, by the violence of their language, and their love of imputation, have laboured to make a movement ridiculous, which should command the respect, and enlist the sympathies of all. Chartists! Brothers! If you wish well to the movement

for which so many brave men have been martyrs, rally at once; let your mighty voices be heard in repudiation of this unholy compact, and rest assured that we will take such steps as will go far to originate in London a real and tona fide People's movement.

But if you stand slavishly by and suffer, without protest, this conduct in the name of Chartism; then do we mourn for Democracy, and feel that our enemies are right in proclaiming our unfitness for liberty.

Signed on behalf of the City Locality. JOHN WASHINGTON. J. B Leno. James Moring.

METROPOLITAN DELEGATE COUNCIL-DISSA-TISFACTION WITH THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE

MANCHESTER CONFERENCE. The Council met at the Literary Institute, Leicester-place, en Sunday, May 23rd, 1852 .- Mr. Athol Wood was called to the chair, and the report of the late Convention was brought up by Mr. E. Jones, who said there were eight delegates present. The smaliness of their number arose from the disarganised, and consequently impoverished state of the Chartists; but thirty letters had been received from localities, expressive of approbation of the Conference, and regretting their inability to send delegates. Mr. Jones was proceeding to argue in favour of the measures adopted. when Mr. T. M. Wheeler rose to order, and reminded Mr. Jones that his business was to give a succinct account of what was done at the Conference, and to specify his own votes, &c. .-Mr. Jones proceeded, and said the expenses of the Conference amounted to £7. They had agreed that all contributions for the future should be voluntary; that there should be an Executive of three, composed of working men. to receive salaries of £1 10s. each weekly. The Conference had proceeded to the election—provisionally merely—for three months. The election had fallen on Messrs. Finlen, Gammage, and Crow, who had all accepted the office, and to the election of a secretary, Mr. W. Grocott had accepted the office at a salary of £1 per week, and he was expected to reach London to-morrow (Monday), when they would select an office. The delegates had also determined that, in the event of public meetings being called for anything less than the Charter, the Chartists should be summoned, and go to such meeting, and move an amendment for the Charter, name and all.—Mr. Farrah begged to ask Mr. Jones if the speech attributed to him, relative to middle class meetings, in which the words occur of "Smash in upon them," "Break in upon their doorkeeper; and storm the meeting," was correctly reported.—Mr. Jones declined answering the question until the report he had delivered was settled .- Mr. T. M. Wheeler said he belived Mr. Farrah was perfectly in order, and had submitted his question at the proper time. -Mr. A. Grant moved that the report be received .- Mr. Washington thought they ought to be first informed if that speech had been delivered by Mr. Jones, and secondly, if the thirty letters said to have been read were from localities, or from their representatives, or from individuals .- Mr. Farrah said if the report he held in his hand was correct, they were mostly from individuals. He therefore wished to ask Mr. Jones if that was a correct report.—Mr. Jones begged to ask the name of the paper. On being apprised that it was the "Star of Freedom," he said he did not stand there to battle with newspaper writers. He had been sent to Manchester as their delegate, and had delivered in his report. Mr. Jones was then reminded that the "People's Paper," his own organ, said the number of letters was only sixteen. Mr. Jones said he did not depend on that either, he having to report himseif, and his numerous avocations not permitting him to give it sufficient attention .- Mr. Stratton said, under those circumstances it becomes his duty to ask, if a person being employed specially to report, having nothing else to do, was not more likely to be correct than Mr. Jones's report, he having so many duties to attend to. Mr. Jones did not depend on any paper. He was their delegate, and if they disputed his report they could write to

the Chairman of the late Conference, or to its Sccretary. -The report was then received .- Mr. Farrah again rose, and read the speech relative to the middle class from the "Star of Freedom," and pressed Mr. Jones for a reply yes or no, did he deliver it?—Mr. Jones said, that report was "founded on a phantom." It was a base, malicious, and dastardly lie." Mr. Jones said (taking the "Star of Freedom" in his hand) it is certainly correct that Mr. Cockrost did say what is set down for him respecting the Chartists of Hlaifax and the middle classes, and equally true that he cried "hear, hear," to it. He would give them a sketch of the speech he did deliver. It was in reply to a question by Mr. Grocott-"Suppose the middle classes called a ticket meeting, how would they act then." Ho had replied "they must break through such flimsy barriers;" and should they convene a meeting by tickets, giving their tickets away, the Chartists must accept their tickets, attend the meeting, and move amendments for the Charter. -Mr. T. M. Wheeler asked, why the Conference had elected an Executive, when no such proposition was on their programme, especially as another Executive was in existence. Truth compelled him to say, that men elected under such circumstances could carry no weight with any of the old Chartists .- Mr. Jones thought it was in the programme. (Cries of " No, no.") Well, then, the best steps to reorganise the movement was the deposing of one Executive, and the electing of another. Besides, the Executive alluded to was hardly recognised. Weeler, Shaw, and Bezer, had resigned. There was, then Linton, who had never acted, Grassby, and Arnott, and G. J. Holyoake, (who had spoken against the Chartists,) and Thornton Hunt, and Le Blond, whose election was not recognised by any one. The election that had just take place was by men representing nearly the whole Chartist body.—Mr. Wheeler complained that the Conference, in secret conclave, had endeavoured to blast men's characters without giving those men a hearing, or without the least evidence.—Mr. Jones said, the doors of the Conference were always open. The reporter to the "Star of Freedom" was present, and, therefore, he could not conceive how that could be called a secret conclave. Only the character of one individual was called in question, with the slight exception of the question asked relative to Mr. Robinson. Mr. Citte and another had alluded to Mr. T. M. Wheeler as fitting for the Executive. when Messrs. Grocott and Clark asked, was he still addicted to excessive drinking, and he (Mr. Jones) bad, in reply, said Mr. Wheeler was a firm and sterling Democrat, but lamented to say he was still given to intoxicating habits. All this took place publicly.—Mr. T. M. Wheeler said Mr. Jones had told him that the whole of the men's names comprising the former Executive, and their characters were called into question, and added that it was his (Mr. Jones's) intention to propose him as a member of the Executive, and Mr. Finlen's to have seconded him, had he got the chance. Mr. Wheeler proceeded to defend himself from the aspersions thrown on him. He zaid, it might suit Mr. Jones's purpose to stigmatise him in the way he had done. He (Mr. Jones) instead of serving, would break up the movement .- Mr. Washington moved : -" That this Council, having heard the report from the

so-called Manchester Convention, repudiate the unprecedented action of those persons in electing an Executive, and called upon all those who wish to preserve the dignity of the movement to follow the same course of repudiation, lieving that that conclave of persons were not authorised by the Chartists generally to adopt such a resolution as they, at the instigation of a few factious men, calling themselves Chartists, have arrived at for the gratification of the selfish ambition of two or three individuals who wish to prey upon the movement."-Mr. Stratton, in seconding the motion, said, he recollected the time when Mr. Jones deprecated an election by such a few. Here were seven persons electing two others from their own body. What a farce! What a complete burlesque! He did not believe Mr. Jones knew sufficient to justify him speaking of Mr. Finlen as he had done. He thought on their Executive they should have men of some standingmen of character; but here were men appointed scarcely known at all, so young that they were totally unfitted for their position. Again, why send out missionaries, when there was not money to pay them? Why send men begging round the country? Would any man be justified in starting in business whilst in a state of bankruptcy? But they had been to Manchester, and he always maintained that Manchester was good for nothing except cotton, long chimnies, and smoke; and in this case the smoke was superabundant .- Mr. A. Grant moved the following amendment :-"That this Council, in receiving the report of their delegates, hereby express their concurrence in the acts of the Manchester Convention, believing that they did all they could do, in the circumstances, to resuscitate the movement, and that this Council, therefore, accord its hearty support to its programme."—Mr. Bligh seconded the amendment:—Mr. T. M. Wheeler moved a rider as follows:

of injury and division amongst the Chartist body. Mr. Snelling seconded the rider, and said, Mr. Finlen had pledged himself to support an Executive of nine—saying that number was less likely to sell the movement than one of three persons; yet, when at Manchester, he had not only supported, but actually become a member of an Executive of three. Mr. Jones defended the election. Mr. F. Farrah said, on the top of Mr. Jones's paper was inscribed "The Sovereign People." But after Mr. Jones's actions at Manshester they must infer that the sovereignty meant himself.-After a few more words from Mr. Jones and Mr. Stratton, Mr. F. Farrah moved the adjournment of the debate, in order that the localities might have the opportunity of considering the matter. -- Mr. Snuggs seconded the motion.—The question was then put, six voting for adjournment, nine against.—After a few more words from Messrs. Farrah and Jones, Mr. Farrah again moved the adjournment.-The Chairman, Mr. Grant, and others protested against it; and the Chairman was about to put the motion and amendments, when Mr. Snuggs moved the adjournment,-Mr. Stratton seconded it.-Some confusion ensued, and Messrs. Washington, Stratton, Farrah, R. Farrah, Wheeler, and Snuggs left the Council in a body, declaring the time for the adjournment had come, and that any vote taking place after that time would be illegal.-On the motion of Mr. Mills, it was resolved that the Council sit a quarter of an hour longer.—The Chairman was about to put the motion, &c., when Mr. Snelling objected; and said should it be carried, it would only have to be re-discussed next Sanday .- The Chairman persisted, and for the rider one voted, eight against .- For Mr. Grant's amendment seven voted for, and one against .- No one voted for the original motion .- Mr. Grant's amendment was declared to be carried .- An analysis of the division will show, had the six remained, that there were seven for the amendment, and seven for Mr. Wheeler's rider, which would left to the vote of the Chairman—the glory of upholding the "Manchester Elected Executive."-On the motion of Mr. Butler it was resolved that an aggregate meeting of Chartists be held that day fortnight in that Hall .- The Council adjourned shortly before seven o'clock.

We cannot conclude this report without testifying to the general uprightness and impartiality evinced by Mr. John Athol Wood, the chairman. Mr. Wood's gentlemanly demeanour and honourable conduct affords a striking contrast to the peculiar debating qualities of some of those who are interested in carrying out the policy Mr. Wood is for the present unfortunately committed to. His friends would do well to emulate him in those good points, and by so doing they would at least make a bad cause worthy of some attention, and possibly even gain respect for them-

THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

At the request of a great number of friends from various parts of the country, who have strenuously called upon us to retain the powers delegated to us by the voice of the Chartist party, and especially calling upon Messrs. Shaw and Bezer to continue their services, and by the proof that the people are in earnest, by the funds sent in since our last, we are resolved to continue our services till such time as the people shall decide to appoint our successors. The Executive Committee, in accordance with the above, met on the 25th instant, when the following members of the Committee were present:-Messrs. Arnott, Bezer, Grassby, Hunt, Shaw, and Holyoake. After reviewing past and present circumstances, and finding that the debt is reduced to £4 some few shillings, we hope the remainder will be immediately sent in; after which we will issue cards of membership to all who require them, and enter into other arrangements to reorgames the Chartist party. As regards a National Conventon, we think the present time inopportune; but if the people think differently, and supply us with the means, we are at their service.

In our opinion, the present time should be devoted to election purposes—such as selecting democratic candidates, and taking them to the poll, where practicable, and, where it is not so, to be prepared to offer the firmest opposition to the enemies of the entire enfranchisement of the peoples. This, like all other great measures for the people's advancement, will require funds—if such funds are suppolied to us, we will use our best exertions to carry the object into effect. If the people are of our opinion, we trust they will immediately set about forming local committees for election purposes, and supply us with all necessary information immediately, and otherwise give us their instructions as to what they think the best policy for them and us to pursue at the

JAMES GRASSBY, Secretary. Receipts: A. M., Paisley, 1s.; Newcastle-on-Tyne, per G. Grant, 9s. 2d.; Croak, per Isaac Wilson, 3s. 9d.; Glasgow, per James D. Ferguson, Ss. Sd.; A. J. Ilill, 1s.; Total, £1 3s. 7d.

CITY OF LONDON LOCALITY-MORE

REPUDIATION. At the locality meeting of Saturday, May 22nd, Mr. Leno took the Chair. After the minutes of the former meeting had been confirmed, Mr. Farrah and Mr. Moring reported from the Delegate Council. Mr. Leno, as Chairman, read the report on the Manchester Conference. The following resolution was adopted :- "That we, the members of the City Locality, having read the report of a Manchester Conference, assuming to be a Conference of the Chartist body, hereby repudiate the same, knowing that this Conference was called in consequence of vile misrepresentation, which the representation of this locality again and again pointed out at the meetings of the Metropolitan Delegate Council amid the unfair opposition of the parties facouring this despicable scheme. We, therefore, resolve to abide by our former decision, of carrying out the instructions of the Executive elected by the Chartists throughout the country." It was then agreed :-- "That an address * be issued to recommend the example to other localities, and that Mesers, Leno, Washington, and Moring prepare the same." The meeting adjourned.—J. FARRAH,

SHIP LOCALITY.—At the meeting of this locality on Sunday last the following resolution was adopted :- "That in expressing our heartfelt regret and disapproval of the recent conduct of cortain persons connected with our movement, fully convinced the course they have lately pursued. has had a tendency to weaken the people's ranks by splitting tnem into factions, and instituting a miserable section of partizans apart from the vast body ready to be re-united for the attainment of the People's Charter, under the judicious direction of those in whom thousands of good men and true have yet unbounded confidence; while we hall with delight the advent of any journal devoted to, and honestly pleading for, the rights of man. We, nevertheless, regard with distrust any attempt to establish one democratic paper upon the ruins of another. We are also of opinion that the late ridiculous display, called a National Convention, at Manchester, was a more manifestation of the few engaged thereat, and calculated to create a belief in the disunion of the Chartist body, and render our party the laughing stock of our foes. This locality hereby declares its determination to stand aloof from, and not to lend the slightest aid to, the self-elected Executive, but will cheerfully support, to the utmost of its power, the men, and those acknowledged organs of democracy that remain faithful to the cause of the masses of our down-trodden fellow men, and respectfully call on our brethren averse to the assumption of dictatorial power to do likewise .- E. SMITH, Secretary.

Sheffield.—At a meeting of a number of friends to the Charterheld in the Democratic Temperance Hotel, it was unanimously re, solved to re-elect a Council, and commence anew the good work when the following address was adopted, and the Secretary was instructed to forward it for insertion; the names of the Council

elected are appended to it :-'Now's the day, and now's the hour, See the front of battle's tower, See the fall of despot's power, Death and Liberty."

"FRIENDS,—We, the undersigned, being elected a Council to guide the helm of affairs for the next three months, take this opportunity of addressing you at this critical juncture. If we may believe Lord Palmerston, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or the 'Times' newspaper, we may infer that an European war is inevitable; even that benighted country Spain is said to be bordering upon a Republic. France is moving. Other continental countries are also uneasy. Then what is the duty of all true Democrats? We entreat you to throw away your present anathy; never was there a greater necessity, or greater need, for the working classes to look about them; depend upon it, if you be not prepared, sad will be the lot of him who toils for his daily bread; the much vaunted prosperity has all but disappeared—wages are fast descending to the pauper level—stagnation and scarration is everywhere appa-rent. Friends, where does the remedy lay, but through the elective franchise being conceded to the labourer in all its entirety. Be determined, then, that no marplots, no trifles, no foibles, of any description, shall thwart your future efforts in the coming storm, for come it will; therefore, we hold out the hand of fellowship to all the poorest of the poor. If fault is found with us, we will cheerfully follow and allow others to lead; but our bent is, and our motto shall be, to organise! organise! organise!

"On behalf of the Association, we remain, respectfully,

"JAMES LEAK, WM. ROBERTS, JAMES WHALLEY.
"JOHN ALLINSON, Treasurer.
"RICHARD BUCK, Financial Secretary. "GEO. CAV LL, Corresponding Secretary."

RE-ORGANISATION OF THE JOHN STREET LOCALITY.

On Tuesday evening last a numerous meeting of the members and friends of Chartism, in the above locality. was held in the Coffee Room of the Institution. Isaac Wilson in the chair. Several members were enrolled, and seven shillings subscribed towards the funds of the Association. Messrs. James Grassby and Gerald Massey were unanimously elected to represent this locality on the Metro-politan Delegate Council.—William Milford (late of Blandford, Dorset,) then moved, and T. S. Clark seconded, the adoption of the following address, which, on being put, was

unanimously agreed to :-BROTHER CHARTISTS,—Although we, the members of the Johnstreet Locality, have refrained for some two or three months to express an opinion on what has recently been enacted under the name of Chartism, we still have closely writched all that has been clone, and we consider that the time has row arrived when it behores every Chartist, who has the least spark of independence in his breast, to boldly state his views on the present aspect of affairs. During the past week we have witnessed the most impudest and auti-democratic assumption of power that has ever been manifested in the annals of Chartism. A so-called "National Convention," consiting of eight persons, pre uming to represent six places, and, perhaps, some 200 individuals have dared to constitute themselves a dictatorial body. They have trampled under foot all existing laws, elected without the least authority, four persons to whom we are expected to bow as an Executive, fixed their salari s, which we are called upon to pay, and towards all others who cannot subscribe to their Shibbieth, have enunciated such a despotic policy, that even "out Herods" Napoleon Bonaparte. We, believing that we have some idea what true Democracy is, and that such conduct as the above is calculated to bring the principles we henor into contempt, hereby enter our solemn protest against it, and urge on all our brethren throughout the country to repudiate this miserable attempt at usurpation.

__. That this Delegate Council disapproves of the conduct of the Conference in electing an Executive, without ap-# The address will be found in the columns of this week's 'Star pealing to the country, believing t will be productive

A resolution having been passed, requesting the Executive Committee to issue cards of membership as speedily as possible, the meeting adjourned to Wednesday evening

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.

My DEAR SIR,—In looking over the report of the "Man-chester Conference," in last Saturday's "Star," I was struck by the following passage:—"Mr. Finlen said he

was satisfied that Mr. Robinson was a very clever man-in fact by far too clever, for he was an atheist, and he was too clinching a reasoner on that point. They had already received too much harm from baving men holding those opinions on the Executive." Had this sentiment emanated from some ignorant religious enthusiast, and been uttered in a methodist conference, I should not have been surprised; but to find it coming from a Chartist, and spoken in a Chartist Conference by a delegate professing to represent the Democratic mind of the greatest city in the world. was really more than I was prepared to meet. To say the least of this, it is the commencement of a new era in the history of Democracy. Of all the inconsistencies that ever disgraced the Chartist movement, this is without parallel. What Mr. F. means by the term atheism, I cannot tell; but, surely he means something which in his estimation is very criminal; so much so, indeed, that to be an atheist is sufficient to disqualify a man for holding any office on the Chartist Executive. It is true I am hardly orthodox in my opinions, but how Mr. F. comes to know so exactly how far I am heterodox I cannot conceive. He has had few opportunities of learning my opinions on religious subjects. excepting such as were afforded him during the sittings of the Convention of '51; and I think the men of London, and my brother delegates, will bear me witness that Domocracy was not dishonoured either in my speeches or conduct. My atheism, as Mr. F. calls it, toaches me that a man may differ with me on those speculative subjects, and be none the less worthy of confidence, or the less virtuous on that account. If Mr. F. means, by that term, one who cannot see sufficient reason for believeing in the God of popular orthodoxy. and who has not a sufficient amount of hypocrisy to profess what he does not believe, I have no objection that the term should be applied to me. It may be that I cannot see quite so far into these mysteries as Mr. F., still I hope, if necessary, I may venture an opinion upon them as well as he, without being thought extremely wicked for so doing. I may be wrong in my opinions—I lay no claim to infallibility-but I should think myself presumptuous indeed did I, as Mr. F. seems to do—set myself up as the great sun round whom all the little stars must revolve. If it be criminal to differ with that gentleman, either on religious or political principles, I plead guilty. My Democracy is not the Democracy of class or party, but the Democracy of humanity. I claim the right to vote-but I do not stop there. I claim the right to think, and to express my thoughts, whether priests and pharisees are disposed to allow me that privilege or no. Free the mind from the thraldom of superstition, and its social and political freedom will follow as a matter of course. None are slaves—as a people—but those who are slaves in mind. "It is slaves make tyrants, not tyrants make slaves." "For a nation to be free, it is sufficient that she wills it-to will liberty, 'tis sufficient that she knows it." To know liberty it is sufficient that the mind be freed from superstitious fears,—secure this, and it will rise superior to all social and political despotisms. Superstitions invented by priests, and patronised by governments, do more to enslave the down-trodden and plundered masses of this and every other country, than all other causes put together. I have my opinions on theology as well as politics. If I am in error, the error is my own, and I think I may venture an opinion on these subjects. It may be less orthodox than that of Mr. F., but it may not be the less true on that ac-

Though, in Mr. Finlen's opinion, my atheism disqualified me for acting on the Executive, still it did not disqualify me for acting in my own locality as a collector of monies for the support of the very Executive who had disenfranchised me for my religious opinions. What strange inconsistency is this,-however, I am more disposed to attribute the error to the head than the heart.

I think, Mr. Editor, there has been in the Democratic movement too much pandering to the prejudices of the people. In many cases its advocates have appealed more to the passions than to the judgment. Mr. Finlen says, "They had already received too much harm from having men holding those opinions on the Executive." That gentleman will excuse me, if I tell him that he is not competent to give judgment in this case. In my opinion, when the persons he alludes to cease to fight the battles of Labour, Mr. Finlen's efforts to do so will be of little service. It is they who are the first to give battle to prejudice, and the first to fall before it—they are the pioneers to the march of Mind. It is they who have paved the way to liberty of speech by their own bones, that we may follow with comparative ease to the goal of our hopes—it is they who fight the battle in front, and for a reward are calumniated by those who bring up the

> I remain, dear sir, yours fraternally, A. Robinson Wilsden.

Culingworth, near Bingley, Yorkshire. N.B.—The reporter for the "Star of Freedom" will accept my grateful acknowledgments for the generous manner in which he spoke of me.

GUIDE TO THE LECTURE-ROOM, Literary Institution, John-street, Fitzroy-equare,-May 30th (74),

South-place, Moorfields .- May 30th (111a.m.), H. Ierson, M.A., Hall of Science, City-road.—May 30th (7½), Thomas Cooper, 'Life and Genius of Shelley.'
National Hall, 242, High Holborn.—May 30th (8), P. W. Perfitt, 'Opening of the Long Parliament.'
South London Hall, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road.—May 30th (71), Charles Southwell (Bible Prophete and Bible Prophetes.'

(7½), Charles Southwell, Bible Prophets and Bible Prophecies.

East London Literary Institution, Bethnal-green,—May 30th (7½), Arcopagus Coffee and Reading Room, 59, Church-lane, White-chapel.—Every Sunday, Monday, and Wednesday (3), a Lecture or

City Forum Coffee House, 60, Redcross-street.-Every Sunday, Monday, and Thursday, (8½), a Lecture.

Eclectic Institute, Denmark-street, Soho.—Every Friday (8½),
Mr. J. B. O'Brien. Home and Foreign Politics. Every Sunday

(71), on 'Moral and Social Science.' Commercial Hall, Philpot street, Commercial-road-east .-- Theological Discussions every Sunday morning (11), Sunday evening (7), Tuesday (8), Thursday (8), and Saturday (8). Social Institution, Charles street, Old Garratt, Manchester.—May 30th (11), a Lecture.

Progressionist Hall, Cheapside, Leeds.—May 30th (64), a Lecture.
Working Men's Academy, Edgar street, Preston.—Lecture every
Sanday at 10½ a.m.—Discussions every Sunday evening.

THE LATE "AFFAIR OF HONOUR."-A correspondent says:-"The Hon. G. S. Smythe and Col. Romilly, the two combatants in the "affair of honour," which came off on Friday last, left town, attended by their seconds, Capt. the Hon. J. C. Vivan, M.P., and the Hon. John Fortescue, M.P., by the South Western Railway, at an early hour in the morning, and proceeded as far as the Weybridge station, where, by previous arrangement, they had agreed to alight. The appearance of four strange gentlemen at this quiet station was calculated to excite no little observation, and, with a view to disarm suspicion of any hostile intentions, the pistol cases, carried by two of the gentlemen, were, for the nonce, converted into something like sketch-books, with which the party trudged away as if intent upon an artistic excursion in the neighbourhood. They had not gone very far before an impression that they might possibly be watched seems to have entered their minds, and one of the party returned to the station and chartered the only "fly" in attendance, for the purpose of conveying them some little distance into the interior. A difficulty now arose as to how the combatants should be disposed. It was not very desirab'e that two gentlemen entertaining such deadly intentions should be "cooped up" within reach of each others noses inside an old post-chaise for three or four miles. At length it was suggested that Mr. Smythe should mount the box, and that Col. Romilly should go inside with the seconds. Mr Smythe readily yielded his assent to enjoy the fresh air, and away the party drove some two or three miles until they arrived at the boundary of Lord Ellesmere's Hatchford estate, where all the gentlemen alighted, and having given the coachman an injunction not to leave his horse, they struck a path across some greensward, and entered a wood on the rising ground above. A dell on the other side of this wood, partially hidden from observation in every direction, was seected as a convenient spot for the settlement of the dispute. Mr. Smythe having again declined to withdraw the expressions of which his colleague complained, and the duty of measuring the ground having fallen upon Capt. Vivian, the gallant officer proceeded with his task, quietly and deliberately marking twelve paces in a very business-like manner. The principals were then conducted to their positions, and Mr. Fortescue was on the point of putting the ominous question, "Are you ready, gentlemen?" when a cock pheasant, which had been a quiet observer of the scene thus far, suddenly rose within a few yards of the combatants, and with a loud cry dashed into the adjoining wood. This untoward circumstance occurring at such a moment caused a little excitement among the party, who at "irst feared they had been surprised. The alarm having subsided, the combatants resumed their places, and exchanged shots, as is known, without effect, when Col. Romilly having expressed himself satisfied, they left the ground. The party returned to the station in the manner of their arrival, and thence to London by railway, but not a word was exchanged by the principals.'

PREVENTION OF OPEN AIR PREACHING .- As Dr. Massic was about to commence a service in Victoria Park, on Sunday last—the second service of a course opened by Dr. Cox on the previous Sunday—the chiefs of the police requested Dr. Massie to desist. He demanded thei authority. The answer was, that as inspectors, they were instructed by the Commissioners to prevent preaching. They added, however, it was with the design to stop the lectures and discussions of infidels; and seemed surprised that the Rev. Doctor did not concur in that object. A committee has been formed with a view to test the legality of this proceeding,-Nonconformist.

[We are rejoiced that Dr. Massie made so determined a resistance to the crusade against free discussion. They do not want to prevent Dr. Massie from preaching, but to put an end to the dissemination of social, political, and religious truths. May they be defeated in their object .-EDITOR OF THE STAR OF FREEDOM.1

NOTICE.

It will be seen from the report of the Metropolitan Delegate Council, that Mr. Jones has denied the truth of the report of his "smashing" speech at the "Conference, and that of his friend Cockroft. We have authority to state from Mr. Christopher Shackleton, our reporter at the Conference, that his report is strictly correct.

Co-operative Chreniele.

22 We shall be glad to receive Reports of Progress from Managers or Secretaries of Co-operative Associations and Stores, in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales.

CO-OPEATION AND THE TAILORS

The most patent argument against the present Co-operative Movement is in its alleged selfishness. Now, every plan of the kind, which holds out the hope of gain, and the betterance of physical conditions, must in some sort be selfish, seeing that the first instinct appealed to, and most easily aroused, is that of self-interest. This is peculiar to human nature, and not to Association merely. It lies in the deeps which no political panacea can reach. Was not the 'Land Plan' based on this principle? And was it not that which made it so eminently successful in wining over the masses?

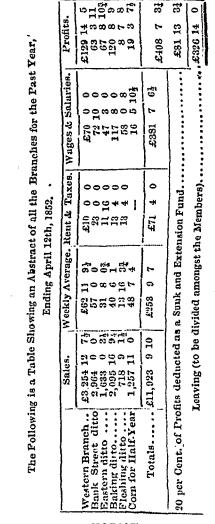
And is not Mr. Ernest Jones himself holding out the same lure to induce subscriptions to his paper? The very same. He is making appeal to the very feeling which he accuses Co-operation of having developed. We do not war with this principle of self-interest; we believe it to be man's mainspring of action, but, we would have it wisely directed, so that what is the interest of one, shall be the interest of all, as we believe it to be, and we have faith that the world will see and acknowledge this fact, in the light of a better day, and will nurture up a oneness and mutuality of interest in the stead of isolated individualism and warring antagonism. Meanwhile we have to pass the ordeal of transition from the present societary state, and no one interest can possibly move for the betterance of even a few, but to the injury of other interests, so fatally are we bound up together. Still, this transition must be passed, and we believe in Co-operative Associations for production and distribution, as one of the best and most available means. It has been urged that the men in association are only so much more strength added to the middle classes, and so much more opposition raised up against the werkers. If this be so, the sooner they are out of the ranks the better, so that we may know our enemies. Men who are merely clamorous because they are hungry, want bread, and not reform or revolution. They want pence more than principles. These are not the men to carry the Charter or any other change, let them go feed like the stalled ox, and wallow in their selfishness, for they are none of us. Neither do we advocate Co-operation at the expense of political revolution, but as a means to further it. And we maintain, that it is a means, and a fulcrum on which we can rest our lever to move the world. True Chartists are Chartists still, though they be in Association; and in Association they are at once freed from the tyranny and cost of mastership. They are at once on an equality, and feel themselves their own masters. They are in a position to agitate for political reform, which those in the competitive world cannot command. In Association men learn to know each other, and can get heart to heart, and realise something of the beauty and blessing of brotherhood. They can learn invaluable lessons in self-government, and see, more and more, the necessity of political power, before labour can obtain a fair vantage ground for its combat with capital.

For these things we advocate Co-operative Associations, and rejoice in the success of the present Cooperative Movement. It has its errors, and what movement has not? But if ever there was an honest endeavour to emancipate Labour we look upon this as one. We are glad to hear that the Working Tailors have started another Association in the Westminster-road, under the management of Walter Cooper, with the intention of taking the Slop-workers, and working for the working classes, at their own prices, and thus compete with the Slopsellers themselves. This can be done; the Slopworkers getting much better prices, because the Slopsellers get immense profits out of their custom, and the Labour they employ. It behoves the working men of the metropolis to support this Institution to the utmost extent of their ability, especially when as good an article can be assured them, at as low a price as they can get it for of Moses, or any other dirty despot, and infinitely more trustworthy. If the working classes do not cling together and support each other, how can they expect deliverance from the crushing force of united tyrannies which surround them? We understand that the Co-operators themselves are by no means united in supporting each other! This will prove most fatal to them, and frustrate the noblest aims. We should like to see a law in the Associations binding down every member under penalty of a heavy fine, to purchase all the wares produced in Association, which they need for their own use. What will be gained, if the money earned in Association is spent in the competitive

Moreover, we would have Association organised in

The present Associations should form the nucleus of a grand federative Union, on a national scale, for the purpose of the organisation of Labour on the Associative principle. If this were done we do not doubt but the Trades would rally round them as well as the working classes generally, seeing that all would then have an interest in it, and would work all for each, and each for all.

GALASHIELS,-The annual division of the profits of the Galashiels Store Company took place in the Assembly Room of the Bridge Inn, on Saturday last. The division was made in proportion to the amount of purchases made by each member throughout the year, with two-and-a-half per cent. on deposits. Upwards of one-third of the sales mentioned in the following abstract was effected with the general public-non-members. In this Company the number of shares at present is 3,035 at 5s. each, amounting to £785 153. The Sunk Fund is now £258 19s. 51d:-



NOTICE. We are compelled to postpone reports of the Co-operative League and others which shall be inserted in our next.

THE FORTHCOMING ELECTIONS.

The adjourned meeting, convened by the National Reform League, was held at the Eclectic hall, Denmarkstreet, Soho, on Tuesday evening, May 25th. Mr. Hogers was called to the chair, and after briefly and lucidly stating the object of the meeting, and the duty of Democrats at the coming election, called on Mr. Mattheison, who moved a resolution to the effect—"That the middle and upper classes never did or ever can represent the working classes; and, expressive of the determination of the meeting to do all in its power to secure a representation of the whole people with the view to the obtainment of social rights." It was seconded by Mr. Lombard, and ably spoken to by Messrs. J. Murray, Loomes, Donovan, Johnson, Osborne, and Mr. J. Bronterre O'Brien, and carried unanimously. A committee, consisting of the council of the Reform League, and several other gentlemen, with power to add to its numbers. was formed, and the meeting was adjourned for a fortnight. We understand it is the intention of Mr. Bronterre O'Brien's friends to put him in nomination for the Borough

o' Lambeth.

SE SHIPWRECKS AND ACCIDENTS AT SEA.

AARFIARFUL WRECK OF AN ENGLISH BARQUE OFF

THE COAST OF MASSACHUSETTS. The the barque Josepha, of Gloucester, England, Captain Exsev. Esev. left Bristol on the 19th March, 1852, with a cargo reallrorailroad iron, white lead, skins, &c., bound for Boston. r r crew crew, all told, consisted of eighteen persons, and all ming ming men. Up to the day of her wreck she had a short l I prod prosperous voyage, and made Cape Ann Light at twelve klock lock on Monday night, April 19th. The night being cick ack and foggy, and an easterly gale blowing, the Captain good good off on a south-easterly course, and when he judged priselfuself far enough out, tacked and ran in, intending to like like Cape Cod and so up the bay. The fog was extremely icick. ick. The vessel had approached the coast so nearly that t tack tacking, after sounding and finding fifteen fathoms, the in wip was on the edge of the breakers, and struck on the thter her bar about half a mile to the northward of the Highand Ind Light, Cape Cod. This was at about three o'clock in icle afternoon of Tuesday, April 20th. She probably struck ear ber bows first, then heeled off and lay on her beam ends, and and a ter a few seas struck her, which, after a long easterly cormorm, run with fearful violence on the outer bar, her staropardoard quarter broke off. In the meantime the pinnace had eeen een got out and lowered from the starboard side, but this coat, oat, as well as the long boat, was instantly stove and swept fff haff by the violence of the seas. Her decks now gave way rromrom the stem to the foremast; her main and mizz-nmast vvenwent overboard, and her larboard side fell in on the railcoadoad iron with which she was freighted. She was six years old, ild, of about 600 tuns burden, built chiefly of larch and ootheether North Country wood, in a heavy and substantial mode, and and ironed with heavy braces, iron knees, and other iron lastfastenings, which, added to the enormous weight of the railrailroad iron in her, made her almost a complete anchor in berherself, yet, such was the terrible force of the sea that runs con on the outer bar, she was carrier over this and brought up on on the inner bar.

In this situation she lay, so thick was the fog, without anyany one on her seeing the shore, or being seen from it thethough only about three hundred yards distant, until about fivefive o'clock, the sea making a breach over her, when three borboys who were walking the beach, the fog now lifting a listlistic, saw her, and proceeded to the Highland Light, and inforformed Mr. Hamilton, the keeper of the Light, of the fact. ThThe cries of persons were also heard from the wreck.

The keeper of the Light got out the articles belonging to to the Humane Society, such as life-preservers, India rubber co coats, caps, and one of the rockets deposited at the Light forfor the purpose of throwing a rope from the shore to the ve vessel, and went down to the beach opposite the bark, wiwhere the people from the Pond village in Truro (about or one mile from the beach) were soon assembled. The men oc could be plainly seen clinging to the larboard side of the al ship, and their cries for assistance are described as being h heart-rending beyond all imagination; the spray flying over ti the foremast, which was still standing.

About seven o'clock, two men from the Pond village, in 7 Truro-Jonathan Collins 2d, and D. H. Cassity, both young, t the latter twenty-three years of age, and the former about t thirty-five-procured a fisherman's dory, so-called, helonging I to the Light House, and avowed their intention to peril I their own lives in an attempt to save the unfortunate men exposed before their eyes to immediate death. The resolve a most hazardous one, and the experienced persons present entreated them not to go. When a heavy sea is running on the outer bar, the in-shore surf is a little diminished, and there was little doubt, as every Cape Cooman is a master of his boat, that their frail dory could be successfully launched and carried over the shore-wave, but, as after an easterly storm, long-continued, the current at this point sweeps with irresistible violence to the north, and the sea was making a breach over the vessel, it was considered certain death to approach the eddy near the ship. In spite of all remonstrance, these heroic young men went off through the surf, and approached within about fifteen yards of the barque, near enough to speak to those on board, where like a busin.' to use the expression of a bystander, and nothing more was seen of the The rocket for throwing a rope over the vessel was now

got ready, as the life-boat had been brought down, the plan being in such cases to get a line to the ship, if possible, then to ply between the shore and the vessel in the life-boat. The rocket has a much larger stick than the common recket, to which a line is attached, and a heavy charge to carry it a sufficient distance. It was now fired by Samuel Small, jun., and G. T. Lewis, when the charge exploded and burst the chamber instead of carrying the rope to the ship, tous endangering the lives of those who fired it, as well as the bystanders, the stick going over the bank to the leeward; it was almost a miracle that no lives were lost by the explosion of the iron chamber, when the amount of the charge is considered, and the immediate contact of the persons.

It is evident now that nothing more could be done from the share, unless the life-boat could be got off. But it was evident after the experiment with the dary, which had ended fatally, that the attempt would be in every probability perfectly unsuccessful-the only hope of safely carrying off a life-hoat being by the aid of a rope from the vessel. The life boat at North Truro is a large and heavy boat, and difficult to man : ze in the in-shore surf, where facility of execution is ind pensable, and one-half moment's delay may sweep off boat and crew, and as it was now dark and breezing up, no further attempts could be made to communicate

Fires were built on the shore to show the unfortunate persons on board that they were not forgotten, and companies formed to walk the beach. The awful cries of the crew for aid, and the cracking of the large timbers as the ship finally broke up, were heard at a house about half a mile from the beach, in spite of the terrible surf which crashed like the heaviest thunder on the echoing shore, and the remorseless beating of the tempest. At about eleven, the light-keeper returned to the beach,

having gone at ten to the light to trim his lamps, and saw a man kneeling before one of the fires, who proved to be one of the crew, and on being asked if any of his companious had been saved, he informed the light-keeper that one other was lying near the water; the latter, John Jasper, was in a dying condition, much bruised about the feet, and would not have lived another half-hour. Both of these men were taken to the light-house, one mile and balf off, in about two hours, by the exercions of Mr. Hamilton and his companion. Rev. Mr. Lord, of North Truro, the bank above the beach being a hundred feet high, of yielding sand, and Jasuer unable to help himself.

When the foremast gave way, the two men who were saved went over with the broadside; and though washed off two or three times, and although the rigging caught in the railroad iron and kept them by the wreck for an hour and a half, from which thay saw their fourteen companions swept off, they eventually went ashore nearly opposite the wreck. They were most amply cared for at the light-house by Mr. Hamilton and his wife. Six bodies of the crew have been since recovered and buried at Provincetown, and also that of D. H. Cassity, at North Truro. Thus sixteen persons perished in this terrible shipwreck, and two of our own fearless and heroic Cape Cod fishermen, in a bold attempt to save the lives of their brother sailors .- New York Tribune.

British Queen.—The cause of the late fire on board the British Queen has been ascertained by Messrs. H. C. Chapman and Co., agents to Lloyd's, to have been the ignition of some lucifer matches inclosed in a box along with a saddle and bridle, the box having been broken .-Liverpeol, May 24.

Jane Steers .- A writing desk was picked up near Cape Clear, on the 18th inst., containing sundry papers respecting the barque Jane Steers, from Boston to London, which was abandoned on the 25th April, in lat. 51, lon. 13, after being in contact with a ship-name unknown. The captain and six hands arrived here on April 30.-Liverpool, May 22.

Barlow, Farquhasson, of Sunderland, which was on shore on the coast of Porto Rico, about March 13, has become a wreck, and been sold at Nazuabo; materials saved and sold here.—St. Thomas's, May 5. Progress, Van der Heyde, of and from Ostend for Liver-

pool, struck on the Smalls on the morning of the 20th, and was abandoned about sixteen miles S.E. of Tuscar, full of water and on her broadside; crew saved .- Waterford, May 22. Carnation, Slaughter, from Shields to this port, was

wrecked on the banks of Newloundland, Feb. 26; crew Faved .- Quebec, May 8.

Olive Branch.—The following is the report of the wreck of the barque Olive Branch, of and from Stockion for this port :- Gulf of St. Lawrence, April 27-The barque Olive Branch, Jefferson, of and from Stockton, with goods and passengers, for Quebec, while proceeding on her voyage up the gulf, blowing fresh at S.E., fell in with great quantities of fieldice; the ship struck against it with a heavy shock, which store in her bows, and she made so much water that she sunk in about fifteen minutes, without any possibility of saving her: Gaspe bearing by compass W. 4 N., distant about twenty-one miles. Succeeded in getting out the three boats. The barque Anthracite, Harris, of and from Grimsby for Quebec, being about 21 miles distant, seeing the Olive Branch go down, immediately hauled her wind, and made the best of her way towards us, and rendered every assistance in his power. The occurrence took place about 8.30 a.m., and at 9.30 a.m., twenty-seven passengers and eleven of the ship's company arrived safe on board of the above-mentioned barque, where we received every kindness from

Captain Harris and his crew the remainder of our passage, and we arrived safe at Quehec on May 4.—Quehec, May 8. Recovery, of and from Liverpool for Canso, was spoken, April 8, making two feet of water per hour, by the Wilk'nso: Buttor, arrived here. Quebec, May 8.

ACCIDENTS AND CASUALTIES.

COLLISION ON THE YORK, NEWCASTLE, AND BERWICK RAILWAY, -On Saturday night last, a collision took place on the main lines of the York, Newcastle, and Berwick Railway, near Gateshead, which happily was not attended with any loss of life. The mail train left York for the north at eight o'clock in the evening, and on arriving at ten minutes to eleven o'clock within a quarter of a mile from the Gateshead station, it ran into an engine and tender which were standing upon the line. The train at the time was proceeding at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five miles an hour. The fireman and guard were not aware of the danger until they came within twenty or thirty yards of it, as there is a curve on the line at that place, and no signals had been displayed to give them an intimation of it. At the moment of the collision, the passengers, twelve in number, were thrown with great violence from their seats, and upon the stoppage of the train at about twenty yards from where the collision happened, they rushed out in great alarm, when it was found that they were all bruised in various parts of their bodies, but none of them had apparently received any serious injuries. Upon inquiry, it was ascertained that the engine into which the mail train had run was on its way from South Shields to Newcastle, and was in charge of drunken men, one of whom, after the accident, was observed by all the passengers who noticed him, to be incapable even of taking care of himself, and one passenger directed the attention of a police officer to him. It appeared that the fires had been neglected, and the steam becoming exhausted, the engine came to a standstill at the very moment the mail train was due. The two engines and tenders were nearly smashed to pieces. It is almost a miracle that no lives

were lost. ACCIDENT TO MR. LEWIS RICARDO, M.P. - As. Mr. Ricardo was riding along Rotten-row, on Monday evening, at a very moderate pace, his horse stumbled at one of the numerous imperfect spots in the road, and slipped up on his side. The honourable member lost his seat, and pitched heavily on his left shoulder. Several parties ran to his assistance, and he speedily recovered himself, and proceeded to his residence in Lowndes-square. Mr. Teevan, of Chesham-street, who was sent for, saw the honourable member a very short time after his arrival at home, and, on examination, discovered a dislocation of the shoulder, which he at once reduced. Mr. Ricardo is progressing favourably, and is not likely to suffer more than a temporary inconvenience from the accident.

FALL DOWN A PRECIPICE - A fatal occurrence has just taken place at Pont-y-1wr, in the vicinity of Ogwen Lake, to a little boy, son of Mr. Charles Jones, master of a school established by the Hon. Colonel Douglas Pennant. at the above place. The child missed his footing and fell down a precipice upwards of thirty feet high. He was killed on the spot. To add to the painfulness of this distressing calamity, another child of Mr. Jones' died suddenly the same day.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT FROM LIGHTNING .- During the storm which passed over Ipswich a few days ago, a young woman named Stevens, living with Mr. Cater, butcher, in Magdalen-street, was struck by the electric fluid. She had retired to rest, and noticed nothing during the storm beyond being greatly heated; but upon rising on the following morning she discovered that the whole of her hair on the right side, and part on the back, of the head, had been burnt off by the lightning, the other portion being much singed. The left side was uninjured. It is regarded as a most singular circumstance that such an accident should have taken place without her having the slightest knowledge of it, or feeling the least shock. The hair removed is about a foot long.

INQUESTS.

MANSLAUGHTER ON SHIPBOARD .- On Saturday last an inquest was held before the Liverpool coroner, on the body of Ferdinand Miclke, an apprentice on board the barque Amelia Laura, who on the preceding morning was struck by the mate of the vessel, in consequence of some alleged disobedience of orders, and after repeated blows the deceased was knocked overboard into the dock, which being dry at the time, the young man received such injuries as to cause his death shortly afterwards. The violence of the mate (Schwarz) was deposed to by two English carpenters. who were passing. The jury returned a verdict of "Man-slaughter," and the prisoner was committed to Kirkdale Gaol to take his trial at the next assizes, DEATH OF A WOMAN IN A POLICE STATION .- On Tuesday

Mr. Payne held an inquest at the St. George's Workhouse, Southwark, on the body of Eunice Kingmore, aged twentyone, who died on Sunday last at the station-house, Stone's-Several policemen of the M divison, and a woman who was locked up with deceased, deposed that the deceased was found drunk in the Dover-road about nine o'clock on Saturday evening, and locked up in a cell in which three other women were placed. Deceased appeared very ill all the night, but did not complain till the morning about ten o'clock, when one of the women having some tea brought to her, she gave the deceased some; and on the police being made acquainted with her illness, they immediately sent for the police surgeon of the district, but on his arrival life was extinct. A juror inquired if the deceased had any refreshment up to the time the woman gave her the tea. The superintendent of police, who was in attendance, replied that persons locked up are allowed to have anything brought to them, except beer or spirits; and if they are destitute, and locked up all day, they are allowed three-pennyworth of tea or coffee and bread and butter; but nothing more, except in extraordinary cases. Mrs. Squire, sister of deceased, stated that she did not believe that her sister was drunk at the time she was taken up. She had been ill for some time, and had been five times in the hospital with an affection of the heart, and inclination to consumption; and such was the peculiar nature of her complaint, that she would fall down in the street in a kind of fit, and for hours after would appear to be intoxicated. Witness had seen her since her death, and there was a large bruise at the bottom of her stomach. which appeared to have been caused by a kick. Policeconstable Lewin was re-examined, and proved that the deceased smelt strongly of liquor; and a woman named Gubhins corroborated this statement, and added that she was in the habit of getting intoxicated: Mr. Odling, the police surgeon, gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died of affection of the heart, which had produced congestion of the lungs. The marks spoken of by deceased's sister was not the result of a blow but was merely a greenness caused by decomposition. The jury, upon this testimony, returned a verdict of "Natural Death:" but they considered that more direct attention ought to be paid to persons who were taken to the station-house in a state of

FRIGHTFUL DEATH .- CAUTION TO PARENTS .- On Monday. Mr. W. Baker held an inquest at the London Hospital, on the body of Robert Vallick, aged two years, whose parents reside at No. 56, St. George's-street, Ratcliffe. The mother on Saturday morning last, proceeded upstairs, for the purnose of scouring the wainscoting and flooring, taking with her a pipkin containing caustic potash, and while she was engaged in a corner of the room, the deceased entered the apartment, and, before she could turn round, took up the vessel and drank a portion of its contents. The deceased screamed with agony, and was immediately taken by the mother to a chemist's shop, where sweet oil and other remedics were applied. The child was afterwards removed to the hospital, where the resident apothecary rendered every possible assistance, but the deceased lingered in frightful agony until Sunday morning, when he died. Mr. Birch had been attending five females who had taken various kinds of poisons; the latter he attributed to the reckless manner in which they were sold at chemists' shops. He was utterly astonished to think government did not adopt some plan to check the present sale of deadly poisons in the metropolis. The coroner said in the case of the deceased, there was no doubt it was an accident, although the mother was much to blame for leaving the potash in such a dangerous position. The jury concurring returned a verdict of "Accidental Death."

DISGRACEFUL OUTRAGE.-As Mr. Hicks, the wellknown actor, was returning home, about twelve o'clock on Priday evening, May 21st, from the City of London Theatre, where he had been performing, and was proceeding towards his own residence in Nicholl-Equare, Hackney, accompanied by his wife, upon reaching the top of Shoreditch, they found themselves impeded by two ruffians, who planted themselves before them in such a manner as to prevent their passing. He therefore took his wife by the arm, in order to place her inside and get by without insult, but the fellows again got before them, and one of them, without the slightest provocation on his part, aimed such a heavy blow at him that, on its unfortunately missing him and striking his wife, it sent her reeling back several paces, and, but for her coming into violent contact with a brick wall she must have dropped on the pavement. Seeing that his wife was so shaken and injured that she was nearly fainting, he left the prisoners to catch her, and was supporting her on his arm, when both men rushed in upon him and beat him about the head and face with their fists in the most vage manner, one, whose name was Marlow, finally dealing him a heavy blow under the eye, which brought him to the ground. He quickly recovered his feet, and tried to defend himself by keeping them off until the police came up, but his assailants instantly renewed their attack upon him, flung him down several times in succession, and in one of the falls his leg was so severely injured by striking against the kerbstone that he was for some time apprehensive it was broken, and now he could only use it with extreme pain and difficulty. Several other persons then made their appearance, and Belcher, on seeing them, started off down the street, upon which witness seized the other man, Marlow, between whom and himself a violent struggle ensued, but he succeeded in retaining his hold of him until the arrival of a constable, when he was captured and lodged in the station. They were brought before Mr. Hammill at the Worship-street Police Office, the next day, for examination. Mr. Hicks, who attended with his face seriously contused and swollen, and who was obliged to support himself into court upon a stick, stated that his wife, who was not in sound health before the occurrence, had been so seriously shaken and injured by the treatment to which she had been subjected that she had been since unable to leave the house, and was therefore incapable of attending to give evidence against the man who struck her. The two ruffians were s ntenced to pay £5, or to suffer two months imprisonment. Being unable to pay the money, they were re-

moved in the van.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NEWS.

LAUNCH OF THE AGAMEMNON. This fine screw steam ship of ninety guns, and 600 horse-power, was launched on Saturday. The steam-boats to Woolwich were well-filled, and soon after great numbers of persons arrived by the North Woolwich Railway, and took up their position on the Essex side of the Thames, opposite the dockyard, where they would have an excellent view of the vessel as she entered the water. The croyds who rushed to the London-bridge terminus of the North Kent Railway after twelve o'clock rendered it necessary to put on long special trains at very short intervals, and it is gratifying to state that, although the number of passengers was far beyond what might have been anticipated. not the slightest accident occurred at the railways nor in any other quarter to mar the general satisfaction of the spectators, of whom there could not have been less than from 90,000 to 100,000 present. There were upwards of 1.000 persons on board the Agamemnon when launched. including the pensioners, who had served in the old Agamemnon.

At half-past two o'clock the Duke of Northumberland. First Lord of the Admiralty, with the Duchess, and other noteables, proceeded on board. The usual ceremony of breaking a bottle of wine over the ships bows was performed by Mr. Hedon. Immediately afterwards the noble ship was loosened, and in a few minutes was sailing in her future element, amidst the cheers of the assembled

The Agamemnon was built very rapidly, her keel having only been laid in December, 1849. Her engines, of 600horse power, are to be fitted by John Penn and Son, on their patent trunk-engine principle.

THE COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN HAWKEY, R.M.

That our readers may understand this case we have to narrate that Lieutenant Swain, the aggrieved person, had been on visiting and intimate terms with Captain Hawkey and his wife, From certain rumours which had been afloat Captain Hawkey was induced to forbid Lieutenant Swain to visit his house in his absence. Evidence was adduced to the effect, that oriminal intercourse had taken place between Lieutenant Swain and Mrs. Hawkey. Captain Hawkey was unwilling to believe in his wife's infidelity for some time; but from the actions of Lieuteuant Swain, Captain Hawkey was almost driven to madness. On the 26th of last month Lieutenant Swain met Captain Hawkey and his wife as they were walking at Woolwich, when the latter let go her husband's arm to shake hands with Lieutenant Swain, and spoke of her engagement to dance with the Lieutenant at a scirce that night, notwithstanding her husband had fobidden it. This led to the altercation which had brought about this courtmartial. The address of Captan Hawkey (during the delivery which the Captain was often moved to tears) was highly affecting.

Woolwich, May 22. The court-martial held on Captain Henry Charles Moorehead Hawkey, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, having concluded its sittings, and the finding and sentence of the Court having been confirmed by the Lords of the Admiralty, we are now permitted to promulgate them.

The following is the charge on which Captain Henry Charles Moorehead Hawkey was tried by a court martial, of which Colonel George Batt Bury, Royal Marines, was president :-"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer

and a gentleman, in having, on the 26th day of April, 1852, in the public road between Woolwich and Charlton, in the county of Kent, violently assaulted and struck First Lieutenant Henry Thomas Swain, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, such conduct being in breach of the Artioles of War."

The evidence for the prosecution occupied the Court one day, and for the defence two days, and extended to a great length, and is of such a nature that it would not be justice to either party to give an abstract only of it. The following is the finding and sentence of the Court :-"FINDING.

"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the evidence in support of the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, and the evidence in support of it; taking also into consideration tho great and long continued provocation he has received, and the very peculiar nature of that provocation, is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Captain Henry Charles Moorehead Hawkey, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, is guilty of having violently assaulted First Lieutenant Swaine, of the Woolwich division of Royal Marines, at the time and place stated in the charge, but that he is not guilty of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and the Court therefore most fully and honourably acquit him of that part of the "SENTENCE.

"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of part of the chage preferred against him, which being in breach of the Articles of War, and taking into consideration the very high character given of the prisoner, do now sentence him the prisoner, Captain Henry Charles Moorehead Hawkey, of the Woolwich division, to be reprimanded. "Royal Marine Barracks, Woolwich, May 17, 1852."

GAROTTE ROBBERY AND MURDER.

Hull, May 22.- This morning, at an early hour, great excitement was created in the town by the report that a young man, well known among the commercial firms here as engaged in the house of Thomas and Co., merchants, as a clerk in the cashier's department, had been robbed and murdered last night. The report turned out, unhappily, to be true. It appears that a policeman, on going his rounds at three this morning in Prospect-place, a cul-de-sac street with houses on one side only, built on the eastern suburbs of the town, discovered at daybreak the body of a young man lying on the edge of a ditch which separates the road in front of these houses from a piece of waste land which they overlook. He at once communicated with the sergeant on duty, and they aroused the nearest surgeon, Mr. Boulter. of Draypool, who, with a feeling that does him infinite credit, assisted to convey the body to his own house, when it was in a short time identified as that of Mr. F. W. Maplethorpe, residing with his father, a retired tradesman, in the abovenamed street; marks of a scuffle on the pavement and the dragging of a body across the road were perceivable, showing that the poor youth had been attacked within a few feet of his own threshold. The external appearances of the body indicated that death had been occasioned by suffocation, no marks of violence being observed, but some scratches as of human nails upon each cheek. A gold watch, which the deceased carried, had been torn from his waistcoat pocket, and his money to the amount of about £11 had also been taken from his person. Immediately after the discovery, Mr. M. Manus, the chief constable of police, was on the alert, and at eleven o'clock to-day two men, giving the names of John Snape and John Smith. who had been apprehended in a low lodging house, were placed at the bar of the police court on a charge of murder and highway robbery, and remanded till Tuesday next. An inquest was held on the body this day, and adjourned till Wednesday next. The evidence on both these inquiries went to show that the prisoners, being strangers in Hull, had, immediately after the murder was supposed to have been committed, taken a cab from the centre of the town for a 2s. drive on the Beverley road, and there dismissed the cabman; that the prisoner Snape had some scratches and bruises on his hands and arms, and that his clothing was torn and muddy, the earth on them bearing a resemblance to that which formed the bank of the ditch

EXAMINATI'N OF THE PRISONERS. Hull, Tuesday, May 25.—This morning John Snape and John Smith, each about twenty-three years of age, were placed at the har of the police-court, before the Mayor and a full bench of magistrates, on a charge of having perpetrated the above murder and robbery.-Watson, a detective policeman, deposed that he apprehended the prisoners in a low lodging-house in West-street at eight o'clock on Saturday morning. They were sleeping in a double-bedded room-and a woman was in bed with Snape, whose jacket and boots witness immediately took possession of. The former was covered with dirt, and the boots had mud on them similar in appearance to that of the ditch where deceased was found. Snape had two bruises on his arm, and a small wound on the back of his hand, as if made by a human nail. He said those marks had been occasioned in s fight with a man in Paragon-street on the previous evening, and both prisoners said that they were in bed

where the corpse was found.

before ten o'clock. A few shillings only were found on them. James Spoyle, a private in the 21st Fusiliers, quartered in this town, deposed that on Friday night he left the barracks about half-past nine, and on reaching the corner of Drypoolplace, he observed two men. Thinking that he knew one of them, he went up to them, and saw Snipe's features distinctly. Presently he heard some one following him, and on looking round saw Snape with his arms folded, walking leisurely behind him. Witness then went into his house and smoked his pipe for about half-an-hour, when his wife asked him to close the shutters. On going out for that purpose he again saw Snape near the deceased's house. Snape walked towards the end of the street, and witness, on watching him, saw him return to the deceased's house. Witness, having closed his shutters, went into his house and went to bed. Was brought to the gael on Sunday and shown two men in a cell. Witness stated they were not the men he met on Friday night. Was then taken into another cell, when, unassisted by any person, he at once pointed out the prisoner Snape as being one of the men, though he was then dressed in the prison uniform jacket.

The prisoners were remanded for a week.

A FAST Young Lady. A member of one of the leading clubs in London, and a master of foxhounds, will back a young lady for from £2,000 to £5,000, to ride against any other lady in England as follows :- viz to ride from London to Birmingham in twelve hours, using two horses; to ride four miles over New Market Course; to a four mile steeplechase over Hertfordshire; or to hunt the Hursley foxhounds in October next and to kill a fox with them .- Bell's

THE ENGLISH SUBJECT SENTENCED TO DEATH BY THE POPE.

Mr. Murray, who has been sentenced to death by the Secret Tribunal of the Pope, is, as now appears, the son of a late captain of the 8th Regiment of Foot, and, as will be seen by the following letters, a member of a family long connected with the English army. The mother of the unfortunate mna was a native of the Ionian Islands, and Murray himself was born in Italy, whilst his parents were staying for a time in that country. When the democratic party obtained power in Rome young Murray was an ardent promoter of their views, and thus earned the animosity of the priestly party. On the overthrow of the Republicans, Murray was apprehended, and his long imprisonment has often been referred to in the letters of the Roman correspondent of the" Daily News." His friends in England had corresnonded with the English consul about his detention and their hopes of the ultimate release of their relative were strengthened by a letter received from that gentleman-an extract of which we give-in which he expresses a distinct belief in Murray's innocence, and alludes to the causes that prolonged the legal proceedings. His relatives in this country-not supposing parliamentary interference necessarylived on in hope that time and innocence would ensure the release of the prisoner. Great was their horror to see by the newspaper despatch that Murray, without open trial, was to terminate his long imprisonment by a public execution. His aunt, the writer of the letter signed "An Englishwoman," published in our paper last week, went in a state of destraction to the representative of the Pope in this country, Cardinal Wiseman, in the hope of gaining his intercession for mercy-if not justice-but she was not permitted to see the Cardinal; she then went off to that distinguished member of our Catholic nobility, Lord Arundel and Surrey, and urgently supplicated his signature to a petition to the Pope to save Murray's life. This plea for mercy Lord Arundel and Surrey coldly refused to sign. The destracted lady could not understand this apathy of a Christian to plead for the life of a fellow-creature and fellow-subject: -she forgot the politics of the condemned. Meanwhile the Duke of Argyll had mentioned the subject in the House of Lords—and the "Times" had published a leading article on Murray's case, pointing out the pleas under which our Tory Foreign Secretary might well escape from all trouble in the matter; and making Murray's impending execution a peg on which to hang an argument for adding another costly ambassador to our present list of those expensive inefficiencies. The following is the correspondence:-

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL TO THE UNCLE OF THE PRISONER MURRAY, DATED ANCONA, 19th of JUNE, 1850. Young Murray's arrest is on suspicion of having participated in the crimes of the red republicans. I consider him innocent of this heinous charge, but guilty of much imprudence during our recent period of anarchy.' In a postscript he adds, 'I omitted to mention that the trial in which young Murray is concerned seems interminable. The spirit of reaction and vengeance, coupled with the proverbial tardiness of our tribunals, are much against us .--(Signed)-George Moore, British Consul.' MRS. L'ESTRANGE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL.

15, Mornington road, May 19, 1852. My Lord Duke,-As your grace has so humanely interposed on behalf of Mr. Edward Murray, who after being confined in prison three years before his trial, is now under sentence of death, I, the aunt of that unfortunate prisoner, not yet thirty years of age, beg to state that his father, grandfather, two great uncles, two uncles, and three cousins, were all officers of the British aimy, in active service during the war extending over a period of sixty years. think, therefore, his claims on the interference of her Majesty' government are very strong. I am sorry to add that his father' death, which took place about two years since, was much hastened by excessive grief, brought on in consequence of my nephew's unfortunate position.—I have the henour to remain, my lord duke your grace's most humble and obliged servant, JANE L'ESTRANGE, THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, TO MRS. L'ESTRANGE.

(COPY.) Madam, -I regret very much to hear that one so nearly connected with officers of the British army should be circumstanced as Mr. Murray is reported to be. I fear, however, from the fact f no appeal to the British government having been made for so long a time on his behalf, that the situation in which he had placed himself did not appear to his relatives to hold out much prospect of success in the event of such appeal being made. I am, madam, your obedient servant,

MR. L'ESTRANGE TO THE DUKE OF ARGYLL. 15, Mornington-road, May 22, 1852. My Lord Duke, -Thanking your Grace for the reply to my wife' communication, I beg to inform your Grace I have since referred to a letter written to me by Mr. Moore eight months after Mr. Murray's imprisonment, by which your Grace will perceive t was it suggested that any application to her Majesty's government was necessary. The extracts (given above) will show to your Grace we were not made acquainted with the full particulars, and were quite ignorant that a memorial could have benefited him. lad we been better informed on the subject, every exertion should have been made on my part to have obtained an earlier interference of government. My wife is the only relative of his late father. His other relations are on the mother's side, all residing abroad. It is through the public papers the news of his dreadful situation reached us, as we have not received any letters from his family for nine months, which has much surprised us. I herewith

CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES.

obedient, and much obliged servant,

been pleased to bring forward the case of the unfortunate young

man, and I have the honour to remain your Grace's most humble,

The championship of the Thames, the first of the three great sporting events of the week, was contested on Monday, and so extraordinary a boat race was never seen. After the most gallant struggle on record, from the first to the last, over a course of nearly four miles and a half, the champion of the Thames and Tyne, the hero of nearly half a hundred desperate conflicts, the pride of the Thames, sustained a defeat. It had been thought that he was as good as ever; that nothing in the shape of humanity could wrest from him his "mastery o'er the flood," and so sanguine were the expectations of his friends that Robert Coombes, of whom we speak as he who held the proud distinction, was at the moment of starting absolutely backed by many at two to one, and a very large amount of money has changed owners upon the result, which was certainly unexpected by the very best judges of acquatics. Some notion may be formed of the interest the match created when we mention that no less than ten steamers, some densely crowded, accompanied the match, to say nothing of the thousands ranged along the course and in every description of craft.

The match was for £200 a side besides the honorary distinction we have before noticed; and the competitors. Robert Coombes, the champion of many years' standing, and Thomas Cole, of Chelsea, who aspired to that honour. The former has been before the public for the last twenty years, and earned such extraordinary reputation for the proeminence in the art, that many, despite his being in his forty-third year, considered him invincible.

The distance was from Putney-bridge to Mortlake, and the attendance of spectators was the greatest we ever saw at such a race. Betting was brisk at six and seven to four on Coombes, and in some instances two to one.

At a little after five both men rowed to their station, Cole having the choice, and taking the Middlesex side of the centre arch. Royal was umpire for Coombes, Salter for Cole, and Mr. E. Searle officiated as referee. Coombes dashed his sculls in the water with almost the rapidity of lightning, and took a lead of something like a quarter of a length, which he retained for only about twenty yards, and then they were scull and scull, and no two rowing men ever so ably displayed the perfection of style, while their pace was surprising. The speed of both was unabated, and the cheers of encouragement by the partisans of either rent the air. Both shot through the water towards Hammersmithbridge, Surrey pier, and the dashing work of Cole put him through the bridge a clear length and a half in advance, but between this and Chiswick Eyot the "old one" had applied himself so vigorously to his task that their referee called the particular attention of the umpires to the position of the boats, Coombes having forced his way within a yard or so of his opponent, and his rowing was here so strong that his friends began to look up, but although he continued stroke after stroke for three minutes in the same position Cole again increased the gap between them to a brat's length. On nearing the railway bridge at Barnes it was again lessened by another desperate effort of Coombes, but he could not get in front, and although he rowed as long as nature would serve him he could not win, although by dint of the most determined exertion he decreased his adversary' lead. Cole kept in advance, and won by half a clear length, doing the distance in twenty-nine minutes twelve seconds.

THE LAST OF THE JACOBITES .- Janet Munro, or M'Kenzie, departed this life at Alness, in Ross-shire, on the 18th ultimo, and was interred in the burying ground of Rosekeen on the 19th. If we are not misinformed, Janet, at the period of her decease, was the oldest woman in Scotland, if not in Great Britain, for she was at least 110 years of age, and there is reason to believe that she was even more. She had a child's recollection of the great national event of the battle of Culloden, and from many of her nearest relations, the Munros and M'Kenzies, having been "out" in that romantic and daring enterprise, she could detail a whole catalogue of curious incidents connected with these eventful times, which, from her retired mode of life and comparatively remote found their way into print. In Janet Munro we believe there has passed away the last inhabitant of Scotland who was alive when Charles Edward held state in Holyrood, or skulked as a hunted deer amongst the Western Isles. She was a staunch Jacobite till her dying day, and was, we have no doubt, the last individual in the British dominions who conscientiously believed that her Majesty held the Crown by an unlawful tenure. It is strange to think of what has passed during the five score years and ten which have clapsed since this venerable erone was christened. She was in the prime of life when the United States of America were English colonies; she was become elderly before Napoleon gained his first battle; and she had lapsed into old age before steamers or locomotive railways were heard of Janet belonged to the respectable class of small farmers; she was a woman of unblemished character, and was a widow for the period of ferty-three years. She retained till her last moments the exercise of her mental faculties, and previous to her last illness could read the smallest print with the naked eye,

The Empress of Russia is in a very weak state, hardly able to rise from her couch. Her eyesight suffers very much, one eye being nearly lost. Altogether her vital functions are at a low pitch, and kept from stagnation chiefly

by medical stimulants. EDITORS OF THE DAILY PRESS .- Only two of the editors of the London daily papers are Englishmen—namely, Delaine, editor of the "Times," and Hunt, the editor of the "Daily News." The editors of the "Standard," "Morning Herald," and "Globe," are Irishmen; and of the "Morning Advertiser," "Sun," and "Morning Post," Scotchmen.

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR CHORLEY.

In our Town edition of last Saturday we gave a short account of this frightful explodion, by which thirty-two lives were in one moment sacrificed and six more terribly injured.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

The pit in which the accident occurred is situated about

a mile and a half from Chorley, and is leased from Mrs.

Freeman by Mr. John Hargreaves. There are three shafts

in the colliery, all communicating with each other. The

mine throughout is very dry, and consequently a large amount of dust was accumulated in the "places" in which the men were working; and, as a great deal of gas was generated in the pit, a furnace was kept at the Coppul Old Pitt to supply a sufficient current of pure air to carry it off. This seems to have been a very proper precaution for the prevention of accidents, but it is to be regretted that other means of no less consequence were not adopted for the same purpose. Very few of the workmen were supplied with the davy lamp, and, so far as we have been able to ascertain, very little, if any, restriction has been placed upon them in the use of naked candles in the workings. The colliery is under the management of Mr. John Ellis, who, in consequence of the alarming frequency of accidents similar to the one we have now to describe, had received instructions from Mr. John Hargreaves that, in case of the slightest appearance of danger, the works should be stopped. This caution was communicated to the firemen, Thomas Smith and John Watmough, whose duty it was to examine the mine every morning, previous to the commencement of work; the former taking the southern portion, and the latter taking the northern part, more particularly to regulate the current of pure air, there being comparatively little gas formed in that direction. Altogether nearly 200 men were employed in the colliery; and of these about fifty or sixty went down about six o'clock to commence work. An hour and a half before that time the two firemen had descended. and proceeded to their several departments, to ascertain whether or not there was any dangerous accumulation of gas. On making his round, Smith, whose duty, as already stated, was to examine the southern workings, found the air at the three bottom pillars to be in a very dangerous condition, upon which he returned to one of the main air-doors, a little below the pit-eye, where the men were waiting for admission until he had concluded his examination; and, explaining his position of the dangerous places, he told the colliers that none were to go down that "shunt" with a naked light, but they were allowed to go into the top workings on the brow, where there was no cause for apprehension. Leaving his son at the door, to warn any who might subsequently come down, Smith proceeded in a northerly direction towards the Old Coppull Pitt, in order to procure by ventilation a current of pure air, and to displace the noxious vapour which had accumulated during the night. No sooner, however, had he left the men, than one of them, named Thomas Gregson, with a recklessness of consequences peculiar to his class, passed through the air-door with a naked candle, and was followed by four or five others, and, after they had proceeded some distance down the brow many of their comrades, encouraged by their assurances, imi. tated their foolhardy example. One of the workmen, more cautions than the rest, remonstrated with them on the peril they were incurring, but, being disregarded, he went to the pit-shaft, and informed John Ellis, jun. (who acted as superintendent in the absence of his father,) of what was taking place, upon which he immediately hurried down the brow, where he overtook a number of the men, whom he ordered to return, remarking that every man who had disobeyed the firemen's orders would be fined 5s. Passing them, he followed those who had gone first, and while the former were retracing their steps to the pit-mouth a tremendous explosion was heard, followed by two others of less violence. which instantly diffused the greatest consternation through. out the mine. Those who had been commencing work in the side levels hurried on their clothes, and rushed precipitately into the main road or Down-brow, but on reaching it they were almost suffocated by the cloud of dust and slack which had been raised by the explosion in consequence of the dryness of the mine, and in the darkness and subsequent confusion many of them mistook their way, and, instead of going towards the pure air at the pit-eye, they went in an opposite direction, and were met by the "after damp" which completely overpowered them. Nor did those who had taken the right direction fare better than their companions, for the deadly current pressed on them with lightning speed, and nearly the whole of them were thrown to the ground in a state of all but insensibility. It was about a quarter to seven o'clock when the men in attendance at the top of the pit were alarmed by the report, and, feeling salisfied that an explosion had taken place, information was immediately sent to Mr. Ellis, who resides a short distance from the colliery. He was just leaving his house at the time to go on business to Southport; but, hastening to the pit, he descended, and, notwithstanding the volume of "chokedamp" and dust which was streaming to the pit-eye, he proceeded on his hands and knees, followed by a few of those who had arrived from the northern part of the pit, to endeavour to extricate the sufferers. The first body found was that of Thomas Banks, a boy, who was then alive, and, giving instructions to those who followed to remove him to the pit-eye, Mr. Ellis proceeded down the brow, and, about six yards below, he came upon the dead body of the boy's father. The next body found was that of a boy named Robert Smith, the fireman's son, who had been left to warn the men against going into the dangerous places; and further on John Farington, Samuel Howcroft, John Yates, and two boys, John Kilshaw and Robert Banks, were found, and got out alive. Notwithstanding the increasing density of the "choke-damp," Mr. Ellis still piloted the way, in the hope of finding living men; but, alas! he came upon a heap of fourteen dead and dying. They, also, were removed. Still eager to save life, and "hoping against hope" that his own son might yet survive, he went so far that he fell down from exhaustion, a faint moan reanimated him, and, with a desperate effort, he reached another blackened corpse, finding it impossible to render further assistance in that direction, he returned to the pit's-mouth, and relays of men were despatched in search of the bodies, all hope being abandoned that any could survive. Ultimately it was ascertained that thirty-two lives were lost, and six were desperately injured. Two of these expired on Saturday. The

FOUND DEAD IN THE PIT. William Green, left a widow and five children; Richard Green, his brother, widow and two children; William Morris, widow and two children; Thomas Miller, unmarried; Thomas Southwarth, drawer; Ellis Berry, widow and two children; William Derbyshire, widow and four children; James Derbyshire, his son, drawer; John Bradley, widow, wi hout children : Thomas Banks, widow and five children; Thomas Banks, his son, drawer; Edward Robinson, widow and one child; John Ellis, underlooker, unmarried; Thomas Gregson, widow and five children: John Gregson, his son, drawer; Robert Smith, son of the fireman, flawer; William Kilshaw, unmarried; Henry Kilshaw, his brother, unmarried; William Riding, unmarried; John Butterworth, drawer; William Ainscough, widow and three children; William Blackhurst, unmarried; Thomas Watson, four children; Robert Tootal, unmarried; James Turner, widow and five children; Richard Booth, widow and two children; George Howarth, drawer; John Roscae, unmarried; Peter r Moorfield, widow and two children; James Almond unmarried; William Baxendale, widow and two children; Stephen a Turner, widow and two children. Additional deaths. Robert Banks and Samuel Hancroft.

following is a list of the killed:—

Mr. Palmer, coroner, of Preston, opened the inquest pro forma on Saturday in order that the bodies of the deceased d might be interred. The inquiry was then adjourned until il Friday. Mr. Dickenson, of Manchester, the government in aspector, has made his examination of the pit.

EXTRAORDINARY RELIGIOUS FANATICISM.—A letter from in Drontheim, 29th ultimo, states that the inhabitants of Fine inmark, the most northern district of Norway, are in come mentals plete revolution—not political, but religious. In conse- sequence of the preaching of missionaries belonging to some me new sects, the people have all abjured the prevailing relievely gion, and driven away their former priests. The Bishop hop of Drontheim, in whose diocese Finmark belongs, on hear garing of this event, sent two members of his clergy, Drs.)rs. Zedlitz and Stockfieth, to expiain to the Finlanders the 50' 180' rious error into which they had fallen. On these gentlemen men arriving at their destination they found matters even worse orse than they had been represented. Men, women, and chile chile dren were lying about the streets, their clothes in disorder, der, and their heads account and the heads account and their heads account and the heads account and their heads account and the heads account and the heads account and the and their heeds covered with ashes, lamenting what they they had been just touche the had been just taught to consider the errors of the creed ind in which they had hitherto lived, and thus merited eternal mal damnation. In some parts of the country this religious fa- is fanaticism had degenerated into perfect madness, and those hose who refused to join this new sect were assailed in the most most violent manner, and their property destroyed. A superior crior of the police and a body of troops had been dest destroyed patched from Dropotte in a body of troops had been destined in patched. patched from Drontheim, in order to bring these deluded luded paper to reason and to reason to r people to reason, and to arrest the authors of this disturistur-

When seen at a distance a tea plantation looks like a ike a a little shrubbary of the evergreens. As the traveller threads reads his way his way amongst the rocky scenery of Woo-c-shan, he is he is continually coming upon these plantations, which are dotted upon the side of a large state of a of a a dotted upon the sides of all the hills. The leaves are of a of a a dark green, and they afford a pleasing contrast to the strange and often harren scenery which is everywhere where around.—Fortune's Visit to the Tea Districts of China and a man and India.

The town of Whydah, on the coast of Africa, has been to recently burnt. After the fire there were discovered in the interpretation of the town the charred remains of 150 slaves, which had been unable to escape, owing to their being chained the gether by the neck. It is supposed they were collected to gether ready for shipment. The town of Dahomey, when where the king of that country resides, is also reported to have the late.

Gutta Percha—the most versatile of vegetables—thes—the
Disraeli of raw materials is now used as a hait for charchar-

Trades' Intelligence.

The Secretaries of Trades' Unions and other bodies associated to protect and advance the interests of Labour, will oblige by forwarding reports of Trades' Meetings, Strikes, and other informas of flatering the social position of the Working

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF UNITED TRADES.

"FIAT JUSTITIA."

one of the working classes, by combining themselves, to raise, or keep up the general rate of races, it need hardly be said that this would be a thing not to be recomed and reiological at the said that the be welcomed and reiological at the said that the bearing and reiological at the said that the bearing and reiological at the said that the said th rages, it accounts and rejoiced at."-STEART MILL.

The Executive Committee of the above Association, from a conviction that a national combination of labour is now a national necessity, and that this fact has at length reached the minds of leading men in the ranks of labour, who have been heretofore in the habit of doubting either its practicability or efficiency, have fully resolved to make another and a vigorous effort to bring the subject prominently before the Trades, and to ask them seriously to determine whether they will takely and slavishly surrender those rights, which lawfully belong to them, to the avarice and tyranny of Capital, or make an united effort to claim and maintain their most undoubted right of dealing with their own propertytheir labour, as they may conceive best for the general interests of their order. We think it must be admitted that this is a questien, not only of the greatest, but of the most immediate, impertance to every grade and description of working men-equally to the highest paid and to the lowest paid; to the skilled workmen in the same degree as to the unskilled. It has become the fashion lately to classify the working men as skilled and unskill d workers, and to endeavour to exclude the latter from a participation in the protective safeguards with which the latter environ themselves. We have never recognised, and do altogether repudiate, so absurd and odious a distinction. We recognise no distinctions among working men but workers and idlers, and every individual who depends for his bread upon the wases of labour is alike entitled to our sympathy and active 20-operation, whether he receives as the reward for his labour a pound or a shilling. We propose to form a National Association of Workers, and not a class association of skilled artizans, exclusively. Upon this point we do not wish our principles to be misunderstood, or confounded with any existing or projected movement. We reckon, as constituting the "Trades of England," the workers in Wool, Cotton, Wood, Iron, and the other metals; Leather, Paper, Flax, Sick, the workers on Land and on Water, &c.; and we consider that every man, woman, and child who assists, or contributes by their labour in the production of anything useful and necessary, as essentially coming within the category of "The Trades." This view accords in letter and spirit with the constitution of the National Association; and its practice has always been in srtict accordance with this theory. To the Trades thus understood, the law gives the right of combinationthe right of an absolute control over the amount of their wages, the hours of their labour, &c.; not, be it remembered, to the working classes individually only, but to the working-classes collectively, that is, combined together in numbers for these objects, and for the general protection of their mutual interest. That is the law of the land. That is the right secured to labour by an express legislative enactment. But a conspiracy of capitalists exist, whose declared determination it is to defeat the objects of the legislature, and to rob the working man of this important right. They have set up a sort of imperium in imperio-that is, a government within a government, a mock legislative cab net, and they presume to issue decrees abrogating the laws of England; and to this impudent assumption of power they expect the workmen of England to submit! Will they? That is the question to be asked of, and answered by, the Trades of Great Britain. That is the question that we are commissioned by that Staunch and faithful section of the Trades, who have stood so long, so firm, and so trustfully, through evil report and through good report, to this movement, to once again submit to the Trad's of this count y. We are instructed by our members, who can hear ample testimony as to the hen his they have derived from the National Association, to ask of their brethren, are they content to hold their indesirial rights upon sufferance? Are they content that the right of combination should be sectionally trampled upon at the caprice of any junto of employers who choose to resnet the iniquities of the Wolverhampton clique, or to 117-1 the Napoleonite decrees of the Bucklersbury plotters? Ar they willing to see the organised Trades of England annihilated, because, unable single handed to cope with

ignominious necessity? The National Association does not advocate nor recommend an aggressive policy, but rather protective and conser-259, Tottenham-court-road.

capitalist combinations, which, upon any important occa-

sion, can be so speedily brought into existence? If not,

there surely is no time to 'ose, the danger is ne r, the

wolf is at the threshold of our organisations; having de-

stroyed the stalwarth hody of the Analgamated Iron Trades,

and compelled the majority of them to swallow that soul-

debasing declaration what trade, we ask, dare lay the

flattering unction to its soul, that it can escape the same

WEAVERS' STRIKE AT BARNSLEY.

Messrs. M'Lintock and Co.'s weavers have again struck work, and thrown themselves upon the sympathies of their fellow workmen for support, until such times as the grievances of which they complain be redressed. The principal ground of complaint is, that Messrs. M'Lintock pay daily wages, instead of paying by the piece, according to the manufacturers' list, and in conformity with the general rules of the trade. By this means a tyrannical and unendurable system is introduced, against which the trade generally, strongly protest, and are taking measures to bring it to an end. A meeting of the weavers and the employers of this firm was held a few days since, to take the subject into consideration, and after considerable discussion, the following resolution was agreed to:-"That we, the weavers of Messrs. Joseph M'Lintock, and Co., do unanimously agree to work no more under the present system; we forthermore take this opportunity to state, that we intend to be paid by the manufacturers' list of prices, and upon no other terms do we intend to work at the Old Mill Factory. The above resolution was communicated to the weavers of the various factories, and the trade generally, when it was deemed right to convene a public meeting of the workpeople of the town and neighbourhood. A meeting was accordingly held on Monday night week, in Pickering's large room, when it was resolved,—" That the weavers of Barnsley and its neighbourhood, both steam and hand loom, after hearing the determination of Mr. M'Lintock's men, do unanimously agree to give every assistance in their power until our fellow labourers obtain their very reasonable demands;" and, to carry the above resolution into effect, a committee was thereupon appointed. The committee have issued an appeal, in which they state that the cause of Mr. M'Lintock's weavers is the cause of the whole industrial community, and they "trust that the trading and shopkeeping public will at once see that it is their interest and duty to render every assistance in their power to prevent any reduction in the wages of the weavers of Barnsley; as it must be evident to every one that the present paltry pittance is insufficient to secure that comfort and happiness which all families are entitled to receive in return for an honest industry."

THE FACTORY ACT.

TO THE FACTORY OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRI-TAIN AND IRELAND.

Fellow-workmen,-I beg to inform you that, according to announcement, a meeting of delegates took place on Sunday last. May 23rd, 1852, at the house of Mr. William Fair, Cotton Tree Inn, Great Ancoats-street, Manchester, Mr. Paul Hargreaves in the chair, when the following number of delegates, from the undermentioned districts, were pregent: Manchester fine-spinners, 1; Manchester Central Committee, 2; Manchester power-loom overlookers, 1; Bolton S. T. C., 2; Ashton S. T. C., 2; Preston S. T.C., 2; Hazlegrove spinners, 1; Blackburn spinners, 2; Blackburn S. T. C., 1; Chorley spinners, 1; Dukinfield S. T. C., 3: Chowbent spinners, 1; Tyldesly spinners, 1; Oldham Weavers' Committee, 2; Mossley spinners, 1; Enfield S. T. C., I. Number of delegates, 24. from 13 districts; by letter, Padi: am, Chorley, No. 2 district, and Burn-

The deputation to the Secretary of State for the Home department having delivered their report, the two following resolutions were adopted:

"That the report of the deputation to the Secretary of State is highly satisfactory to this meeting, and that it be therefore received.'

"That the thanks of the delegates assembled be voted to the deputation for the manner in which they have executed their commission."

A committee having been elected by the meeting to draw up resolutions, embodying the views of the delegates assembled, as to the most desirable course to be pursued in future to secure an effective Factory Bill, the following resolutions were then submitted to, and adopted by, the

Manchester moved, Dukinfield seconded-

"That after having heard the report of the deputation to the Secretary of State for the Home Department, it is the Opinion of this meeting of delegates that any attempt at the present to restrict the moving power, however desirable such restriction may be, would end in disappointment and entail an enormous expense upon the factory workers-believing that the constitution of the House of Commons, and the state of public opinion, will, for some time to come, render the accomplishment of that object absolutely impossible;—they therefore recommend to theier respective constituencies to exert their best energies to secure such improvements in the present Factories Act as will ensure full protection to those for whose benefit it was

Tyldesly moved, and Preston seconded-That the thanks of the delegates now assembled be gratefully tendered to all masters throughout the country who have niformly observed the present Factories

Chowbent moved, and Blachurn seconded-"That the Central Committee, in their endeavours during the present year to secure the enforcement of the present Factories Act, having involved themselves considerably in debt, this meeting of delegates would urge upon their fellow operatives the necessity of raising the necessary funds, so enable them to discharge their liabilities as soon as pos-

Bolton moved, and Dunkinfield seconded-"That the delegates cannot separate without expressing their deep regret that a difference of opinion continues to exist in reference to the best means to be adopted to obtain an effective Factory Bill; and as the present opportunity has not been embraced by all parties interested, to come to such an understanding as is calculated to ensure ultimate success to their endeavours; to effect that object, the Central Committee be authorised to call a meeting of delegates for that especial purpose, on Sunday, July 4th, 1852; and that the districts referred to be not only summoned to attend in the ordinary way, but be specially written to for that purpose.'

The Central Committee having been re-elected, and the thanks of the meeting voted to the chairman, the meeting separated.

Signed on behalf of the Central Committee. THOMAS MAWDSLEY, Secretary. Central Committee Room, Cotton Tree Inn, Great

Ancoats-street, Manchester, May 24, 1852.

Subjoined is the substance of the reply of the Home Secretary and Lord Derby to the deputation. They believe the present Factory Act is doing a great amount of good, and ought to be maintained. They also believe that the act is being violated. They wish the deputation to understand that they are not opposed to legislation on the subject; but having pledged themselves not to introduce any measure likely to create any lengthy discussion, especially in the present state of the session, they do not feel justified in introducing any new measure of factory legislation. They will, however, appoint one or more additional sub-inspectors to reside on the spot where the act is violated, which, if not effective, will afford additional argument for the introduction of a further legislative measure in the first session of the new parliament.

IRELAND.

THE IRISH EXILES AND THE VICEROY. The cold and callous refusal of elemency to the exiles of 48 on the part of the Lord Lieutenant has called forth a very natural outburst of indignation on the part of the "Nation" and other journals. The editor of Mr. Duffy's paper concludes a very severe comment in the following terms:—

But there is one phase of this transaction which is characterised by ineffable baseness. All through the preliminary negotiations the or increase caseness. An inreaga ine preammary negotiations the organisers of the memorial were absolutely encouraged by influential members of the government to make the appeal to them, some of them communicating with the very committee. They were led to believe that they had only to solicit and that their demand would be granted. Relying with confidence on such assurances, they were certain of success, and were astoraded to find themselves duped and insulted by the very men who up to the last moment spoke them fair. In all the dealings between this country and England we do not know any even which erhibits more insolence than this. Irish gentlemen, who would scorn to ask anything for themselves, were lured there with a petition which it was predetermined to reject. It is a piece of deliberate treachery deserving of the treadmill and the knout. Let this reply of Lord Eglington's in which we actect the venom and truculence of the Orange Chancellor, be treasured in the people's memory. Let it be repeated at the hustings. Let it meet propers memory. Let it be repeated at the nurings. Let it meet him next month in Cork, when he keeps festival with the country-men of the "criminals" he has traduced. Let the mock knight of the mock tournament, who sees in the true chivalry of Meagher and O'Brien only "vanity," here the verdict of Ireland between them

THE ESCAPE OF MEAGHER. We take the following from the "Nation" of Saturday

We are rejoiced to tell the country that Meagher has positively escaped. The last Australian mail has brought to hand Colonial papers which treat his flight as a fait accompli.

Our former announcement of the fact was formally contradicted in some of the Irish journals. The news seemed too good to be true. And some malevolent commentators, we understand, industriously circulated the slander that the report was fabricated in the "Nation" office for some political purposes. With a document in our hands which would have settled the dispute beyond question, we have been silent for three weeks, lest any further discussion might have damaged the fortune of the memorial presented to the English Viceroy on last Monday. But now it is our plain duty to speak. And we present our readers with a letter from Meagher to Mr. Duffy, written a fortnight before the date of the communication from Hobart-Town which brought the first intelligence of his

"Lake Sorrell, Van Diemen's Land, " December 27th, 1851.

"MY DEAR DUFFY,-In great haste I have sat down to tell you that I am determined to withdraw my parole-throw up my 'ticket of leave'—azd afterwards attempt my escape

"I seek some land in which a useful and honourable career will be open to me, and where, free from the galling restrictions which Leset and hamper me at every step, and the yet more galling in-dignities which intrude themselves even into the sanctuary of my humble house, I may find generous and creditable employment for whatever energies I possess through the goodness of God.
"With fervent hope that, with His aid and blessing, I shall have the delight of writing my next letter to you under the shadow and the delight of writing my next letter to you under the shadow and protection of the flag of Washington, and with fondest remembrance to Maurice Leyne, and all my other dear and devoted friends,

"Believe me, my dear Duffy, ever to remain,

"Whatever be my fate

"Your faithful and affectionate friend.
"T. F. MEAGHER."

This nonle and characteristic letter disposes of the calumny that Meagher had violated his parole, and it proves that it was the incessant and intolerable persecution of his gaolers which forced him

Wherever he be this day, his country will join us in the fervent prayer that honour and happiness may be his fortune; and that She whom he has taken to his love and his home may yet witness the fulfilment of the noble aspirations of her Husband, in a land where his genius and vir:ues will command their legitimate rewards.
"Under the flag of Washington," a career awaits Thomas Meagher,
which we predict will confer glory on himself and his country. Thank God a second victim has escaped the brutal turnkeys of Van

THE EXODUS AND T E ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH. The following is from the correspondent of

The letter of the Rev. Mr. Mullen, with its candid admissions of the gradual extinction of the Roman Catholic faith, as soon as its rotaries set foot on American soil, continues to create a perfect furor among the Irish clergy of both creeds. The Protestant party have had the letter reprinted and circulated throughout several districts, as strong presumptive evidence of the decline of Popery and of the progress of the principles of the reformation. The Romish clergy, from the "Lord Primate" on his throne down to the humblest curate, appear to be perfectly astounded by the revelations of the American missionary, and the whole machinery of Mother Church has been set in motion with a view of checking a system which has led to such disastrous results as those vouched for on the competent authority of one high in the confidence of Archbishop Cullen himself. To stay the flight across the Atlantic is the first great object of the counter-movement just now at work. As well might be attempted to stop the tide with a pitchfork; but the trial is, nevertheless, being made, with what success time alone can tell. For the last month the subject of emigration has been the theme of altar elequence throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom, and arguments of all kinds have been used to dissuade the people from abandoning the "old country" and the religion of their forefathers. The text was taken up on Sunday last by the Right Rev. Dr. Haly, the respected titular of Leighlin and Ferns-a prelate who deservedly possesses the goodwill and confidence of all creeds and classes, but who upon this occasion has, I learn, failed to convince the remnant of his flock of the dangers they must be prepared to encounter should they persist in the resolution formed by many of them to follow their relatives to their new homes in the western world. The emigration from the district over which Dr. Haly presides has been enormous, and the gross amount of the sums of money transmitted by the emigrants, either for the immediate relief or for the purpose of defraying the expenses out of their friends in Ireland, almost exceeds the limits of belief.

AN EXTENSIVE FAILURE. One of the most extensive mercantile firms in Ireland Messrs. Sinclair and Boyd, of Belfast, have been compelled to suspend payment this week, and unless some favourable arrangement is made enabling them to continue their operations, the consequences must be most calamitous, the connexions of the house being very wide-spread, and their transactions most extensive. Their liabilities have been set down at £300,000, £450,000, and £700,000, by various reports, but we consider these statements to be greatly exaggerated, and that from £80,000 to £120,000 will be perhaps

In accordance with a requisition presented to the Lord Mayor, a public meeting of the friends of the Tenant League was held this week in the theatre of the Mechanics' Institution, "for the purpose of repudiating the accusations brought against the Catholic and Presbyterian clergymen, for their zealous efforts to protect the industrious tenantry of Ireland." The attendance in the body of the hall was numerous, and the platform was occupied by those chiefly who have hitherto taken a leading part in the proceedings of the League.

STATISTICS OF THE WEEK.

SLAVE TRADE.

Return, as nearly as the same can be furnished, of the landed in Cuba and Brazil, in each year from 1842 to the latest date to which the accounts number of slaves embarked on the coast of Africa, and

62f avre ra	anion the accou	ınts extena :-	-
Ссва.		BRAZIE.	
	Number.	Year.	Number.
18!2	3.650		17,435
1543	5.000	1843	19,035
1844	10 000		22,849
1815	1,300		19,453
1846	419		50,321
1847	1.450	1847	56,172
1848	1,500	1848	60,000
1849	8.700	1849	51,000
1850	3,500	1850	23,000
1551	5 000	1051	0 000

1851 5,000 1851 3,287 RAILWAY Accidents .- On Saturday the usual return relating to railway accidents for the half year, ending the 31st of December last, was printed. The number of passengers was 47.509,392. The number of persons killed was 113, and 264 i jured. There were eight passengers killed and 213 injured, from causes beyond their own control : nine passengers were killed and fourteen injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution ; thirty servants of companies or of contractors were killed and seventeen injured from causes beyond their own control; thirty-two servants of companies or of contractors were killed and eleven injured owing to their own misconduct or want of caution; thirty-three trespassers and other persons, neither passengers nor servants of the companies, were killed and nine injured by crossing or walking on railways. There was one suicide. The length of railways open on the 30th of June, 1851, was 6,698 miles, and on the 1st December last 6,890 miles, being an increase during the half-year of 192 m les.

Imperial Parliament.

MONDAY, MAY 24.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—PROPERTY TAX CONTINUANCE BILL.-The Earl of DERBY moved the second reading of the Property Tax Continuance Bill, and having recalled to the attention of the house the understanding that no measure involving any material political alteration should be introduced during the present session, proceeded to say that he rested the continuance of this originally temporary measure, on its necessity for the maintenance of the public credit, as if it were repealed there would in all probability he a ceffeit at the end of the year 1853 of five millions. He should have been most happy to have it in his power to repeal or reduce this justly obnoxious tax, but in the circumstances in which Ministers were now placed, and which the prospect of a reference being made to the country at no distant period as to the general financial and commercial policy which the country was to adopt, he trusted that their lordships would not only assent to the second reading of this biil, but would also be of opinion that the continuance of it for one year was the only course consistent with the engagements which the government had contracted with the country.

The Duke of Newcastle denied that the Income Tax was a temporary measure in the sense asserted by Lord Derby. It had been originated, as the noble Earl, having himself been a colleague of the late Sir R. Peel, would recollect, to enable the government of the day to deal with the other branches of revenue in such a manner as that these revenues might eventually recover themselves, after which this tax might be dispensed with, but it was not then contemplated that the revenue would recover itself so speedily as the noble Earl would now wish the house to believe. With regard to the state of the country, the noble Earl seemed to anticipate rain from the continuance of our present policy, but he (the Duke of Newcastle) could see no indications of ruin, but, on the contrary, increasing prosperity, in spite of the remission of taxation to the amount of £12,000,000. The noble Duke then went into statistical details as to the reduction of the duties on corn, as to the influx of gold into the country, as to the increased consumption of sugar. and as to the repeal of the Navigation Laws, and concluded by warning Lord Derby that however much he might desire in the next session of Parliament to repeal or modify the Income Tax, he must not attempt to effect his object by reimposing import duties on the food of the people. The noble Earl had put himself forward as the champion against democratic innovations, but the noble earl was only one among hundreds in that house and in the other house who would resist democratic innovations of a dangerous character, of which, however, there were at present not the slightest indications in the country. (Hear, hear.) He believed we could not stand still without danger; but of this he was still more certain, that if there was anything like an attempt at reaction, then, indeed, the noble lord would forfeit the character he assumed, and he would, though unintentionally yet assuredly, be promoting that onward progress of democracy which he was anxious to resist. A conservative policy was a policy of progress-to stand still was dangerous; but a government of reaction. however slow, was a government of revolution: (Hear.) After speeches from Lords Berners and Wodehouse, the

one in favour of Protection, and the other against it, Lord GRANVILLE wished to know whether it was or was not the intention of the government to continue the policy of the late Sir Robert Peel, for up to the present moment the country was quite in the dark on that point, though Lord Derby had made a speech in which he had said that the present system was mischievous, and that the maintenance of a duty on corn for purposes of revenue was

The Earl of DERBY denied that he had said that a duty on corn was necessary, but that it was a desirable mode of relieving the agricultural classes. The Prine Minister continued as follows :- "I also stated that whether relief was to be afforded to the suffering agricultural classes by the imposition of a duty on foreign corn was a matter which was to rest on the opinion of the constituencies. In no case did I say that it was a matter of necessity, but that, in my opinion, it was a desirable mode of offering relief to the agricultural classes. I hold that opinion still. but I state again that is a question to be left to the constituencies of the country; and, moreover, I may add, if it will give any satisfaction to the noble earl, my opinion is, from what I have since heard and learned, that there certainly will not be in layour of the imposition of a duty on foreign corn that extensive majority in the country, without which, I stated to your lordships' house, it would not be desirable to impose such a duty." (Loud cries of

" Hear," from the Opposition benches.) Earl Granville was glad that a mistake of his had drawn from the noble earl so decided a statement, which would give the greatest satisfaction to the country at large; viz., that there was no likelihood of re-imposing a duty on foreign corn. (Hear, hear.) The great question that the price of the people's food was not to be enhanced by artificial scarcity was at last and for ever conceded. (Hear, hear.)

After a discussion as to an irregularity in taking a discussion on the second reading of the bill without summoning the Lords, in which the Marquis of Clan ricarde, Lord Derby, and the Duke of Newcastle took part,

Lord Gray returned to the debate, and implored Lord Derby to escape from the ambiguity in which his policy was enveloped, and to shrink no longer from expressing himself in a straightforward and manly way on the question

of Free Trade. The Earl of Derby replied in a speech of great length; in the course of which he observed, in relation to the Sugar Duties Question, that the noble Earl (Grey) was in error in speaking of the slave trade in Cuba is either being put down altogether, or as being in course of diminution. The fact was that the slave trade in Cuba was at this moment on the increase; and he hardly knew two subjects upon which there was a more intimate connexion than between the free labour cultivation of sugar in the West India islands and the slave trade in Cuba. (Hear.) While our West India interest was in a state of deep depression, it was a fact that steam machinery was being exported in large quantities from Jamaica to Cuba. (Hear, hear.) That was to say, it was being withdrawn from the cultivation of free labour sugar in Jamaica in order to its being applied to the production of slave-labour sugar in Cuba. (Hear, hear.) There could be no doubt of this fact, and although there might be an increase in the production of some of our colonies, yet Jamaica was in a state of deep depression and distress, not arising from a diminution of production, but from the unremunerative price of produce, which diminished price was in turn being aggravated by the increased exertions necessary to compensate for the reduced profits of production. Nothing seemed to him more clear than that in the long run it was not possible for free-grown sugar, except that grown in certain favoured situations, to compete advantageously with the slave-grown sugar of Cuba and Brazil. (Cheers.) Regarding the Income Tax, he said, he was perfectly ready to repeat what he had stated before, that it was desirable to reduce the Income Tax. He would have done so then, had he been in power, and he would do so now had he the means of doing it. (Hear.) But subsequently to that declaration the late government, baving a surplus at their disposal, thought proper to abolish the Income Tax, and thereby rendered the abolition of the window tax impossible. Regarding Free Trade, he would not follow the noble duke or the noble earl into their discussion of the general policy of Free Trade. To a portion of that policy he was a willing and conscientious party. He had willingly concurred in the proposal of Sir R. Peel to reduce the amount of differential duties upon articles of import, which would place the foreign and home producers upon a footing of real equality, which would introduce a fair and bona fide competition, and give a fresh stimulus to the industry of this and other countries. But it did not take him by surprise when he was told that by prosecuting that diminution of duries so far as to ruin the producer, you might make good the whole less to the revenue which had been caused by the diminution of the duty, he had willingly and cordially co-operated with Sir Robert Peel in some of those reductions, and he was ready to admit that, if without loss to the revenue it was possible to give the greater part of the community a greater command over the luxuries and comforts of lifeif you would obtain this amount of revenue without acting unjustly to other classes of the community—then it must be matter of rejoicing to every man that these articles of

comfort and luxury had been brought within the reach of the consuming classes in this country. Nor would be deny that a great boon had been conferred upon the community at large by the reduced price and increased consumption of sugar. (Hear, hear.) But the question was -and it ought never to be lost sight of-that it was not singly and simply whether a great advantage had been conferred upon the consumers of sugar in this country, but whether that advantage was not bought by measures of spoliation and injustice to others, involving in ruin large classes of our fellow-subjects, who, on the faith of acts of parliament, had embarked their all in this description of property. (Hear, hear.) It was possible there had been an increased consumption of corn in consequence of the lowness of price, but that that increase had been in the proportion stated by noble lords opposite was contrary to the fact, and was grossly exaggerated. They talked of an average increase of 10,000,000 quarters of corn to the consumers a year. We'll that had been taken upon an average that included the years of famine. He knew we had imported very largely. [A noble Lord,—"The highest average has been 11,000,000 quarters, and the lowest has been 7,000,000 quarters."] But did noble lords suppose that all that had been introduced had been consumed? In the first place, the average importation of corn previous to 1846 was 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 quarters per annum. and that must be deducted from the 10,000,000 quarters, which would bring the amount down to 6,000,000 or 7,000,000 quarters, not of wheat or wheat flour, be it observed. but of corn of al! descriptions Had there been no diminution in the corn heretofore supplied to this country from Ireland? (Hear, hear.) Did not the noble lord know that there was a diminution of wheat from Ireland during the last few years? When you reduced the amount increased to 6,000,000 quarters, and then further reduced this amount by the diminution in the supply from Ireland to this country, which amounted to 2,000,000 quarters of corn of the different descriptions imported, it would be seen how exaggerated were the statements of noble lords opposite. He would not say there was no increase in the consumption of corn in this country, but say there had been an increase of 10,000,000 quarters was a gross exaggeration. and he believed this calculation to be nearly fourfold, what

had been the increased consumption of this country,

notwithstanding the fall of price. The noble lord opposite

said he would pass over all that concerned the landlord and

tenant, but that was rather a summary mode of proceeding.

(Hear, hear.) It was very well for noble lords opposite to

say that they could afford these heavy losses, that they

were still left with fortunes sufficiently large to maintain

them in comfort and luxury. But what would become of that very large class who were landlords and tenants combined-of those small proprietors who cultivated their own land-upon whom the recent changes had fallen with double weight and severity. (Hear, hear.) What would become, also, of that large class, so many of whom had been driven to seek a refuge in other countries from the distress which they experienced at home? (Hear, hear.) He believed that the labouring classes of this country were in the enjoyment of very considerable prosperity -(cheers)-and he would be the last man to deprive them of any portion of that prosperity. (Hear, hear,) But the prosperity of the labouring man must ultimately be dependent upon the prosperity and position of the employer, and if he was deprived of the means of existence that sooner or later must fall upon the labourer, He did not know what had been the effect of the late astounding discoveries of gold; but if it had not been for this discovery of gold, and for that large influx of the precious metal which had for some time been flowing into this country, he thought we should have seen a very different state of commercial affairs in the last few years compared with what we saw at present. (Hear, hear.) And, although the amount of our exports and imports had largely increased, yet he very greatly doubted whether the balancesheets of our commercial men would show that this increase in their operations had been accompanied by a corresponding increase of profit. (Hear, hear.) On the contrary, he believed that, notwithstanding the larger amount of trade, there were few years short of those of absolute panic in which there had been less of profit to merchants and traders than the year just passed. Noble lords opposite were fond of quoting the diminished number of paupers as compared with IS4S. But was it quite fair to take that year? When it suited the other part of the argument noble lords said that 1849 was an exceptional year, that all classes were then involved in absolute ruin, and that there was nothing but anxiety and distress in that year. He could not admit therefore that the pauperism of 1843 supplied a datum upon which we could fairly calculate our increasing prosperity. But it would be correct to say that with all the prosperity of the country and the diminished price of food there had been expended in the relief of each individual pauper, and the maintenance of pauperism, an amount exceeding that which had been expended in 1845 and 1846. (Hear, hear.) Since he had entered that house he had seen from a return that a larger sum had been expended in increasing the workhouse accommodation, in building new workhouses, and adding to the size of the old ones than in any former years, which did not look like prosperity. But say that pauperism had diminished. Was it a great proof of prosperity that the bone and sinew of the country were flying from the distress at home, and seeking better employment in other countries? Had the recent wholesale emigration from this country produced, too, no effect upon pauperism? During the present year there had been sent out 17,000 paupers at the expense of parishes alone, without taking any account of the voluntary emigration which was taking place, and which from England and Ireland amounted during the past year, to between 500,000 and 600,000 souls. Could an emigration to that amount go on without having its effect upon the condition and diminishing the pauperism of those left behind? [A noble lord here made a remark and we understood the noble earl to correct his statement, and to place the number of those who had emigrated at 335,000.] It was difficult to ascertain the precise amount, but the greater part of these emigrants were probably persons from the poorest class of the community, and it was not astonishing that with this kind of emigration going on he should be shown a decrease in pauperism in this country, The noble earl said, -" What is the policy the government mean to pursue? Do they intend to reverse the Free-trade policy of Sir R. Peel or not?" Now he (the Earl of Derby) had stated as distinctly as he could, and some might think more distinctly than discreetly, that he had no intention of reversing the policy of Sir Robert Peel, understanding by that policy the policy that had prevailed from 1842 down to 1846. He had no desire to reverse the policy of Sir Robert Peel as evinced in 1846 by the reduction of the duties upon the importation of foregin corn. He should desire, and herein he concurred with his right honourable friend the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in wishing to see

result of the approaching elections would not be favourable to the imposition of a duty upon corn by such a majority without which he had previously declared he would not submit such a measure to parliament. (Hear, hear.) But when noble lords opposite said he (the Earl of Derby) had abandoned all wish or intention to do so they went one step too far. He had already declared that he would not submit such a measure to parliament without a considerable majority in the other House of Parliament, and he had intimated to-night his opinion that he was not likely to have such a majority, (Loud cheers.) But if the sense of the country should be different from what he expected, then he still held his opinion that in no other mode so unobjectionable could the government provide relief for the suffering classes to which he had referred as by a moderate duty upon corn. (Hear.) He (the Earl of Derby) had by no means said he was prepared to abandon protection altogether, and to seek some other mode of relief. Not only had he not said that, and not only would he not say it, but that was the precise opposite of what he had said and of what he would say. What he said was that whether opposed in that or in the other house, it was the purpose of the government to seek to afford a just and equitable relief to those classes, who, for the benefit of the community at large, had been the victims of the recent change in our legislation. (Hear, hear.) What was his intention, and the determination of the government, was to direct their attention to the best mode they could devise for the benefit of the whole of the different interests of the country. The extent of the relief which they might be able to give to individual interests might not be what they could desire, but to afford that relief he declared now the intention of the government would be directed, and that they held it to be their paramount duty in some shape or other to afford relief to those classes, which had been suffering for the good of the rest. Loud cheers.

a moderate duty upon the import of corn, because it ap-

peared to him to be the cheapest and most effectual mode

of giving relief to classes who were now unduly suffering

from our legislation. But he would repeat what he had

said, that this was a question upon which the country must

decide. He was glad he had given the noble lords opposite

such satisfaction by what they had called the important

declaration he had made to-night, that in his belief the

The Dake of Argyll denied that the agricultural classes had been placed in such a position as to make parliament regret in the slightest degree the benefits conferred upon the other classes of the community. (Cheers.)

The bill was then read a second time; and The house adjourned at half-past ten o'clock.

COLLIERY ACCIDENTS.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Mr. CAYLEY wished to put a question to the Home Secretary with regard to the dreadful calamities which were so frequently occurring from explosions in collieries. The attention of the right hon, gentleman was called at the beginning of last week to an explosion which occasioned the loss of sixty lives; and on Saturday a report appeared of another calamity of the same kind, involving the sacrifice of forty lives. He (Mr. Cayley) begged to ask whether the right hon. gentleman's attention had been called to the last accident, and whether he would sanction the appointment of a committee, at as early a period as possible, to inquire into the causes of these deplorable casualties, with a view either to their prevention or to their less frequent occurrence.

Mr. WALPOLE replied that he had received information of the last accident to which the hon. member referred, and an inquiry on the subject was now in progress. So far from objecting to the appointment of the committee suggested by the hon, gentleman, he should be very glad to see such a committee appointed. (Hear, hear.) Mr. CAYLEY gave notice that he would to-morrow move

the appointment of a committee. (Hear.)

CORRUPT PRACTICES AT ELECTIONS BILL. On the question that the Corrupt Practices at Elections

Bill be read a third time, Colonel Sibthorn considered this a bill of the most dangerous and democratic kind-a trap set on the other side of the house, of which the present government ought to be-ware. The Star Chamber was a farce to the tribunal here proposed. Commissioners-briefless barristers-were to

go down into the country, like poachers, and lie in wait to endeavour to entrap the innocent and unwary—persons less likely to be guilty of corrupt practices than the noble lord himself (Lord J. Russeil), whose name was on the back of the bill, and who had just issued an address, making a great display of what he had done; but what had he done? Not one single thing for the good of the country. (A laugh) And therefore it might well be believed he would not do any good hereafter. It would be well to sift what took place in the purse in the pure and immaculate city of London-how much money was paid, and to remember, qui facit per alium facit per se, as well as to recollect the warning respecting "the mote in your brother's eyo, and the beam in your own." What he (Colonel Sibthorp) had hitherto done, he meant still to do, in spite of the noble lord; but he defied the noble lord to show that he ever bribed any man, or ever controlled a tenant. After some urther observations, which did not reach the gallery, the hon, and gallant colonel concluded with describing the bill as inquisitorial, unchristianlike, dangerous, delusive, a claptrap, a snare for the innocent man, and an encouragement to perjury—(laughter)—and said he would therefore move that the third reading of this iniquitous bill be postponed for six months.

The motion was seconded and supported by Mr. Hudson and Alderman Synney, but, on a division, was negatived by 281 against 6.

Mr. Anster moved an amendment of the first clause, which was opposed by Sir A. Cockburn and the Atterney.

GENERAL, and negatived.

Mr. T. Duncompe wished to know why the provisions of this bill should not be extended to counties? It was at present confined to cities and boroughs. He believed county electors were quite as corrupt as, and certainly much more dependent than, voters in boroughs. As to treating, he believed there was more of that carried on in counties than in boroughs. The hon, member concluded by moving the insertion of the following words,—" in any county or division of any county.'

The amendment was supported by Captain Harris, Mr. P. Howard, Mr. S. Crawford, Mr. Hume, Mr. Bright, Lord R. Grosvenor, Mr. Wakley, and Mr. Horsman; and was opposed by Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir A. Cockburn, and Mr. Floyer. Upon a division, the amendment was carried by 109

against 71. Another amendment, proposed by Alderman Sidney, to include the Universities, was also agreed to.

Mr. STANFORD said, it was not so much the poorer classed he blamed, but he was astonished when he saw the middle and the higher classes giving way to these influences; and

then, also, he saw ready to play into their hands wealth men-men honourable in every sense of the word except a: elections, but who then had convenient consciences. "Hear, hear," and a laugh) He believed that in counties there was not this bribery, but in boroughs it was universally known that no hon, memb r's seat was a permanent one unless he was prepared to bleed most freely. (A laugh.) These things were not openly talked of, but hon, members said sotto voce one to another (and particularly just about this time), " How are you getting on in your borough; I have a very awkward customer to deal with in mine? Now, you would suppose this "awkward customer" was some person who was exercising a legitimate influence; but no, he was in all probability like the "Man in the Moon" in some place, or the "Man of Sovereign-alley" in others. He (Mr. Stanford) did not mean to adopt this system, and so he should probably be defeated at the next general election. (A laugh.) As to any man coming into this house from high-minded principles to speak his own sentiments, and gratuitously to discharge the laberious duties of a representative, it was said of such a one, "Why, that man's an ass!" (Laughter.) He remembered, when at Cambridge, that to tell a lie to a proctor was thought no harm-(alaugh)-and so in this house, though any hon. member would be indignant at being suspected of such a thing in other cases, with regard to election matters malpractices were made almost a matter of boasting. At dinner parties the items of conversation were such as these: - 'My grandfather spent £16,000 at such an election," "Such and such a man almost ruined his family by election expenses," and "I should be a much richer man than I am if my father had not contested such and such a berough."

Mr. Wakley said he had listened to many queer speeches in the house, but the speech he had just heard was, he thought, one of the queerest. (Hear, hear.) He could not understand what the hon. gentleman meant. All he knew was that the hon, gentleman had been lecturing them at some length. How was it that the lon, gentleman had just found his voice in that house? How was it that he had just discovered what his duty and the duty of the house was? (Hear, hear.) The hon. gentleman had told them to do this and do that, and had assumed that all the members of that house had neglected their duty, and yet in the same breath he told them that any hon, member who came there and spoke his own sentiments pure'y was an ass. Surely the hon, gentleman did not mean to call himself an ass? (Laughter.) Did the hon, member speak his own sentiments? [Mr. Stanford.—"Yes."] Then what was he? (Renewed laughter.) He (Mr. Wakley) understood that when the hon, gentleman was elected for Rending he promised to unite himself very closely with a lady be-longing to that borough, but that he had not redcemed his pledge. He forgave the hon, gentlemen, however, for he believed the fault was not his own. He could not blame a lady for not uniting herself to such an animal as that which the hon, member had described. (Shouts of laughter.) He (Mr. Wakley) presumed the hon, gentleman was taking leave of Parliament and his friends in that house. ("Hear, hear," from Mr. Stanford.) If so, the hon, member might have been more civil in his language. (Bear, hear.)

The bill was then passed.

POOR LAW BOARD CONTINUANCE BILL. On the next order, for the committal of the Poor Law Board Continuance Bill,

Lord D. STUART moved an instruction to the Committee that they have power to make provision for amending the bill, with the view of moving in the Committee a proviso, that the jurisdiction of the Poor Law Board shall not extend to any parish the management of whose poor is regulated by a local act. He argued that it was not the intention of the framers of the original bill to include such parishes, and his motion was designed to mitigate unconstitutional powers which had been denounced by the present Ministers when out of office. He (Lord D. Stuart) could not understand, then, how the right hon, gentleman could support this bill in its integrity, and so continue to the Poor Law Board those powers which he had so often denounced as unconstitutional and oppressive. He (Lord D. Stuart) considered that, under the administration of the Poor Law Board, the poor were frequently exposed to very great cruelty and oppression; that the system of medical relief was very objectionable; that in many instances the poor suffered grievously in consequence of the enormous size of the unions; and that the inmates of workhousesespecially the aged poor-were treated with much unnecessary riggur. He felt so strongly the importance of subject that he should think it his duty to press his motion to a division.

Sir J. TROLLOPE said the bill was simply to continue the Poor Law Act for two years, and it was most inconvenient to raise a discussion concerning the whole code of the Poor Laws upon a continuing bill. With respect to the object of Lord Dudley, he put it to the house whether it would be right to exempt one eighth of the population and oneninth of the expenditure from the wholesome supervision of the Poor Law Board, and thereby give scope to evils which the act 4 and 5 William IV, was intended to remedy. He read reports from medical superintendents of the condition of the workhouse poor in certain parishes, in order to show the necessity of stringent rules and authoritative control. Under the local acts there would be no system or uniformity of relief.

Sir G. Pechell supported the motion.

Mr. Baines stated that the reasons why he felt it to be his duty to resist the motion, which went to declare that parliament had erred in the original Poor Law Amendment Act, the intention of which, there could be no doubt, was that the authority of the Commissioners should extend to parishes governed by local acts. There were 375 parishes in England under local acts; but a great majority had been for a long time under the regulations of the Poor Law Board-many of them upon the application of the guardians themselves; and the effect of adopting the proviso proposed by Lord D. Stuart would be to undo all that had been done in those parishes. This was too important a provision to be engrafted upon a Poor Law Board Continu-

Mr. J. A. Smith supported the motion, not in a spirit hostile to the Poor Law. He wished for an explanation of the principles upon which the Poor Law Board introduced their orders into some parishes under local acts, whilst others were exempted.

Mr. Hume suggested that those parishes not yet under Poor Law Board regulations should continue exempt, until a majority of the ratepayers desired to be placed under the

Sir B. Hall and Mr. J. Bell gave certain explanations respecting the parish of Marylebone. Mr. HEXLEY should vote against the motion, seeing no reason why there should be any exemption in favour of

parishes under local acts. Mr. WAKLEY urged that the government, if opposed to the motion, should relinguish the bill altogether; the act would not expire until the end of the next session.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS spoke in favour of the motion. Lord Engineeron pressed the government to look into the state of the metropolitan workhouses. After some remarks from the Marquis of Granby, Lord

R. Grosvenor and Sir De Lacy Evans, The house divided, when the motion for the instruction was negatived by 112 against 33. The bill then passed through the committee, after some discussion.

Certain other bills were advanced a stage. Mr. Stafford obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Act 11 George IV., c. 20; and

Mr. G. A. Ilamilton a bill to alter and amend certain acts relating to the woods, forests, and land revenue of the

The house adjourned at twenty minutes to two o'clock. TUESDAY, May 25. HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Earl of DERBy, in reply to

the Marquis of Breadalbane, declined to lay before the house confidential communications received from military men as to the defences of the country.

Lord Chanworth moved the second reading of the Copy-

hold Enfranchisement Bill, and after entering into a detail of the absurdities and inconveniences of the existing system, concluded by stating that the object of the bill was to enable lords to compel tenants, and tenants to compel lords, to enfranchise under certain modifications, which would not operate with hardship upon either lord or tenant. The LORD CHANCELLOR admitted the great inconvenience

resulting from the existing system, but thought the bill in its present shape could not with safety be allowed to pass, and therefore proposed that it be referred to a select com-

Lord CAMPBELL had hoped that the bill would have become law during the session, but feared the speech of the Lord Chancellor was fatal to it.

After some further discussion, in which the Lord Chancollor assured the house that the government had no intention, when they proposed that the bill should be referred to a select committee, of throwing it over for another session, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Some other bills were also forwarded a stage, and their lordships adjourned.

MANOOTH COLLEGE-ADJOURNED DEBATE. HOUSE OF COMMONS .- The order of the day having een read for the resumption of the adjourned Mr. Spooner's motion for an inquiry into the system of education pursued at the Roman Catholic College of Ma-

Mr. Sergeant Munphy who opposed Mr. Spooner's mo-

tion, not, he said, because he resisted inquiry into the discipline and mode of education pursued at the college, or, into the morals and habits of the professors and students, believing that any such inquiry (the more stringent the better) would only redound to the credit of the co lege and show that it had answered its original purpose; but because the motion had not originated in justice and good faith; because ample light had been already thrown upon the subject; and because he believed it had been suggested by a mean spirit of retalliation against the Roman Catholies of the Untid Kingdom in connexion with a recent transaction. He further opposed the motion for reasons assigned in an amendment put upon the notice paper by Mr. II. Herbert, that ample visitatorial powers, ordinary and extraordinary, being already provided by law, an inquiry by a Parliamentary Committee was superfluous. and would create distrust and foster a spirit of religious bitterness-reasons which furnished a sufficient answer to the motion. Mr. Murphy entered into an argument of some length to demonstrate that the college had in no de gree swerved from the object of its institution, to provide a home education for the priesthood in the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, and which had been carried out so as to repudiate ultramontane doctrines, the cis-Alvine impress it originally received having never varied. The very fact, he observed, that no inquiry was instituted, or even suggested, in 1845, when Sir R. Peel made the grant permanent, was conclusive in favour of his argument. He replied to the allegations of Mr. W lpcle, that pari passes

with the grant a new system of collegiate teaching had been introduced into Ireland, with which the Synod of Thurles had interfered, that the college was instituted for domestic purposes, whereas its funds had been diverted to the education of foreign priests; and that there was a formidable confederacy in Ireland against British connexion. In conclusion, Mr. Murphy diverged into a lively and sarcastic description of the Protean transformations which he imputed to certain members of the present Administration, and of the mutual repulsion apparent between their

declared opinions. Mr. Narien observed that the question, notwithstanding the tone in which it had been treated by Mr. Murphy, was a grave and serious one, requiring to be temperately and truthfully considered; and approached in an honest spirit. without party feelings. The motion had been brought forward by an independent member, and the government could not, except upon very substantial grounds, resist an inquiry to ascertain whether the purpose and intent of the Legislature had been fulfilled. The endowment was a trust to be honestly and effectually exercised for the benefit, not of the priesthood, but of the Roman Catholic people of Ireland. The principle upon which the college was established was that it was to be not an ecclesiastical but an educational institution, and when the representative of a large constituency demanded an inquiry into the manner in which money contributed out of the general taxation was applied, the house had not only a right to inquire, but if a case was alleged, it was its duty to inquire into the administration of a public trust. There were matters in connexion with this subject which might be fitly examined into without any violation of religious liberty, but which the existing visitatorial powers could not reach.

Mr. C. FORTESCUE had not been convinced by Mr. Napier's argument or by the bugbear of ultramontanism, of the necessity of inquiry. He protested against the motion. which could be justified only by strong evidence of immorality or disloyalty being taught at Maynooth.

Mr. H. DRUMOND asked into what it was proposed by Mr. Spooner to inquire. If not into the doctrines taught at Maynoooth, the theologia dogmatica could not be subjected to examination; the theologia moralis might be; but the inquiry ought then to be restricted "so far as regards morals and politics."

Mr. FRESHFIELD moved the adjournment of the debate. A discussion of nearly two hours succeeded, which. though nominally upon the question of adjournment, extended to other outlying topics, and admitted a reciprocation of explanations over courteous between Mr. Reynolds and The O'Gorman Maken with reference to an occurrence in a previous debate. The result was that, upon a division. the debate was adjourned until after the orders of the day fixed for that evening.

THE DERBY DAY. Lord PALMERSTON moved that the house, at its rising. adjourn over the Derby day. He observed that there were questions upon which the longest explanations failed to convince, and there were others on which the shortest speeches were sufficient to make the house fully acquainted with their purpose. The motion he wished to make was of this latter characier. ("Oh," and a laugh.) Is was obvious, from circumstances which it was not his intention to go into, that they were not likely to have to-morrow, at

the morning sitting, a sufficient attendance to cuable them

to get through the public business unless they had a call of

the house. The alternative, then, was between moving a

call of the house, or that the house, at its rising, adjourn

till Thursday, which he would move. (Hear, hear.) Mr. S. Charford was sorry to be under the necessity of opposing the motion. ("Oh, oh," and "Divide.) On a division the motion was carried by 190 against 47. The sitting was then suspended, at six o'clock, till eight. The house resumed at eight o'clock.

CASE OF MR. MURRAY. Lord D. STUART gave notice that on Thursday he would put a question to the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs respecting the case of Mr. E. Murray, now under sentence of death in Rome. (Hear, hear.)

An Hox. MEMBER moved that the house be counted, when only thirty-eight members being present, the house adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, May 27.

MR. MATHER'S CASE. HOUSE OF LORES.-In answer to a question from Earl Fitz

The Earl of Malmesbury said that this case had at last, after great exertions and auxiety on the part of Mr. S. arlett, our charge d'affairs at Florence, been brought to a termination, and had resulted in Mr. Mather having obtained an amount of pecuniary damages equivalent, according to Mr. Scarlett's opinion, to those which he would have received in an English court of justice had the action been brought. All feeling of nationality, he might add, had been disclaimed on the part of the Austrian officer as prompting him to the unjustifiable act of which he had been guilty.

ACCIDENT IN MINES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—On the motion of Mr. CAYLEY, it was agreed that a Committee should be appointed to inquire into the causes of accidents in mines, with the view of devising some means to render them less frequent.

After a brief discussion upon the rights of Welch witnesses to deliver their evidence in their own language, the Common Law Procedure Bill was read a third time, and with some ame dwent

Various other bills were advanced a stage.

The Earl of Harrower presented a petition from members of the learned professions, praying that they might be represented in

the Hense of Commens.

The Earl of Deser, while admitting the desirableness of making all practicable changes in the direction indicated, pointed out an proceeding charges in the creeting inflated, pointed on various obstacles that lay in the way of the working of such a plan as that proposed by the patitioners. The noble earl concluded with some regress as to the working of the Reform Bill, and repudiated the idea of governing this country by the will of a more numerical majority.
SENTENCING A BRITISH SUBJECT TO DEATH BY A

FOREIGN POWER.

Lord D. STUART wished to ask the noble Lord the Under-Secretary for the Colonies a question of which he had given notice, name y, whether the attention of government had been called to the case of Mr. Murry, a gentleman of English descent, whose ancestors had served in the British army, and who himself had held a commission under the Crown. This gentleman after being imprisoned for a period of two years in Rome, had suddenly been brought to trial before a secret tribural, and sentenced to death for a political offence. Now, what he wanted to know was, whether the government intended to take steps to prevent that sentence being put in force? (llear, hear.) Lord STANLEY said it was quite true what the noble lord had

stated. Mr. Murray was a British sulf. ct, and had formerly served in the army of Romenuder the Republic. He exchanged that posi tion, however, for the effice of head police agent under the Republic at Ancona, and while he filled that situation several murders took place of persons who had been favourable to the cause of the Pope. it was thought at the time that Mr. Murray had connived at these murders, and he was arrested, but afterwards liberated. At the fall, however, of the Republic he was again arrested, and remained in prison two years and four months, at the expiration of which time he was brought to trial for the previous offence, and sentenced to death. This came to the knowledge of Mr. More, the British agent at Ancona, and he, together with Mr. Freeborn, the consul at Rome, sent home to the government a history of the whole case. lustructions were immediately returned to them directing them to make an effect to obtain his liberation in the event of their believeing that he was invocent of the crime imputed to him, or, on the other hand, to plead for a mitigation of his seutence. The unfor anate re itleman had since been removed from Rome to Ancona, and efforts were now being made to prevent his sentence being carried into ffect (Hear) Lord D. STUART asked if it was true that Mr. Murray was accused

of a political offerce only?

Lord Stanley said the accusation was that Mr. Murray had connived at murder, which was something greater than a political offence. (Rear.) Mr. Hune asked if Mr. Murray was tried before a secret tribunal

Lord Stanler said he was tried before a special tribunal?

Mr. Hume wished to know if Mr. Murray remained in gaol so long without any information of the a t being sent home until recently?

Lord Stanler said it undoubtedly was so.

Lord D. Stuart gave netice that he should call attention to the subject again to-morrow. (Hear, hear)

Mr. Anster said that to morrow he should ask the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether any actual communication bad taken place between the government and the Governor of Ancona with regard to the case of Mr. Murray.

Lord STANLEY considered that for the present it would be better Their lordships adjourned at half-past seven.

MILITIA BILL.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Several slight amendments of this bill were effected, and it was ordered to be read a third time on

VALUATION (IRELAND) BILL.

This 1421, which, it is professed, will provide one uniform valuation for poor-rate and county-rate, was read a second time-89

against 6 veting in favour.

PATENT LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

This Bill was read 2 3300nd time. Several other bills were forwarded a stage; when the Maynooth Grant was discussed for an hour with some warmth; and at ten minutes to three the house adjourned, having postponed the further debate on this bill till five

FRIDAY, MAY 21.
HOUSE OF LORDS.—The Duke of Wellington moved for copies of reports made to the Board of Ordnance on Captain Warner's inventions, and recommended that the

house should not appoint the committee of inquiry until those papers had been laid before it. After considerable discussion, the motion was agreed to.

MAYXOOTH. The Marquis of BREADALBANE presented several petitions against the continuance of the grant to Maynooth, and called on Lord Derby to explain the policy which he meant to pursue on the subject.

The Earl of Deany could only say, what he had already said twice before, that the government had no present tention of altering or repealing the grant to Maynoeth. He considered that endowment as purely a matter of policy, and that the government must be left free to act with respecs to it according as the welfare of the country might

After some further discussion the petitions were ordered to lie on the table. Somo bills were forwarded a stage, and the house ad-

journed. J. HOUSE OF COMMONS.—The Charitable Trusts Bill was abandoned for the session. MEETINGS IN BONNER'S-FIELDS.

Mr. G. Themeson said, that for several years past many of the inhabitants of Bethnel-green and neighbourheod had been in the habit of assembling on Sundays in Bonners's-Leids. Last Sunday, however, all out-of-door meetings there were prohibited by the police, and he wished the Secretary of State for the Home Department to seecify the grounds on which the metropolitan police had so acted?

Mr. Walrole said that the meetings to which the hen. member had referred had given great offence to the respectab'e inhabitants of the neighbourhood of Bonner's fields, in consequence of the blasphemous and demoralising character of the discussions which took place there on the Sundays, numerous complaints having reached the Commissioner of Woods on the subject, instructions were given to prohibit the meetings, and the pelice had prohibited them accorringly; but, instead of proceeding summarily against the parties, as very might have done, they had contented themselves with dispensing the marriags. (Hear.) The felice, is coing that, had done no more than they had done

some years ago when they prohibited similar meetings in the Green Park, St. James's Park, and Hyde Park. (Hear,

Lord PAIMERSTON called attention of the government to reports in circulation upon the continent of the exertion of foreign influences with a view to effect a change, if not the abrogation, of the Constitution of Spain. An opinion prevailed that influences were at work to effect fundamental changes in the government. It might be said that the Spanish people might be left to take care of their own interests; but although that nation was proverbially jealous of foreigners, it so happened that in its present circumstances the government of Spain was liable to be swayed by external influences. His object was to elicit from her Majesty's government some declaration of their sentiments and opinions upon this important point, in order to disaabuse persons on the continent who might conceive that the arbitrary system of government would receive the

countenence of Great Britain. The CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer said there might be rumours of the nature alluded to by Lord Palmerston, but no facts had been or could be alleged upon which to found a telief that any powers had combined or were combining to effect a revolution in Spain. He must express his confidence that the persons who exercised the greatest influence in Spain would uphold the constitutional system at present prevailing there, -that system strictly being domestic, and not propagandist. He trusted that the house would give her Majesty's government credit for a desire to earry on the foreign policy of this country so as to respect the rights of other nations, and in the interest of general

MILITIA BILL. The house then went again into Committee on the Militia

The CHANGELLOR of the Excuequer announced that the government had not determined to abandon the 25th clause, which repealed the authority given by the act 42 George III., to call out and embody the militia in case of rebellion

or insurrection. The committee, however, divided, when the clause was negatived by 151 against 61.

Upon clause 28, Mr. Walpole moved an amendment, which made it run to the following effect :- to re-enact the provisions of the 42 George III., and of any act amending the same, subject to the provisions of this bill, provided that no ballot shall be had save when her Majesty shall order men to be raised by ballot, and the militia to be raised under this bill shall be in substitution for, and not in addition to, the militia directed to be raised by the first recited act. This clause, as amended, was agreed to.

Mr. WALPOLE brought up three new clauses, one prescribing that the qualifications of officers in the militia may be derived from personal as well as from real estate; an to be providing that a supplemental corps may be raised by voluntary enlistment in one county to supply the deficiency in another; and a third for extending the time of appeal, and increasing the number of places in which notices are to be given. These clauses were agreed to.

The ATTORNET-GENERAL brought up a clause mitigating the existing law in relation to Quakers, which was likewise agreed to. The Bill was then ordered to be reported.

On the order for the second reading of the NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT BILL, Sir W. Molesworte gave an able analysis of the scheme presented in the bill, which created, he said, not only an imperium in imperio, but a nest of six litte colonies in one with a variety of distinct codes, that would conflict with each other. He objected to the erection of the provinces into governments—they should be municipalities; and to a nominated Legislature-the nomination principle would. work worse in New Zealand than in any other colony. He objected, moreover, to the unjust preference given by the bill to the claims of the New Zealand Company. His own opinion of what should be the form of government for

New Zealand was, that it should be one colony, with a single Legislature, and municipalities created by that Legislature, with power to elect their own officers and make bylaws. He hoped the house would not pass the bill in its present form. A long discussion ensued in which Messrs. Aderley, Smith, Gladstone, and other members took part. Secretary Sir John Pakington could not agree that we should now adopt the same principles of colonisation on

which our early American colonies were founded. He answered the objections advanced to the bill, and, after some further conversation' the second reading was agreed to, and the house adjourned at a quarter past one o'clock.

ANOTHER COLLIERY EXPLOSION. THIRTY-TWO LIVES LOST.

A most fearful colliery explosion took place in the tow ship of Coppull, eight miles from Preston, by which thirtytwo lives have been sacrificed. The news of the appalling calamity rapidly spread through the neighbourhood, and the scene at the pit mouth, as the mangled remains of the sufferers were recognised by their bereaved relatives, was one of the most heartrending description, and which language is inadequate to depict. Misery and grief were visible in every countenance. A number of colliers from Chorley and the vicinity repaired to the scene of the catastrophe as soon as it was known, and assisted in the recovery of the bodies.

THE COLLIERY ACCIDENT AT ABERDARE.

The adjourned inquest upon the bodies of the unfortunate men who were killed by the explosion at the Middle Duffrvn Pit in this neighbourhood last week, was resumed on Wednesday morning at the Boot Hotel. The whole of the bodies have been recovered, sixty-four in number, and interred. On the jury assembling on Wednesday, the coroner proceeded to inform them that the examination of the pit by the government inspector, II. J. Mackworth, Esq., was not completed, and an adjournment therefore took place.

THE HEBBURN COLLIERY EXPLOSION.

The coroner's inquest upon the bodies of the twenty-two miners killed in Hebburn Colliery, in the county of Durham, on the 6th inst., was resumed on Wednesday afternoon. The jury, after an hour's absence, returned a verdict, that the explosion which caused the death of the men was produced by an accumulation of inflammable gas in the middle board of the Hebburn A pit, and stated that they cannot separate without expressing an opinion that there has been a great want of caution in the safe working of the colliery. They farther recommended that an additional trapper be placed in the district, that the whole of the lamps be locked, and that no blasting take place in that part of the colliery wrought by lamps.

DUEL BETWEEN THE MEMBERS FOR CANTERBURY .- This morning's papers publish the minutes of a difference between the Hou. G. Smythe, M.P., and Col. Romilly, M.P., which, we are told, resulted in a hostile meeting, which took place between those gentlemen on Thursday morning, when, after an interchange of shots, Colonel Romilly having, through his second, the Hon. John Fortescue, M.P. declared himself satisfied, the parties left the ground.

Fire in St. Paul's Churchyard.—Yesterday (Friday)

morning, between the hours of nine and ten, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Thomas Keating, chemist, St. Paul's Churchyard, and London House-yard. The outbreak commenced in the warehouse, situated in the last-named place; and having raged two hours, and consumed two upper floors of the warehouse and their contents, was extinguished by the firemen. The cause of the fire is unknown.

FOREIGN.

FRANCE.-PARIS, Friday, May 21.-A host of additions to the number of those functionaries who have resigned rather than take the oath of allegiance to the President, is this day announced. The Duke de Broglie has resigned his seat as a member of the Council-General of the Eure and of the Municipal

Council of Broglie. M. Odilon Barrot is declared to have forfeited his seat in

the Municipal Council of St. Quentin, not having taken the oath within the time prescribed by the Constitution. PRUSSIA .- The Prussian Chambers were prorogued on the 19th inst.

The "Kladderadatsch," or Prussian "Punch," has been seized for publishing a cut not likely to please M. Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. The conductors of the public press have been cautioned to observe great circumsportion in their allusions to the President.

PRANES OF A SERPENT.—On Saturday last, towards evening, the travellers journeying to Paris by the train from Havre, were greatly terrified by an extraordinary incident. The train carried a collection of wild beasts, w destined to appear at the Hippodrome, in the representation of a piece called the 'Christian Martyr.' The animals were under the charge of M. Herbert, a friend of Gerard, the lion tamer. The collection was accompanied by a boa constrictor seventeen feet in length, which was intended as a present to the director of the Hippodrome: This serpent was contained in a box surpended under the van which held the beasts. Whether the box was too small or the animal too large may be doubtful, but the serpent was dissatisfied, and, breaking one of the sides of its prison, wound its way to the top of the train, and amused itself by passing from one carriage to another. When it had promenaded in this manner unperceived for nobody knows how long, it announced its presence by thrusting its head up close to the engine driver. To describe the cry of terror which the poor man sent up would be impossible. The train was immediately stopped, and M. Hobert, with two African ussistants, took measures for capturing the reptile, which wound itself about the machinery of the locomotive, and was only detached with much difficulty and secured in a box stronger than the first. Although the serpent had not visited those in the interior of the carriages, the passengers by the train were exceedingly nervous, and expressed a strong dislike to accompany the boa to Paris.

A RUNAWAY CAUGHT .- A medical practitioner named Pleomer, who eloped from Brighton a few weeks since, under circumstances then detailed in our columns, was arrested at New York, on the 7th instant, at the instance of a Colonel Howard, also living at Brighton, who preferred a charge against the do tor, of having fraudulently obtained £1,800 from him previous to his flight. The doctor who asserted that the money had been lent to him by the colouel, was sent to gaol.

GARDENING CALENDAR.

EITCHEN GARDEN. The work in this department will chiefly consist in giving the vacious crops the requisite culture to bring them on. The hocing and thinwing out of onions, carrots, &c., should be proceeded with in dry weather. Potatoes should be well loosened between the rows, and a few days afterwards well earthed up; not drawing, however, the earth close up to the stem. In this neighbourhood the crops above ground were killed down by the frosts of the 2nd and 3rd just. Sow more dwarf French beaus, or transplant those advised to be sown for the purpose, as in all likelihood those sown in the open ground are killed. Examine narrowly the state of the different crops, and see that nothing has been omitted, and, where failures have occurred, take immediate steps to make good the deficiencies, in the way most likely to meet the end. As the soil in the ridge intended for hand-glass encumbers will now be slightly warmed, the plants may be turned out, and a few vegetable marrows, in addition, to come in early.

FLORISTS' FLOWERS. The amateur who is now delighting in the beauty of his tulips, should not forget that even in his favourite flower there is an onward movement; 'perfect purity' is now the sine qua non. In order to aid in the general improvement let him raise seedings; and in order to obtain them distinct, pure, and of good form, let him, now they are in full flower, select the varieties he wishes to seed form, and cross-breed accordingly; many florists are now bitterly repenting that they saved seed from impure cupped flowers—after years of care and auxiety, they now find that the produce is comparatively worthless. Care should be taken that the flowers from which seed is saved are of the same class—for instance, it would be folly to cross a bizarre with a byblemen or rose, a mongrel would result; but rose should be crossed with rose, bizarre with bizarre, and so on. In other floral matters attend to directions lately given, especially take care that nothing suffers for want of water.

PRESERVING FRUITS, FLOWERS, AND ROOTS,-In procuring and preserving organic substances, great attention must be paid to the following rules:—Roots, herbs, and flowers must be collected at a proper time, and guarded against spoiling. Roots are collected in spring, before the leaves are perfectly formed, or in autumn, when the leaves have decayed; however, there are some plants the roots of which may be also collected whilst they are in full vegetation. The roots must be cleaned, the thick ones even sliced, and dried slowly at a gentle heat not exceeding 130 deg. Fahr., and placed afterwards in well-closed boxes, in a dry place. Barks, woods, and branches are gathered in spring, and even in autumn from young and healthy plants or trees. In spring also, buds and spores are collected. They are dried and kept in the same way as the roots. Herbs and leaves are gathered when the plant is near flowering, on a fine dry morning. Narcotic plants form therein an exception, most of them being most pregnant with active principles when in full flower. Herbs thus collected are generally dried in the shade of a well-ventilated room; however, if the season be wet, we must resort to artificial heat. Flowers are gathered, when in full perfection, at noon on a fine dry day, and dried as quick as possible. Some flowers are freed from their calyx; others are gathered together with the tender stem, and are called summitates, as absinthum. Fruits are generally collected when full ripe; some, for instance oranges, when in an unripe state. Some are dried like roots, others used immediately, when fresh, to make extracts, like Momordica elaterium, or made into confections,—Annals of Pharmacy and Practical Chemistry.

THE WEATHER IN IRELAND .- After a long continuance of dry weather and easterly winds, it has broken here, and we have had heavy gales, cold showers, and, with very few exceptions, anything but genial May weather. Nevertheless, we have fine crops of truit set; all sorts of pears freely, cherries in abundance; the small fruits, gooseberries, currants, strawberries, looking remarkably well. Apples (the last season was so prolific) are also well set; 1848 was the best year for pears in my remembrance; the Christmas of that year I had 2,985 in my fruit-house, without any consideration of the quantities used in the end of summer and the autumn; 1852 promises much better. The standards are all in bearing, and the rare kinds all with a fair crop on them. I cannot help saying that all pear trees I have ever got or seen from Mr. hivers, Sawbridgeworth, Herts, are, more or less, good bearers, and his kinds true. Peaches have suffered severely in my own and neighbours' gardens. Vegetables are excellent; this broccoli season exceeded any I ever saw: the asparagus, long, green, and high flavoured. All these things being in abundance, let us hall it as 'an omen' that we shall not be 'stricken' with the potato blight this season, and that we shall have what we have not had now for 'seven years'—a plentiful and abundant harvest,—J. B. Warren, Warren' Grove, County Cork, Ircland.

ROMAN CULTIVATION OF THE SOIL OF ENGLAND. That the greater part of the present pastures of England have at some distant time been in tillage will be seen by every one practised in agriculture, who examines the ridges and furrows, the banks, roadways, cuttings, &c., still to be found upon them. In many instances, the carefully rounded uplands, the raised headlands, the soil worked away from the higher to the lower ground, the termination of the lands beside brooks at the points where occasional floods limited the application of the ground to the growth of corn, are unmistakeable evidences of the plough having for ages been at work there; and when we reflect upon the care and time which has been spent in working up many of these old lands into their present high-backed forms, and the time spent in ploughing down sides of hills into the deeps so often to be met with, we shall be convinced that these marks of cultivation were not formed by the occasional breaking-up of wastes for an occasional crop of corn, and then leaving the exhausted stubble to again return to grass, as is the practice of thinly-occupied and rudelyfarmed countries at this day, but that these remains owe their origin to ages of tillage, couducted with great skill, and, to the use o: ploughs very superior to those we see delinented on Saxon coins or drawings. I cannot help taking great interest in tracing these evidences of the former occupation of the land for raising of corn, for they, like the gigantic Druidital remains in this country, the ruins of gigantic structures in South America, the canal net-works in the East, &c., are monuments of past history which, with the lost characters of the writings of past days, stand up to tell us of a past condition of the country and the people, of which we know little, and on which the more we reflect the more occasion we shall find to confess our very uncertain knowledge of the past. In my examination of the land's surface, I continually find marks of former general cultivation which point to a period in England's history, when agriculture was practised with a skill that has afterwards been lost; and, as I have been called upon to give my reasons for dating this to the time of the Romans, I will endeavour to do so. We know, for a certainty, that the pastures to which I allude have been in grass from time immemorial, and that our population and its want of corn become less and less as we go back in English history; and we find the marks of cultivation belong to a very distant time, for across these pastures may be still traced the lines of furrows cut asunder by ancient highways, and they are generally seen extending in directions independent of existing boundaries. Of all this an instance is to be found in Windsor Forest, and about the park. There, although the land has not required to be landed up, the ancient plough furrows and division may still be traced upon the ground now occupied by gigantic ancient oaks, which are hollow and in decrepitude, from extreme old age-frees that have occupied centuries to attain maturity and cenare we to look for the cultivation of this land, and a state of civilisation and security that such employment of the soil points to? and when can we suppose the wants of man can have called for such general cultivation! My answer is—to the latter period of the Roman dominion of Britain, when her powerful sway had given ages of internal peace, and had called forth the cultivation of the useful arts and sciences, and of which we have other remains—to those times of luxury and repose which are described as having been fatal to the martial spirit of the Britons, and to have laid the country open to barbarous invasions when Roman protecthat the country open to barbarous mivesions when Roman protection was withdrawn. The open field tillage, the diffused population, the civilisation, the call for general cultivation, with the security and occupation of the people in tillage, of which we have such indisputable evidences, could not have existed whilst the country was the prey of Picts and Scots, of Danes and Normans. It was not under the ever-shifting government of the Heptarchy, nor after the Norman consist when he one found consist only in their section. man conquest, when barons found security only in their castles; but if we go back to the Roman times, we alight on a state of affairs that at once admits of it, and wants that called for it. The occupation of the Romans lasted nearly four centuries. We are to'd they at first oppressed the natives by employing them in making roads, drainage, and public works, all of which had reference to the general occupation of the country for cultivation, and it was at the latter period of their dominion, as we are informed by their historians, that they drew large supplies of grain from the island, and of which we have such strong proof of their indiscriminately calling both the isle of Man and of Anglesca, the granary of the Western provinces. Here, then, was a condition of the country, employment of the people, and a consumption for its corn, accounting for the general application of the land to tillage, which certainly cannot be reconciled with the condition, the population, or the wants of the country since the Romans left it. I might considerably extend this letter by giving other examples of cultivation found in the woods, over our commons, and high up the hills. I might also enlarge on the consequence the Romans attached to the possession of the island, the large forces they kept here, the evidences of civilization and luxury they left behind, which can only be accounted for by supposing their receipts from the island were proportionately impor-tant, and that they were so there can be no doubt. But what could they have drawn from here—but corn? and corn supplies to them were indeed important. Rome, with her four or five millions of

THE COLLIERY EXPLOSION NEAR ABERDARE.

inhabitants, and all her princip il towns, were fed for centuries with foreign corn drawn from her provinces, and among which Britain we know ranked high.—Hewitt Davis, 3, Frederick's place, Old

Jewry, London, May 10.

ABERDARE, May 25 .- The investigation into the causes of the deaths of the sixty-five persons who perished by this catastrophe was resumed this morning by the coroner, Mr. G. Overton, at the Boot and Railway Hotel. There was a large number of mineral surveyors and agents present. The principal features in to-day's business was the reading of an elaborate report, prepared by Mr. J. K. Blackwell, who attended specially on the part of the government. In answer to the Coroner, Mr. Blackwell stated, that the

cause of the accident was a discharge of gas from the roof of the seam in the heading. It appeared to him to be a very violent discharge, and occurred in the most dangerous part of the pit. It was a possible and probable occurrence in such a seam of coal in a maiden country like this. The seams in this district were very fiery. In his former report he had denounced the use of brattice shafts, but he thought they could not always be avoided; but naked lights should

The inquiry was again adjourned till the next day. CONCLUSION OF THE INQUEST.

ABERDARS, May 26 .- The investigation into the cause of the recent dreadful explosion at the Middle Duffryn Pit, by which so many lives were lost, was concluded this day. Mr. Mackworth, the government inspector, read an able report, in which he remarked that the loss of 159 lives in the Aberdare Valley by explosions, all of them arising from the peculiarly dangerous state of the fire damp in the fourfeet seam, and the overlying strata, urgently demanded the entire exclusion of naked lights and the ordinary furnace. and the adoption of strictly enforced rules and a larger ventilation. The coroner baving summed up, the jury, after a lengthened deliberation, returned the following verdict :-" In the case of Thomas Pritchard we find a verdict of 'Accidental Death,' and we are of opinion that the Middle Duffryn Pitt was at the time in a good state of ventilation for ordinary purposes; but that a fall in No. 2 cross heading to the dip produced a large discharge of gas that passed along the return-air course to the flue, there ignited, and caused the explosion which resulted in such a great sacrifica of human life. We are also of opinion that there is no neglect or culpability attached to any of the agents or men in their employ, notwithstanding we much regret that the recommendation of the jury, and the suggestions of Mr. Blackwell, in his report on the occasion of the last explosion, had not been complied with; and we earnestly recommend that the proprietor be enjoined to adopt Mr. Blackwell's plan of ventilation, especially in the dumb drift,'

The Coroner asked what verdict would be returned in the case of Owen Evans, and the man who was supposed to have died from injuries occasioned by the fall of the ladder. The foreman replied that they had fully considered these

cases also, and that Owen Evans had been suffocated with numerous others by choke-damp, while they believed the other man to have been killed by the fall of the ladder. The jury-also added, in reply to the coroner, that they had no recommendation to make or opinion to express in

regard to the deaths by suffication.

Police Intelligence.

THE POLICE AND THE STREET WALKERS.—THE
HUSH MONEY SYSTEM.

At the Marlborough-street office on Tuesday, William

Smith, C 156, was brought before Mr. Bingham, charged with having received money at various times from foreign prostitutes who frequent Regent-street and that neighbourhood.—Louisa Anbert (through an interpreter) said she gained a living by prostitution. She was accustomed to walk out at night in Regent-street and Waterloo-place. She knew the defendant as being one of the constables on that beat. The first time the constable spoke to her she gave him a shilling. She had given him a shilling three er four times after that. She was apprehended with a number of other prostitutes, some time back by the defendant and other constables. The defendant told her she need not be alarmed. She was bailed out. The prisoner made no proposal to her then, but told her not to walk so often in the part of Regent-street she had been accustomed to frequent. After she had been before the magistrate and fined, she offered the prisoner some money. The prisone told her to put up her money, and to meet him at a public-house in the neighbourhood. Complainant went to the public-house and gave the prisoner two half crowns and some drink .-Caroline Devine had never given money to the prisoner. though she had to other policemen .- Rachel Deschamps had given the prisoner a shilling, -Another witness said she had given money to police-constables, but not more to the prisoner than the others .- Inspector Whali said the constable had been eight years in the force, and bore a good character .- Br. Ballantine addressed the Court, and contended, as there was no corroboration of the statements of the witnesses, that the charge had failed .- Br. Bingham decided upon deferring his decision.

DESPERATE ATTACK UPON THE POLICE. At the Westminster Police Office on Tuesday Charles Dobson and William Blackmore, two powerful young mea, were charged with being concerned with a number of others in a desperate attack upon the police.—The facts of the case are these: -On Friday night the police discovered a great crowd of persons assembled at St. Ermin's-hill, Westminster, where a fight was taking place between two men. The officers parted the combatants, and requested them to go away. One did so, but the other became so violent, that it was found necessary to take him into custody, and they were about proceeding with him to the station-house when a desperate attack was made upon them by a large mob, consisting of thieves, prostitutes, and other loose characters with which the neighbourhood abounds. Stones, brickbats, and other missiles were hurled at the constables, two of whom were wounded on the forehead, and others severely injured. James Meadows, 98 B, was knocked down by one fellow, and then attacked without mercy by half-a-dozen more while upon the ground, and kicked with great brutality. Police-constable Shipp, 135 B, was also knocked down, kicked over the eyes, and in various parts of his body, and Mayer, 214, received like ill-trentment. Considerable confusion prevailed in the neighbourhood, owing to the riot and desperate conduct of the parties by whom the police were assailed. The man who had been taken in the first instance was rescued and escaped, and, after lodging one of the ringleaders in the station, who required no less than seven constables to convey him there, the wounded constables were sent to the divisional surgeon. Evidence was given to prove that the defendants took a most active part in the attack upon the police, and had inflicted some of the injuries they had received .- The accused made no defence, and were committed for trial.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY. At the Thamos Police Office on Monday Alexander Rawline, a well-dressed man, twenty-four years of age, lately residing at 4, Henry-street, Bromley, and George White, 25, were brought before Mr. Ingham, on remand, charged with stealing a large number of trucks, horses, carts, and chaises, which they had obtained on hire of various persons. -There were upwards of 200 charges against the prisoner Rawlin-, and the court, the court-yard, where the police of the K division are drilled, and the street were filled with people who attended to prosecute and give evidence. The prisoner Rawlins is a painter by trade, and has been engaged in a long career of crime. He was tried, on the 29th of February, 1849, for stealing trucks, convicted, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment and hard labour. Almost immediately after he was liberated he recommenced hiring trucks, horses, and carts, and disposing of them. The city and metropolitan police have been on his track for some time, but he eluded their vigilance until the early part of last week, when he was apprehended by Miller, a constable of the K division. White, who has taken only a subordinate part in some of the numerous transactions, was arrested the same day. Rawlins became quite reckless in his dishonesty at last, for it was given in evidence on a former occasion that he had hired four trucks and two horses and carts in one day of various persons, and sold them immediately.-Mr. Ingham selected four of the strongest cases against Rawlins, on which the depositions were taken by Mr. Pyer, the clerk, and committed the prisoner for trial upon them. He then remanded both prisoners until Saturday, and directed the police to bring forward on that day only those cases in which Rawlins and White were jointly concerned.

ATTEMPT AT VIOLATION. At the Clerkenwell Police Court on Tuesday, Thomas Smith, a young man of repulsive countenance, but decently dressed, was charged by Agnes Gillett, a pretty-looking woman, twenty-one years of age, residing with her parents in Mitchell-street, St. Luke's, with having violated her.—It appeared from the evidence of the prosecutrix, that on Sunday night last she was taking a walk, when the prisoner accosted her, and she walked with him. She met him again by appointment on Monday night, when she accompanied him to a concert at the Ironmongers' Arms, City-road, where she took part of a glass of ale with him. He then led her to a concert at the Salmon and Compasses, Penton-street, Pentonville, where she took a pertion of another glass of ale, and shorely afterwards she felt a stupor, and left the place, when the prisoner followed her. They walked together until they arrived in a field. He said he would marry her, and would set up the bans. He pressed her to go home with him. She tried to get away from him, when he pushed her down, and endeavoured to accomplish his purpose. She resisted him, and called out for help, when the police arrived, and took the prisoner into custody.—By the prisoner: I did not tell you that my father and mother had turned me out of doors .- Joseph Smith, 336 S, said that on Monday morning, at near one o'clock, he heard the cries of "Murder" in a woman's voice in Copenhagen-fields. He proceeded to the spot with another constable, and saw the prisoner and prosecutrix struggling on the ground. The latter got up in an exhausted state, and clung to his brother constable. She said, "Oh! God, I am saved. Protect me." They took the prisoner into custody, when he begged to be let go, and on their way to the statiou-house he offered them half a sovereign to let him go .- Mr. Tyrwhitt inquired what the prisoner did to prevent her screaming? Prosecutrix: He forced his finger into my mouth .- The prisoner begged for mercy, saying that they were both drunk at the time.-The officers denied this; they were both sober .- The prisoner was fully committed to Newgate for trial.

THE ATTEMPT AT MURDER IN CLERKENWELL.

At the above office on Tuesday, Jamea Stockbridge and John Darvell were finally examined, charged with having been concerned in attempting to murder James Cole, of Chapel-street, Clerkenwell. The particulars of the case appeared in last Saturday's "Star of Freedom."-The whole of the depositions were now taken, and the prisoners, who reserved their defence, were fully committed for trial. The witnesses were bound over to prosecute, and the prisoners were forthwith conveyed to Newgate. A BRUTE.
At the Clerkenwell Police Court, on Monday, Stephen

Tibbett, upwards of sixty years of age, was charged by Edith Robinson, a fine portly-looking woman, aged thirty-five years, a widow, residing at No. 61, Noble-street, St. Luke's, dressmaker, &c., with having violently assaulted her, with intent to murder. The prosecutor, whose head was severely wounded, and who was in a very weakly state, having been sworn, deposed that on Saturday night last about half-past nine o'clock, she was standing at the deor of her residence, paying a woman some money, when the prisoner came up to the spot in an excited state, with a large hammer in his hand, and said, "Now Mrs. Robinson, you have been my ruin, and d-n you, I will do for you." With that he lifted up the hammer and struck her a violent blow on the side of her head, which inflicted a severe wound, which bled profusely, and she was rendered nearly insensible. She scized the prisoner, and they struggled together, while her cries of "murder" brought assistance, when he was given into custody and taken to the station house. The prosecutrix added that she had known the prisoner nine months. About eight months ago he called at her house under pretence of having some shirts made, when he had the audacity to make improper proposals to her and commenced taking liberties with her. She was a widow with three children, and feeling indignant at his conduct she turned him out of the house. Ever since that he had been in the habit of annoying and insulting her wherever she met him .- Joseph Wilsden, 69, G division, who took the prisoner into custody, stated that the prisoner said several times on the way to the station-house, "I am sorry I did not finish her; I wish I had killed her." The prisoner, after some hesitation, said nothing in his defence, and he was fully committed to Newgate to take his trial.

MIDDLESEX SESSIONS.

(Before Mr. Sergeant Adams, Assistant Judge.) A NEST OF INFAMY.

Isane Tobias and Horatio Armstrong were indicted for

keeping a common brothel in the parish of St. James, Westminster .- Mr. Ballantine appeared on the part of the parish authorities to prosecute, and Mr. Metcalf for the defence. The alleged brothel was a coffee-house kept by Tobias in Norris-street, Haymarket. Several witnesses were called to show the bad character of the house, one of whom stated that, wishing to have some proof in order to lay an information against the landlord, he accosted a girl one night in the Haymarket and she proposed going to this house, which she said was very comfortable and had very nice rooms, if he did not mind expense. He accompanied her there, and she took him in at a private door and went straight upstairs. She then agreed with a young girl, whom he believed was Tobias's daughter, about the price, and was assured by Armstrong, who was waiter in the establishment, that it was all correct. He then sent for the landlord and acquainted him with the motive of his coming. At the conclusion of the case the charge was withdrawn against Armstrong, as lee was only a waiter in the house, but the jury returned a verdict of Guilty against Tobias. He was sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

MARKETS.

MARK-LANE, Wednesday, May 20.—The few parcel of English Wheat at Market realised last week. The receipts of Poreign Wheat are large and the trade dull. Flour sold on much the same terms as before. The arrivals of Foreign Oats are again name, rous; holders, however, resist any reduction in price, and need buyers had to pay quite as much money. Barley, Heans, and Peas were unaltered in value.

Mark lane, Friday, May 21.—There was very little English wheat fresh up for market, and the arrivals from abroad have been equally moderate. The trade, nevertheless, remains inactive, and flour w's not a free sale, at the same time purchases could not be cargoes of foreign outs have come to hand, and these have have quite sufficient to prevent an advance in price, and sales proceeded slowly. In barley, beans, and peas, no change eccurred CATTLE.

CATTLE.

SMITHFIELD, May 24.—There were rather fewer Beasts than on Monday last, and the dead markets very clear; trade therefore fations. The number of Sheep and Lambs rather larger, but the average obtained; and for the former, higher prices were on the tained, with a brisk sale. A cheerful trade for good Calves, but leading the difficult to obtain better prices. From Germany and Beasts; Norfolk and Suffolk, 2, 100; and 147 Calves; Scotland, 693 midland counties. idland counties.
Beasts 3,681; Sheep and Lambs 25,140; Calves 221; Pigs 450.

PROVISIONS.

London.—Since over last, the demand for new Irish butterlanded has been slow and limited, and prices for most kinds about 2s per covt. cheaper. Very little has been sold on board for immediate or forward shipment, buyers waiting for lower rates. Foreign supplies at from 60s to 70s were nearly sufficient for all events. In the control of the control plies at from our to the mere meanly called an an events. In Bacon there was only a moderate business transacted, and no Bacon there was only a moderate outsiness transacted, and no change worth notice in prices. In Hams and Lard no new feature,

PRICES OF BUTTER, CHECSE, HAMS, &C. Friesland, per cwt. 68 to 70 | Double Gloucester, POULTRY, &c. NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL .- Ducks, 18 6d to 3s 0d; tame rabbits

18 2d to 1s 9d; pigeons, 5d to 7d; Surrey fowls, 7s 0d to 3s 6d; ditto chickens, 5s to 6s 6d; barn-door fowls, 3s 6d to 6s 6d; couple; English eggs, 6s 3d to 7s 0d; French ditto, 5s 9d to 6s 5d per 120; fresh butter, 9d to 1s per 1b. BILLINGSGATE.—Eels, 4d to 19d per lb.; soics, 3d to 1s 3d fee pair; lobsters, 4d to 1s 6d each; cod fish, 1s 6d to 3s each; turbor, 5s to 12s each; plaice, 1s 6d to 1s 8d per twenty; salmyn is 6d to 1s 8d per lb.; mackarel, 4d to 7d each; crimped scate, 616 3d

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. COVENT GARDEN. - Vegetables and fruit plentiful. The sale in

English Pine-apples heavier than last week. Hothouse Graps continue to realise fair prices. A few desert Apples may still to obtained. Oranges are plentifully supplied, and very good. Nats are nearly the same as last quoted. Strawberries are plentiful. Young Carrots, Beans (both French and Mazgan), Peas, L. tuces, Young Carrots, Beans (both French and Mazzgan), Peas, L. ttuces, and Artichokes continue to be supplied from France. Potatoes are generally good in quality. New ones from open barders in the west of England are coming in plentifully, as are also green Peas of excellent quality. Mushrooms are cheaper. Cut flowers consist of Heaths, Epacrises, Cinerarias, Mignonette, Wises, Acacias, Avaleas, Primulas, Lily of the Valley and other bulbs.

POTATOES.

SOUTHWARK, WATERSIDE.—Since our last report, the supply has been more than equal to the demand, which, together with growing weather, has caused a fall in prices, with a heavy trade. The following are this day's quotations:—

York Regents 100s to 120s per ton

Scotch ditto 80s to 100s
Perth and Forfarshire Cups 70s to 80s Fifeshire Cups 50s to 60s Kent and Essex 85s to 100s
Lincoln and Wisbeach —s to —s
Cambridge and Wisbeach 70s to 100s Shaws —s to —s French. COLONIAL PRODUCE.

MINCING-LANE. SUGAR. 239 hhids West India sold in private contract market. Coffee. - Good ordinary native Ceylon sold freely after the usual hours of business yesterday at 44s to 44s 6d, chiefly at the former prices. No sales of importance reported to-day.

HOPS. Borough.—The better qualities of Kent and Sussex Hops met with a ready sale, at our late quotations. In old Hops, also, some business continues to be done.

Sussex Pockets 108s to 126s Weald of Kents 1203 to 145s Mid and East Kents 140s to 2503 TALLOW. Although the deliveries have been very moderate, holders, gene,

rally are firm, at last week's advance on the quotations. To day. P.Y.C. on the spot is selling at 37s, and, for delivery during the last three months, 38s per cwt. Town tall w, 36s per cwt. net cash; Rough fat, 2s 01d per 8lbs. Linseed, per cwt., 26s 9d to 27s 9d; rapeseed, English refined, 31s 6d to 22s; foreign, 92s 6d; Gallipoli, per ton, £44; Spanish, £41 to £—; Sperm, £85 to £87; bagged, £84; South Sen, £33 10s to £—0s; Sc.1, pale, £30 0s to £—0s; ditto coloured, £30 10s; Col, £34 to £—; Pilehard, £28 to £30; Cocon Nut, per ton, £38 to £9; Palm, £99 6s

(Prices of Coals per ton at the close of the market.) Bate's West Hartley 13a 6d-Buddle's West Hartley 1 's 9d-Car's Hartley 138 9d—Chester Main 13s 3d—Hartley 13 6d—Lartley 13s 6d—Holywell 14s 0d—New Tanfield 12s 6d—North Percy Hartley 13s 6d—Ravensworth West Hartley 13s 9d—Ravensworth Pelaw 12s 3d—Tanfield Moor 12s 6d—Townley 12s—Tyne Main 11s—Walker Primrose 11s 6d—West Hartley 13s 9d—West Wylam 14s 0d. Wall's End, &c.:—Acorn Close 14s3d—Gosforth 14s—Harton 14s—Hartley Wylam wasteroord 12s 6d. Wylam, unscreened, 12s 0d—Lawson 13s 6d—Northumberlant 13s 3d—Riddle 13s 9d— Walker 13s 6d—Belmont 14s 9d—Braddfü 15s 6d-Haswell 16s 3d-Lambton 15s 6d-Lumley 14s 61-Plummer 15s Od-Russell's Hetton 15s Gd-Scarborough 14s Gd-Stewari's 16s—Denison 14s 3d—Hartlepool 16s—Kelloe 15s 6d—South Hartlepool 15s 6d—Thornley 15s—Cowpen Hartley 13s 9d—Nixon's Merthy and Cardiff 21s—Ramshay's Garesfield Coko 23s.—Sydney's Hardley 13s 9d—Nixon's Merthy 13s 9d—Nixon

Ships at market 373-sold 107-unsold 266.

COTTON. Liverpoot, May 26.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 AMERPOOL, May 26.—The sales of to-day are estimated at 19,000 bles. The market closes firmly, but with less excitement than 5 esterday. Compared with Friday's rates prices of the current qualities of American are dearer, but not a full \$\frac{1}{2}\text{d}\text{.} per 1b.; all other kinds are tight, and without alteration. The sales since Thursday amount to 56,000 bales, and the imports to 10,000.

Bankrupts, &c.

From the London Gazette of Tuesday, May 25th.

Eliza Babb, Grosvenor-street, West, Eaton-square, dressmaler,
—J siah Bowrin, Walsall, Staffordshire, currier,—flemy Bett,
Portsca, Hampshire, grocer.—Henry Bridges, Canterbury, litensed
victualler.—John Burnley, Batley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer,
—John Bailey Capper, Blackheath, Kent, chemist.—John Ilick,
Wakefield, Yorkshire, corn merchaur.—William Veale Matthews,
Yeovil, Somersetshire, druggist.—Albert Pinnebeck, Herbod,
Yeovil, Somersetshire, druggist.—Albert Pinnebeck, Greek
builder. John Davis Randall, and George Thomes Dicks, Greek
street, Soho, leather sellers.—Francis Sadler, fore-street, Cry,
street, Soho, leather Scharles Stanley, Hastings, Sussex, tailer,

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS. John Birse, Dundee, merchant and flax spinner. James Harpes Ayr, writer,—Robert M'Gown, Glasgow, billiard-room kee per. (From Friday's Gazette.)

Thomas Bates, Schofield Sheard, and John Sheard, Haliat, Yorkshire, engineers.—Thomas Crocker, Wisbeach, Cambridge shire, sail maker—John Cuff, Manchester, hotel and inventeern —William Paris therein the property of the control keeper.—William Royde Fearn, Dale End, Birmingham, draper. —John Matthew Healey, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, drafer, Joseph Roberts, Aberytswith, Cardiganshire, draper.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By an it was ascertained to be 500 feet high. This was upon the supposition that it was thirty miles distant, are of the opinion that it was at a greater distance can be say from 40 to 60 miles. With a class the play of this is! —say from 40 to 60 miles. With a glass the play of this ist jet at night was a distinct. jet at night was distinctly observed, and a more sublined as sight can searcely be invested. sight can scarcely be imagined. A column of molten lavi, 311 glowing with the most intense heat, and projected into the late air to a distance of 500 feet. air to a distance of 500 feet, was a sight so rare, and at the hot same time so amonths. same time so awfully grand, as to excite the mest lively ely; feelings of awarened by grand, as to excite the mest lively ely; feelings of awe and admiration, even when viewed at a dis- list tance of forty or fifty miles. The diameter of this jet is t if supposed to be over 100 feet. In some places this river is a is a mile wide, and in others more content of the points into mile wide, and in others more contracted. At some points into it has filled up ravines of 100, 200, and 300 feet in depth, jth still it flowed on. It entered a heavy forest, and the giantian growth of centuries was cut down before it like grass her before the mower's seether. We chatalo an arrest it in its a its foro the mower's seythe. No obstacle can arrest it in its it is descent to the sex. descent to the sea. Mounds are covered over, ravines are filled up forcests. filled up, forests are destroyed, and the habitations of manna are consumed tile to destroyed, and the habitations of manna are consumed tile to the touch metal. are consumed like flax in the furnace. Truly, "He touch ack eth the hills, and they smoke." We have not yet heard of any destruction of life from the cruption now in progressing has he A rumour has reached us that a small native village has been destroyed, but of this we have no authentic intelligence. Two vessels had make the hard file how filled tout gence. Two vessels had sailed from Hilo, both filled to their utmost capacity with people who desired to witness this great eruption. The cruption seems to have traked out through an old fiscure about the standard of the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through an old fiscure about the side of the cout through the side of the out through an old fissure about one-third down the side of de t Mauna Loa, on the north-west side, and not from the olde of crater on the summit, called Mocqueweewee. Two altituditions of the present equation is always a configuration of the present equation is always a configuration. of the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the left left of the sea and from the sea and t or the present eruption is about 10,000 feet above the level let of the sea, and from the bay of Ililo (Byron's Bay) must bust some fifty or sixty miles. If it succeed in reaching the get ocean at the point supposed, after having filled up all the ravines, guiches, and incomplities of a very traken countifunction. ravines, guiches, and inequalities of a very broken countilization it will undoubtedly be one of the most extensive eruption phiology.

of modern times.—Polynesian.

A letter in the "Times" exposes the fact, that a lady laye in Notting-hill-square, (fiered a governess eight shilling per week for daily attendance, to teach four children by the cluest a girl of twelve) music, French, German, drawing and the usual routine of polite education.

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